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Economic Review of Ontario

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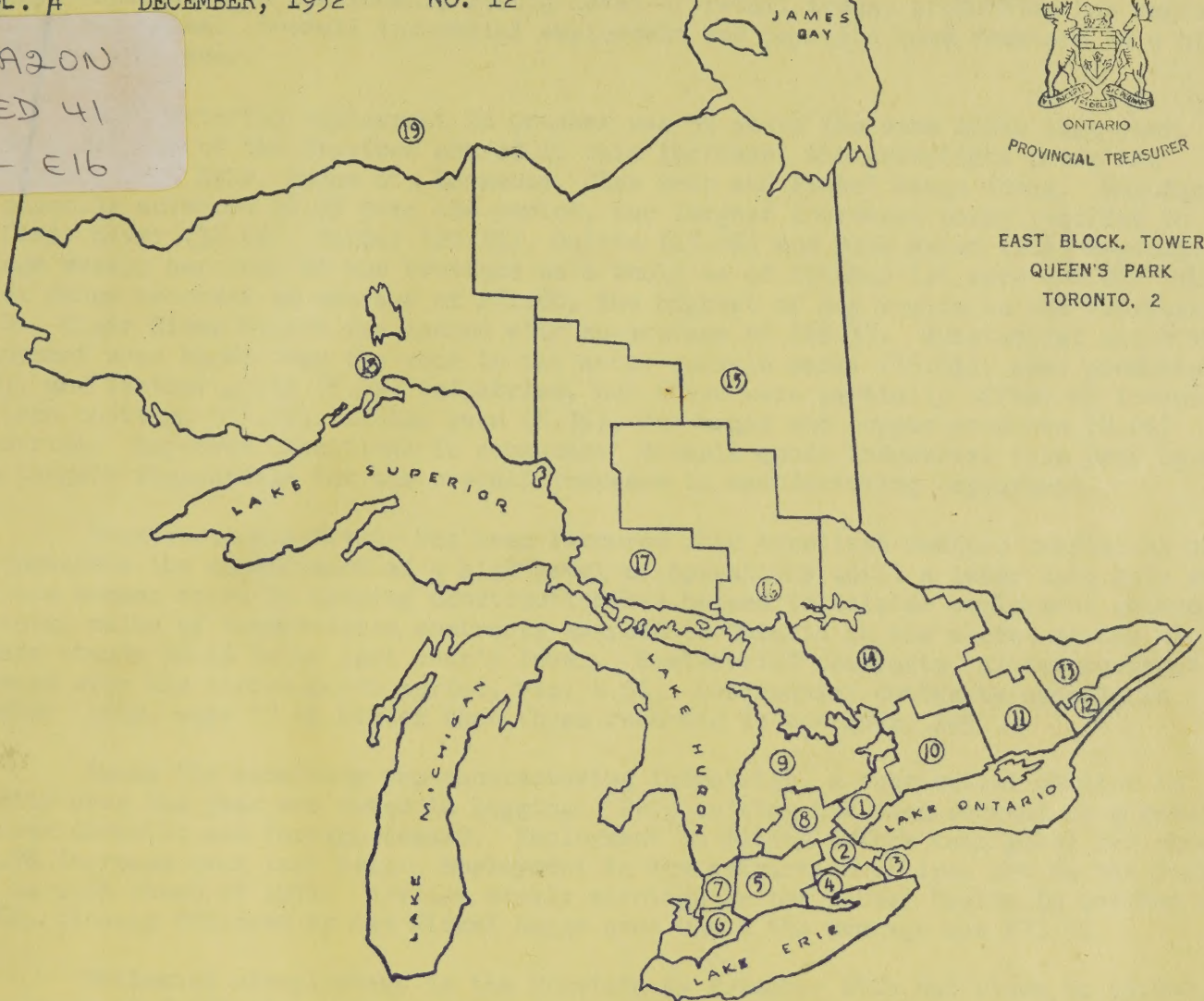
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BUREAU
OF
STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO
PROVINCIAL TREASURER

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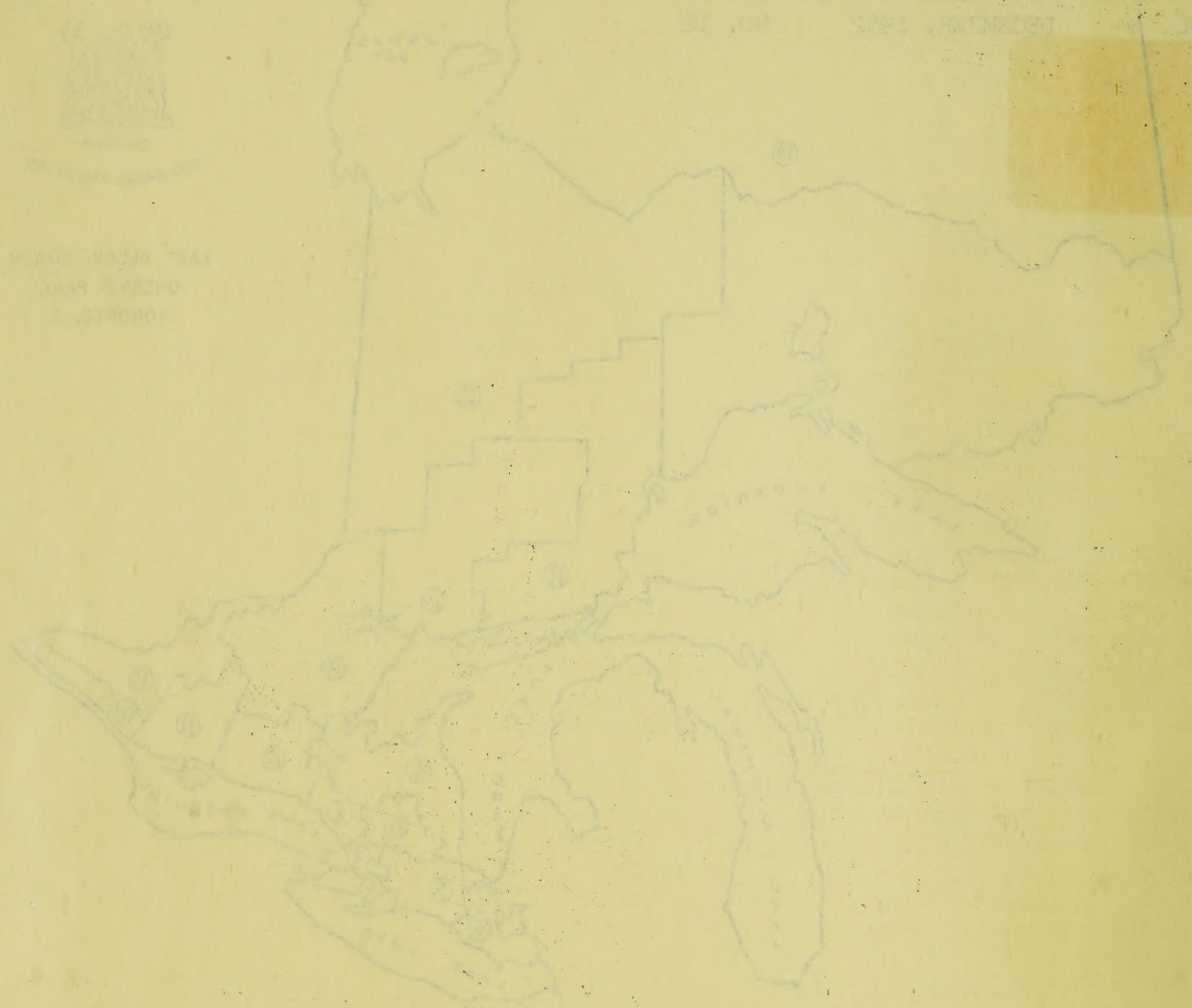
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PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

Province of Ontario
February 1972



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SUMMARY

Business activity continues to exceed last year's level in most sections of the economy. Sparked by a continually rising level of retail trade, production has registered further gains. Overall industrial employment and payrolls have remained at a higher level than last year.

Manufacturing employment in October was 3% above the same month last year. All but five Regions of the Province shared in this increase, the exceptions being the Burlington, Lake Erie, Upper St. Lawrence, Clay Belt and Nickel Range zones. Manufacturing payrolls advanced 10.9% over the period, the largest increases being recorded in the St. Clair River (31.5%), Border (20.1%), Quinte (17.8%) and Blue Water (16%) Regions. Average weekly earnings in the Province as a whole as of October 1st were \$60.03. The Nickel Range recorded an average of \$71.80, the highest of any region in the Province. The St. Clair River Region was second with an average of \$68.37. Substantial gains in employment were shown over the year in the motor vehicle parts (16.6%), meat products (13%), and leather goods (8.0%) industries, but these were partially offset by losses in the iron castings (16.5%), cotton yarn (8.7%), and brass and copper products (8.0%) industries. Improved conditions in consumers' durable goods industries this year have been largely responsible for the overall increase in manufacturing employment.

Construction activity has been favoured with excellent weather conditions which made possible the continuance of a high level of operations until a later date this year. The late summer spurt in housing construction has helped to bolster employment generally. The total value of construction contracts awarded in Ontario in the eleven months of 1952 to date stands 28.1% below last year's level. Residential contracts, alone, recorded an increase over the eleven-month period, viz: 4.6%. Residential contracts awarded in November 1952, were 57.6% higher than those recorded in November, 1951.

Among the remaining non-manufacturing industries, a substantial decline in activity over the year was noted in logging. Pulp cutting has been reduced as a result of lower domestic and foreign demand. Employment in mining (other than gold) has shown an 8.9% increase over last year. Employment in the extraction of iron ore in the Sault area is 9.6% ahead of 1951. Average weekly earnings in the latter Region in October were \$75.82, closely followed by the Nickel Range area where the average was \$73.52.

Estimated unemployment in the Province by November 20th had risen to 53,200, an increase of 7,600 since the beginning of the month. This year's total, however, is some 20,000 lower than recorded at this date in 1951. In addition to the 53,200 persons seeking employment, 6,672 others were involved in temporary mass lay-offs, which were largely attributable to the seasonal dislocation in the automotive industry. Favourable weather conditions this Fall have acted to restrain the usual marked seasonal increase in unemployment. In addition, conditions in the consumers' durable goods industries are much better this year than last. It is not expected, therefore, that total unemployment during the winter months will reach the level of last year.

NOTE

Commencing on page eleven of this issue is the second of a series of articles dealing with Ontario's population. The data here presented is based on the 1951 census of population and deals with regional age distribution together with intercensal increases in the various age groups. An estimate of the median age of the population of each region of the Province has also been shown. This is the age such that there are the same number of persons older as there are younger.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1952/51	SAME MONTH 1952/51	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Oct.	200.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Oct.	468.3	+ 10.4	+ 9.3	+ 2.2
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Sept.	218.8	- 0.4	+ 5.1	+ 4.9
Manufacturing (49%)	Index	Sept.	223.0	- 2.1	+ 4.2	+ 5.6
Durable Goods	Index	Sept.	267.0	- 2.2	+ 4.5	+ 7.9
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Sept.	197.3	- 1.9	+ 4.0	+ 3.9
Pig Iron) (76%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	222.7	+ 6.3	+ 4.8	- 0.6
Steel Ingots)	'000 Tons	Sept.	277.7	+ 5.2	+ 7.7	- 4.1
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million Lbs	Sept.	21.8	+ 1.3	- 6.8	- 6.8
Automobiles (72%)	('000)	Sept.	41.07	NC	+ 37.5	+ 79.7
Electrical Apparatus (87%)	Index	Sept.	*	*	*	*
Television Sets	('000)	Sept.	*	*	*	*
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	461.5	+ 0.6	+ 7.0	- 4.9
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Sept.	1,750	+ 6.0	+ 7.2	+ 2.8
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Nov.	216.8	*	*	- 0.3
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	116.1	+ 2.8	- 1.5	NC
Cost of Living Index	Index	Nov.	184.8	+ 2.1	- 3.3	- 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Oct.	221.0	- 5.5	- 7.8	- 0.5
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Oct.	272.7	- 7.9	- 14.2	- 2.6
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Sept.	350.7	+ 4.7	+ 3.8	- 0.1
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Sept.	59.7	+ 7.7	- 1.0	- 7.2
Department Stores	\$ Million	Sept.	30.9	+ 5.8	+ 17.4	+ 25.7
Department Stores	\$ Million	Nov.	*	*	+ 2.9	*
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Sept.	20.5	+ 4.2	- 0.8	- 6.4
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Sept.	16.7	- 3.5	+ 16.8	+ 8.3
Furniture	\$ Million	Sept.	7.2	+ 12.7	+ 21.6	+ 7.2
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Sept.	6.5	+ 7.4	+ 49.7	+ 25.0
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Oct.	12.7	+ 2.2	+ 39.2	- 2.4
Financed	('000)	Oct.	5.7	+ 34.2	+ 74.6	+ 8.5

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1952/51	1952/51	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
8. CONSTRUCTION:						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Nov.	78.5	- 28.1	- 24.2	- 20.1
Residential	\$ Million	Nov.	36.4	+ 4.6	+ 24.7	+ 57.6
Business	\$ Million	Nov.	15.1	- 3.1	NC	- 31.7
Industrial	\$ Million	Nov.	4.6	- 46.0	- 81.5	- 56.6
Engineering	\$ Million	Nov.	22.5	- 49.8	- 34.4	- 46.0
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Sept.	3,359	- 1.7	+ 91.8	- 9.6
Completions	No.	Sept.	2,136	- 23.1	- 13.1	- 18.4
General Building Materials (Canada)	Index	Oct.	289.4	- 0.7	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index	Oct.	284.3	- 0.1	- 2.2	- 0.1
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Oct.	4,659	+ 11.0	+ 5.3	+ 13.7
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Oct.	62.72	+ 10.5	+ 6.7	+ 10.5
Industrial Stock	Index	Nov.	272.7	- 7.9	- 14.2	- 2.6

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100,
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock index based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by Maclean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not available

NC no significant change

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Oct./52	Payrolls	Oct./52	Average	Oct./52
				Oct./51		Oct./51	Weekly Wages and	Oct./51
				+ or -		+ or -	Salaries	+ or -
				%		%	\$	\$
1. Metropolitan	35.2	Oct.1/51	196.9		446.6		55.39	
(Halton, Peel,		Sep.1/52	203.4		485.6		58.66	
York)		Oct.1/52	206.5	+ 4.9	503.7	+12.8	59.93	+ 4.54
2. Burlington	13.4	Oct.1/51	204.0		494.7		57.36	
(Brant., Went.,		Sep.1/52	199.8		513.5		60.77	
Burlington)		Oct.1/52	200.7	- 1.6	524.7	+ 6.1	61.85	+ 4.49
3. Niagara	7.3	Oct.1/51	229.6		580.9		62.15	
(Lincoln, Welland)		Sep.1/52	235.4		609.9		63.63	
		Oct.1/52	234.8	+ 2.3	619.8	+ 6.7	64.84	+ 2.69
4. Lake Erie	0.5	Oct.1/51	147.8		399.0		50.16	
(Halldimand, Norfolk)		Sep.1/52	148.6		416.9		52.18	
		Oct.1/52	143.7	- 2.8	410.9	+ 3.0	53.21	+ 3.05
5. Upper Thames	4.6	Oct.1/51	190.1		439.7		50.93	
(Elgin, Midd.,		Sep.1/52	191.5		466.6		53.65	
Oxford)		Oct.1/52	190.9	+ 0.4	473.9	+ 7.8	54.68	+ 3.75
6. Border	8.0	Oct.1/51	214.1		457.2		57.27	
(Essex, Kent)		Sep.1/52	224.1		535.4		64.10	
		Oct.1/52	230.7	+ 7.8	549.3	+20.1	63.88	+ 6.61
7. St. Clair R.	1.6	Oct.1/51	288.0		529.9		70.15	
(Lambton)		Sep.1/52	286.1		666.3		68.17	
		Oct.1/52	298.3	+ 3.6	696.6	+31.5	68.37	- 1.78
8. Upper Grand R.	7.2	Oct.1/51	157.3		379.3		48.66	
(Perth, Water.,		Sep.1/52	154.7		403.7		52.65	
Wellington)		Oct.1/52	158.8	+ 1.0	419.9	+10.7	53.36	+ 4.70
9. Blue Water	2.3	Oct.1/51	187.5		461.9		43.39	
(Bruce, Duff., Grey,		Sep.1/52	193.3		519.9		47.40	
Huron, Simcoe)		Oct.1/52	194.1	+ 3.5	535.7	+16.0	48.65	+ 5.26
10. Kawartha	5.3	Oct.1/51	221.4		584.5		58.72	
(Durham, Ont., Peter.,		Sep.1/52	221.6		626.2		62.83	
Vic., Northumb'l'd)		Oct.1/52	228.6	+ 3.3	651.8	+11.5	63.39	+ 4.67
11. Quinte	2.5	Oct.1/51	342.5		830.1		45.17	
(Front., Hast., Lenn. &		Sep.1/52	340.2		942.9		51.66	
Add., Prince Edward.)		Oct.1/52	353.6	+ 3.2	977.9	+17.8	51.55	+ 6.38
12. U. St. Lawr.	2.0	Oct.1/51	163.3		409.5		51.88	
(Dun., Glen., Gren.,		Sep.1/52	152.2		394.8		53.67	
Leeds, Stormont)		Oct.1/52	154.6	- 5.3	396.6	- 3.2	53.09	+ 1.21

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Average		Weekly Wages and Salaries		Oct./52 - Oct./51	
				Oct./52	Oct./51	Oct./52	Oct./51	Oct./52	Oct./51
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	Salaries	+ or - \$	+ or - \$
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl., Lan., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	167.6 174.6 176.4		363.1 396.1 405.9		48.63 50.57 51.30		
				+ 5.3		+11.8			+ 2.67
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	188.1 199.8 199.5		439.1 478.8 479.2		50.06 51.42 51.54		
				+ 6.1		+ 9.1			+ 1.48
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	187.1 193.7 179.6		487.5 470.6 449.2		69.46 64.52 66.43		
				- 4.0		- 7.9			- 3.03
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	218.1 218.5 216.7		470.7 510.0 510.8		65.70 71.07 71.80		
				- 0.6		+ 8.5			+ 6.10
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	219.4 229.9 229.5		492.3 540.3 556.9		62.16 65.11 67.20		
				+ 4.6		+13.1			+ 5.04
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	267.7 268.0 278.9		637.0 627.1 652.1		67.03 65.93 65.88		
				+ 4.2		+ 2.4			- 1.15
<u>Ontario</u> (all Areas)	100.0	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	200.1 203.4 206.2		470.6 507.1 521.8		55.80 59.14 60.03		
				+ 3.0		+10.9			+ 4.23

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UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT NOVEMBER 29, 1951 AND NOVEMBER 20, 1952

REGION	I		II		RATIO OF II TO I	
	UNFILLED VACANCIES		UNPLACED APPLICANTS			
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. Metropolitan	5,155	3,091	10,996	20,974	2.1	6.8
2. Burlington	568	517	6,427	8,673	11.3	16.8
3. Niagara	247	270	3,705	4,488	15.0	16.6
4. Lake Erie	178	45	403	333	2.3	7.4
5. Upper Thames R.	1,099	886	2,887	3,848	2.6	4.3
6. Border	257	612	5,218	7,898	20.3	12.9
7. St. Clair River	64	76	548	801	8.6	10.5
8. Upper Grand River	553	347	1,637	3,878	3.0	11.2
9. Blue Water	281	226	2,668	2,875	9.5	12.7
10. Kawartha	217	101	2,986	7,805	13.8	77.3
11. Quinte	265	207	1,813	2,002	6.8	9.7
12. Upper St. Lawrence	98	128	1,677	1,761	17.1	13.8
13. Ottawa Valley	1,086	1,182	3,696	3,784	3.4	3.2
14. Highlands	102	154	1,697	1,062	16.6	6.9
15. Clay Belt	131	1,140	1,816	984	13.9	0.9
16. Nickel Range	151	374	1,145	736	7.6	2.0
17. Sault	71	120	588	446	8.3	3.7
18. Lakehead	175	639	2,956	1,575	16.9	2.5
TOTAL	10,698	10,115	52,863	73,923	4.9	7.3
EXEC & PROF	377	424	371	593	1.0	1.4
GRAND TOTAL	11,075	10,539	53,234	74,516	4.8	7.1

ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52 (1)

<u>Date</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
January	65,800	55,750	93,900
February	94,800	72,400	113,600
March	94,400	67,200	115,500
April	102,200	60,600	114,900
May	89,200	51,500	89,200
June	57,400	38,300	66,800
July	50,800	40,700	57,600
August	40,500	37,900	53,000
September	41,700	39,400	46,000
October	35,400	44,900	43,300
November	39,800	54,700	46,600
December	48,200	74,500	53,200

- (1) Unemployment figures, as indicated by the number of unplaced applicants for employment, are reported by the various offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

REGIONAL STUDIES

During the past year, five regions of Ontario have been the subject of detailed preliminary studies. The object of these analyses has been to determine the chief types of economic activity in each area as well as to show the relative importance of each in the overall economy of the Province.

The five regions so far dealt with (Border, St. Clair River, Upper Thames, Lake Erie and Niagara) are located in the southernmost part of Ontario (and Canada) and enjoy the most temperate climate with the longest growing season of any section of the Province. The presence of fertile soils in most cases and adequate precipitation has made agriculture a dominant economic feature of these areas. While the dollar value of agriculture has in most cases been exceeded by the value of manufactured products, successful farming laid the foundation for, and has continued to be the chief supporter of, a prosperous industrial community.

With the exception of the Lake Erie Region, these areas are predominantly urban, a concomitant of advanced industrial growth. With the same exception, these areas have all shown above average rates of intercensal population growth, the Niagara and St. Clair River Regions recording the greatest increases of all the areas of the Province.

Proximity to the United States has made these Regions points of entry for large numbers of tourists and has facilitated commercial intercourse on a huge scale. Closeness to the industrial heart of the U.S.A. has fostered the establishment of many branch plants in this part of Ontario. Many years ago, this area of Ontario played host to large numbers of United Empire Loyalists and to these people has been given much of the credit for the early development of the country.

While the Border, St. Clair River, and Niagara Regions concentrate largely on one type of industrial output, viz., motor vehicles, petro-chemical products and heavy producers' goods, respectively, the Upper Thames Region has developed a more diversified industrial economy. This has been made possible by the presence of an extremely rich agricultural hinterland. The Upper Thames Region has by far the most stable type of economy with which we have yet dealt. Employment and income in this Region are subject to relatively small seasonal and long-term fluctuations based, as they are, on no single dominating industry.

The five areas under review have been favoured with excellent transportation facilities and have not suffered from lack of industrial fuels. Hydro-electric power and natural gas are readily available at low rates. The presence of salt, water and petroleum has been invaluable to the industrial development of several of these regions.

The Niagara Region is the smallest in area of any zone in Ontario, and at the same time is the most highly industrialized. It is also famous as a fruit-growing district. As a result of its small area and limited soil resources it has not been possible to develop a broad agricultural base, and we have an outstanding example of a "deficit" area. Food products must be brought in from the adjoining counties to supply a rapidly growing industrial population together with large seasonal influxes of tourists.

The Lake Erie Region has been referred to as the wealthiest agricultural area in Ontario. This has resulted from intensive specialization in the culture of flue-cured tobacco, an excellent example of scientific crop selection.

Almost 1,000,000 people live within the five regions already studied which embrace nine cities, ranging in size from Windsor (120,049) to Welland (15,382). The following table shows, in summary form, the leading characteristics of the five regions.

REGION	-----POPULATION-----			CHIEF FORMS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (ECONOMIC BASE)	REMARKS
	DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE	URBAN %	GROWTH SINCE 1941 %		
1. BORDER (6) (Essex, Kent)	182.3	73	23	<u>Manufacturing</u> : automobiles and accessories <u>Agriculture</u> : intensive crop specialization <u>Mining</u> : natural gas, salt	Economy largely dependent on automotive industry; hence: some instability
2. ST. CLAIR RIVER (7) (Lambton)	66.7	57	32	<u>Manufacturing</u> : petro-chemicals <u>Agriculture</u> : diversified <u>Mining</u> : natural gas, salt, petroleum	Growth area. Highest weekly earnings in manufacturing in Ontario
3. UPPER THAMES (5) (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	101.5	65	23	<u>Manufacturing</u> : diversified <u>Agriculture</u> : rich and diversified; high net farm income: dairying <u>Mining</u> : quicklime	Very stable economy based on rich and diversified agriculture
4. LAKE ERIE (4) (Norfolk, Haldimand)	59.6	33	16	<u>Agriculture</u> : richest farming area in Ontario (tobacco) highest net farm income in Ontario <u>Manufacturing</u> : process type <u>Mining</u> : natural gas, gypsum <u>Fishing</u>	Economy largely dependent on tobacco, hence: wide fluctua- tions in employment
5. NIAGARA (3) (Lincoln, Welland)	295.7	67	34	<u>Manufacturing</u> : largely heavy producers' goods and highly concentrated; nickel refining <u>Agriculture</u> : fruit <u>Mining</u> : cement, limestone, natural gas	Most highly industrialized area in Ontario. Region subject to wide variations in employment Growth area
ONTARIO	12.7	71	21		

Note: figures in brackets refer to the regional number

THE STORY OF A GROWING POPULATION: PART II

The increase in Ontario's population over the decade 1941-51 was larger proportionately, than in any other intercensal period since 1900, and, of course, the increase has been substantially larger numerically. The continuing high level of the birth rate, immigration, the downward trend of the death rate as a result of medical achievements, have all contributed to this increase. The operation of these factors was explained in the August Review under the heading "The Story of a Growing Population."

The age structure of the population changed during the forties reflecting the effects of the factors mentioned above. The largest increases occurred in the early age groups as a result of the high birth rate. On the other hand, the proportion of the population between fifteen and nineteen has declined over the decade, partially as a result of the decrease in the birth rate during the thirties, and at the same time the proportion of older people has advanced. The smaller proportion of people now between the ages of ten and nineteen will probably result in a lower birth rate during the next decade assuming that the fertility remains constant.

The Regions bordering the west end of Lake Ontario have been characterized by rapid population growth during the decade 1941 - 1951. The Metropolitan, Burlington and Niagara Regions have shown population increases of over twenty-five per cent compared with an increase of 21.4% for the Province. An examination of the age structure of these populations reveals a high proportion of persons between the ages of twenty-five and forty-four in all three Regions. A higher proportion of young children and a slightly above-average birth rate seem to be typical of the fastest growing regions; but the Metropolitan Region, the most urbanized, has a below-average birth rate and a below-average proportion of children.

Considering the three Regions, it would appear that the rate of natural increase has been insufficient to account for the increase in population over the decade and that it has been due in part to migration from other areas of the Province. Immigration has also contributed to the increase, particularly in the Metropolitan Region. It is estimated, for example, that almost half of the immigrants settling in the Province in 1951 located in the vicinity of Toronto. A high proportion of the people engaged in industry, as opposed to agriculture, seems to be a characteristic feature of these growth areas. The high level of industrial employment and payrolls, especially in manufacturing, has doubtless been important in attracting people to these areas.

The St. Clair River Region, like the above regions, has had a high rate of growth during the decade and exhibits approximately the same age distribution. As before, the natural rate of increase is slightly above the provincial average, but migration to Sarnia, reflected in the threefold increase in manufacturing employment since 1939, has been largely responsible for its rapid growth in the last decade. The high level of industrial activity, particularly in the petro-chemical industry, has been responsible for the influx of workers.

The population of the Upper Thames, Border and Upper Grand Regions in southwestern Ontario has increased in approximately the same proportion as the Province as a whole but somewhat less than the fast-growing regions bordering western Lake Ontario. The birth rate in the Border and Upper Thames areas is higher than that of the Upper Grand River which is reflected in a greater population increase for the former over the latter region. All three Regions exhibit approximately the same age structure except that the Border Region has a smaller percentage of people sixty-five and over. It is interesting to note that the proportion of the population in these three regions engaged in industry is second only to that of the area in the vicinity of Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara, and that the increase during the last decade has been almost as impressive, particularly in the Border Region.

INCREASE IN REGIONAL POPULATION OF ONTARIO
1951*OVER 1941 BY AGE GROUPS

REGION	TOTAL %	0-4 %	5-9 %	10-14 %	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-69 %	70+ %
1. Metropolitan	+26.1	+ 97.9	+28.3	- 3.0	- 6.3	+19.3	+29.6	+28.7	+16.8	+12.4	+55.7	+51.9
2. Burlington	+28.7	+100.7	+50.7	+ 3.2	- 7.0	+15.5	+32.2	+32.3	+15.7	+19.6	+43.9	+41.6
3. Niagara	+33.7	+ 94.6	+61.5	+14.6	- 3.0	+12.1	+39.5	+13.0	+30.4	+36.0	+48.4	+43.2
4. Lake Erie	+16.3	+ 54.0	+32.4	+ 6.5	- 3.2	+ 9.1	+12.6	+13.0	+19.3	+10.0	+14.9	+12.8
5. Upper Thames	+23.3	+ 78.3	+45.2	+ 8.6	- 5.0	+12.0	+26.7	+27.0	+14.4	+13.4	+17.6	+23.8
6. Border	+23.2	+ 67.8	+33.8	- 3.4	- 9.9	+13.6	+31.9	+12.5	+21.5	+38.5	+36.7	+33.5
7. St. Clair R.	+31.7	+ 53.0	+56.0	+11.5	- 1.5	+24.9	+50.8	+34.8	+15.3	+18.7	+13.7	+16.5
8. Upper Grand R.	+18.2	+ 76.8	+30.2	- 5.2	- 8.5	+ 9.4	+19.5	+18.1	+17.3	+13.1	+18.2	+23.0
9. Blue Water	+11.0	+ 56.1	+28.4	- 0.9	- 6.1	- 1.4	+ 9.9	+15.8	+ 4.8	- 1.7	+ 6.9	+13.3
10. Kawartha Lakes	+22.3	+ 88.9	+41.7	+ 4.5	- 5.8	+ 9.7	+22.9	+27.1	+15.0	+ 9.0	+19.2	+23.2
11. Quinte	+17.2	+ 65.4	+31.5	+ 2.7	- 2.7	+ 1.4	+20.0	+26.0	+ 5.7	+ 8.2	+ 8.0	+17.2
12. U. St. Lawrence	+ 7.8	+ 40.3	+21.4	+ 0.2	-12.6	-11.9	+ 0.3	+15.9	+ 8.0	+ 5.2	+ 5.6	+14.1
13. Ottawa Valley	+16.4	+ 67.6	+28.5	- 4.1	-13.0	- 4.8	+15.0	+28.0	+10.3	+13.5	+23.3	+26.3
14. Highlands	+ 8.2	+ 33.0	+11.0	- 3.0	-15.3	-15.2	+ 6.1	+17.2	+ 8.9	+16.7	+29.9	+28.2
15. Clay Belt	+ 1.9	+ 16.5	+ 8.3	- 0.1	- 8.6	- 9.6	-14.7	-10.1	+18.8	+21.1	+61.7	+79.2
16. Nickel Range	+31.8	+ 44.4	+34.9	+27.2	+12.2	+22.9	+21.6	+40.6	+41.7	+37.7	+65.2	+42.2
17. Sault	+24.0	+ 62.9	+28.2	+ 5.5	+ 5.4	+14.4	+32.7	+29.4	+ 9.5	+14.0	+40.6	+34.4
18. Lakehead	+21.1	+ 69.4	+36.7	+11.3	- 9.9	- 4.9	+13.3	+19.2	+19.3	+20.0	+79.3	+80.6
Ontario	+21.4	+ 72.8	+32.4	+ 0.2	- 6.9	+ 8.8	+22.6	+24.0	+15.4	+18.5	+33.3	+32.6

REGIONAL POPULATION OF ONTARIO - 1951*
PROPORTION BY AGE GROUPS

REGION	POPULATION TOTAL (100.0%)	0-4 %	5-9 %	10-14 %	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-69 %	70+ %
1. Metropolitan	1,276,298	9.7	7.0	5.6	6.2	8.1	17.4	15.4	12.4	9.4	3.7	5.1
2. Burlington	338,940	11.0	8.4	6.4	6.4	7.9	16.9	14.4	11.3	8.7	3.5	5.1
3. Niagara	212,599	11.5	9.3	7.2	6.8	7.6	16.7	13.8	11.2	8.4	3.1	4.4
4. Lake Erie	66,846	11.4	9.7	8.2	7.4	7.0	13.8	12.9	11.7	8.5	3.5	5.9
5. Upper Thames	276,475	10.7	8.3	6.7	6.4	7.4	15.7	13.7	11.3	9.2	3.8	6.8
6. Border	296,278	11.8	9.2	7.7	7.1	7.9	15.9	12.9	11.8	8.4	2.8	4.5
7. St. Clair R.	74,960	12.0	9.5	7.8	6.7	7.5	15.6	13.2	10.5	8.3	3.2	5.7
8. Upper Grand R.	245,637	11.2	8.5	7.0	7.1	7.9	15.2	13.3	11.2	8.8	3.6	6.2
9. Blue Water	270,599	11.2	9.4	7.9	7.4	6.8	13.7	12.7	10.5	8.7	4.0	7.7
10. Kawartha Lakes	238,601	11.7	9.0	7.3	6.8	7.1	14.8	13.5	10.9	8.6	3.7	6.6
11. Quinte	178,500	11.9	9.4	7.6	7.4	7.6	15.7	13.0	9.8	8.0	3.3	6.3
12. U. St. Lawrence	137,854	11.6	10.0	8.7	7.4	6.5	13.4	12.9	10.4	8.5	3.6	7.0
13. Ottawa Valley	387,807	12.0	9.3	7.5	7.2	7.6	16.0	13.8	10.2	8.1	3.1	5.2
14. Highlands	110,271	12.7	10.9	9.6	8.2	6.8	13.6	12.5	10.0	7.9	3.1	4.7
15. Clay Belt	133,866	13.6	11.4	9.9	8.2	7.5	14.8	13.2	10.5	6.2	2.3	2.4
16. Nickel Range	120,804	13.8	11.2	9.5	7.8	8.5	16.9	13.8	8.9	5.4	1.9	2.3
17. Sault	64,496	12.5	10.2	8.7	8.1	8.1	15.7	13.2	9.6	7.1	2.9	3.9
18. Lakehead	166,711	12.7	9.5	7.8	6.8	7.6	16.8	14.3	10.8	7.5	2.8	3.4
Ontario	4,597,542	11.2	8.7	7.1	6.9	7.7	16.0	14.0	11.2	8.5	3.4	5.3

* Ninth Census of Canada

The Lake Erie Region presents a contrast to the industrial regions to the north and the Upper Thames to the west. The age structure corresponds closely to that of the surrounding areas, but the overall increase has been smaller over the decade. Since the birth rate also corresponds closely to that of the adjacent areas, it appears that the Region is approaching the "optimum" population for its largely rural economy dependent on a special crop requiring migratory labour during the planting and harvesting season. A shift in emphasis in the economy to iron ore extraction, however, would probably result in a substantial population increase.

In general, the population of eastern Ontario, including the Kawartha Lakes, the Quinte and the Ottawa Valley Regions, has increased substantially over the last decade, but not as much as the regions in central or south-western Ontario (except the Lake Erie Region discussed above). The proportion of children in the total population exceeds that of the area to the west, however, and the birth rate and the rate of natural increase are higher, which suggests that industrial centres to the west attract immigrants. This is not wholly true, however. The expansion in manufacturing since 1939, particularly in the Quinte and Kawartha Lakes Regions, has attracted young people from rural areas and lessened migration to other regions.

The trend toward an increasing proportion of the population working in non-agricultural industries is not as marked in the Upper St. Lawrence Region, and the population there increased over 7.8% over the last decade. The number of older people relative to the total population is higher in this region and the birth rate slightly lower, which accounts in part for the smaller increase in population. The chief reason however, appears to be economic.

The population of the large and chiefly rural area bordering Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, comprising the Blue Water Region, increased only 11.0% over the last decade. Comparing this region with any predominantly urban region of approximately equal population, the age structure of the population is very similar, except that the urban group shows a significantly higher proportion of people between twenty-five and forty-four and hence a higher birth rate. There are also fewer persons sixty-five years of age and over, so that the death rate is lower. The migration of young people from rural to urban areas accentuates the population increase in the urban area in that their moving increases the birth rate in the urban and increases the death rate per 1,000 population in the rural areas. It should be explained that this is not necessarily an undesirable trend since farm machinery has resulted in larger farms and increased productivity.

The population of the Highlands Region has shown little increase despite the fact that the northern district of Nipissing, comprising almost half the population of the Region, had one of the highest birth rates in the Province. A considerable decline, in fact, was registered in the fifteen to twenty-four age group, which suggests that young people emigrated from the area. The seasonal nature of the tourist industry does little to encourage permanent settlement.

The populations of the Nickel Range and the Clay Belt Regions differ from the others in the Province with above-average proportions of children and below-average proportions of old people. The birth rate in both regions is well above average and the Nickel Range, in fact, has the highest birth rate in the Province. The great increase in population in the Nickel Range and the almost stationary population in the Clay Belt, are the results of economic factors rather than of differences between the two regions in the age structure of the population or the birth rate.

The population in the Sault and Lakehead Regions has increased at approximately the same rate as the Province as a whole. The age structure generally parallels that of the Province, but the proportion of young people is somewhat higher in Sault. The increase over the decade has been greater and the rate of natural increase has been significantly higher than the Province. Barring migration, the population increase in northwestern Ontario during the next decade will exceed the average for the Province.

REGIONAL POPULATION STATISTICS 1951

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<u>Region</u>	<u>Births Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Population Between 0-4 Years % of Total</u>	<u>Deaths Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Population 65 Years & over % of Total</u>	<u>Natural Increase Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
1. Metropolitan	23.0	9.7	9.3	8.8	13.7	32.7
2. Burlington	25.1	11.0	9.5	8.6	15.6	30.9
3. Niagara	24.8	11.5	8.5	8.5	16.3	29.5
4. Lake Erie	23.6	11.4	9.6	9.4	14.0	29.5
5. Upper Thames	23.2	10.7	10.5	10.6	12.7	31.7
6. Border	27.3	11.8	9.0	7.3	18.3	29.0
7. St. Clair R.	26.8	12.0	9.6	8.9	17.2	29.2
8. Upper Grand R.	25.1	11.2	9.8	9.8	15.3	30.5
9. Blue Water	23.2	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.6	30.3
10. Kawartha Lakes	24.9	11.7	10.0	10.3	14.9	30.4
11. Quinte	25.0	11.9	10.5	9.6	14.5	28.8
12. U. St. Lawrence	23.9	11.6	10.9	10.6	13.0	29.3
13. Ottawa Valley	25.9	11.9	9.3	8.3	16.6	29.3
14. Highlands	27.4	12.7	9.7	7.8	17.7	26.3
15. Clay Belt	29.2	13.6	8.2	4.7	21.0	24.6
16. Nickel Range	33.3	13.8	6.8	4.2	26.5	24.0
17. Sault	28.0	12.5	8.6	6.8	19.4	26.5
18. Lakehead	27.3	12.7	8.8	6.2	18.5	28.3
Ontario	25.0	11.2	9.5	8.7	15.5	30.3

CORRECTION

Section 3 on page 4 should read:
 Automobiles (98%)
 Electrical Aparatus (72%)

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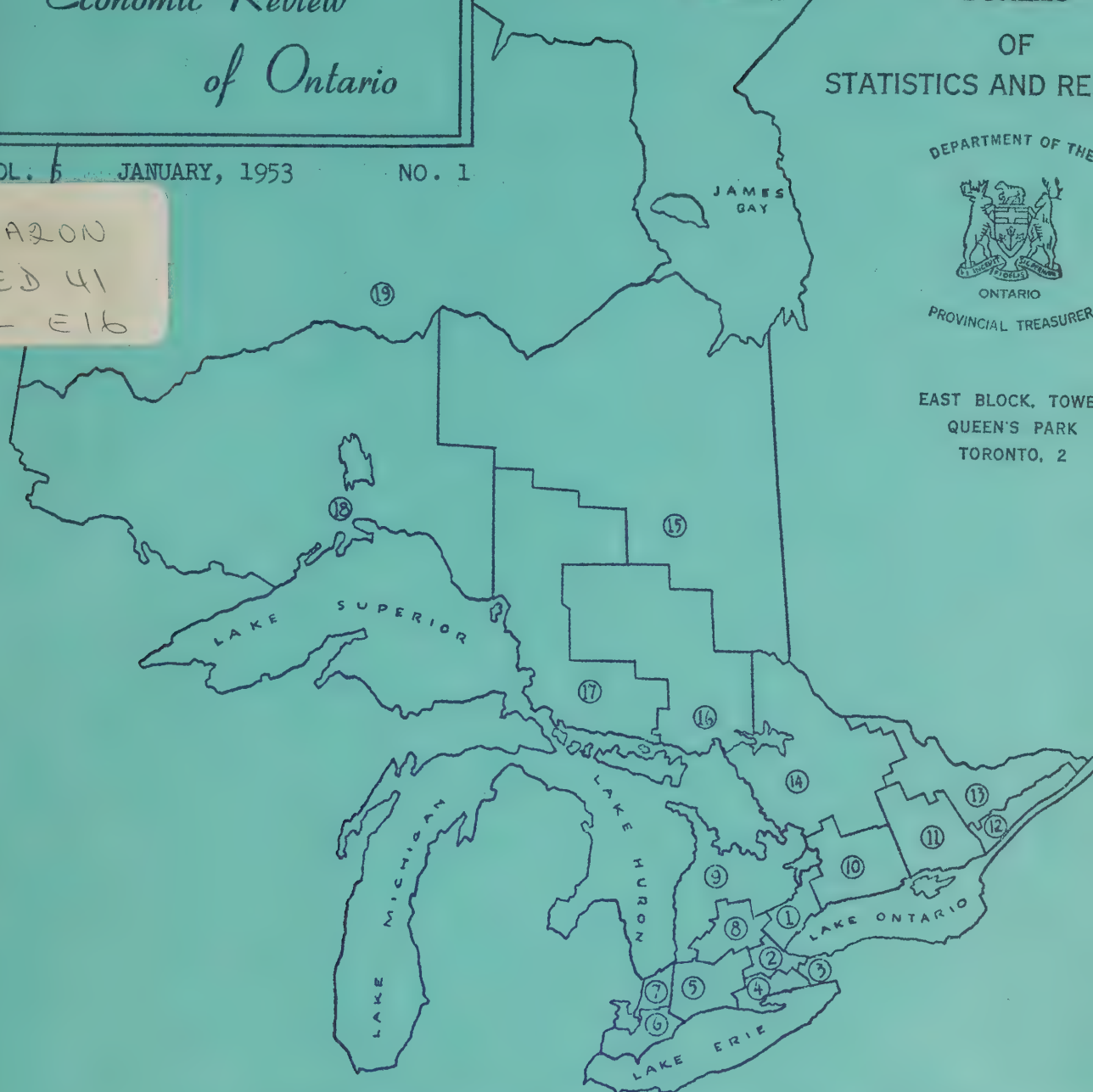
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OF
STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO
PROVINCIAL TREASURER

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
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OF THE

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PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

SUMMARY

Current economic indicators reveal a continuation of the improvement in business conditions throughout the Province. Data for most of 1952 compared with the same period of 1951 show higher levels of industrial employment, payrolls, and most types of production. Particularly large increases were noted in the production of television sets, iron and steel, and automobiles in response to active consumer demand. The value of retail trade in eleven months of 1952 was 5.4% ahead of the previous year, substantial increases being shown in grocery and combination and department stores. Sales of furniture and electrical appliance stores were 16.5% and 12.7% above last year. Department store sales for the month of December, alone, were 16.5% ahead of December 1951. The value of new motor vehicles sold in the eleven-month period of 1952 was 6.5% higher than in 1951 while the value of motor vehicle financing increased 36% over the same period.

Construction activity continues to be highlighted by increases in house-building throughout the Province. While completions in ten months of last year had not yet caught up with 1951, starts were 7.1% greater. In the month of October, 1952, starts and completions were 75.3% and 20.3% ahead of the same month of 1951. Other types of construction operations in 1952, however, were considerably below the previous year. Engineering, and Industrial construction (contracts awarded) in 1952 were 49.6% and 48.8%, respectively, below the level of the previous year. Total contracts awarded in Ontario in 1952 were 28% lower in value than in 1951. The buoyancy of residential building which stemmed from the relaxation of credit restrictions was further stimulated by favourable weather conditions which had the effect of extending the building season well into the winter months. Suppliers of building materials and household equipment have benefited from this development.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario in November was 4.9% above the same month of last year. This increase was shared by all regions of the Province except four, the greatest advances being shown in the St. Clair River (11.9%), Border (9.2%), Highlands (9.2%) and Sault (8%) regions. Manufacturing payrolls advanced in all areas except two over the year, while only one region (St. Clair R.) recorded lower average weekly earnings. The highest weekly earnings in manufacturing (\$72.99) were shown in the Nickel Range Region (November, 1952). Among the various manufacturing industries of the Province, the largest increases in employment over the year were recorded in the motor vehicle parts (14.6%), men's clothing (13.8%), meat products (11.4%) and leather products (11.3%) industries. A decrease of 12.9% was recorded in firms producing woven cotton products. Among the Province's primary industries, forestry employment was off 28.9% from a year ago, while mining (exc. gold) showed an increase of 7.9%.

NOTE

Commencing on page 9 of this issue is the sixth in a series of articles dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Burlington Region is here assessed in the overall provincial picture.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1952/51	SAME MONTH 1952/51	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Nov.	199.7	+ 1.3	+ 3.0	- 0.5
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Nov.	472.8	+ 10.5	+ 10.3	+ 0.7
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Oct.	247.7	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	+ 1.7
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Oct.	258.6	- 0.1	+ 6.2	+ 1.1
Durable Goods	Index	Oct.	307.5	+ 1.0	+ 9.3	+ 0.8
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Oct.	227.2	- 1.1	+ 3.6	+ 1.2
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	220.5	+ 5.5	- 1.8	- 1.0
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	298.9	+ 4.6	+ 0.2	+ 7.6
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million Lbs	Oct.	23.4	+ 1.1	- 0.4	+ 7.3
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Oct.	41.7	+ 2.6	+ 28.5	+ 1.7
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Oct.	445.9	- 4.4	+ 20.6	+ 5.1
Television Sets	('000)	Sept.	17.5	+455.0	+230.0	+106.0
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	502.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	+ 8.9
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Oct.	1,889.0	+ 5.7	+ 3.7	+ 7.9
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Dec.	204.6	- 0.6	*	- 5.6
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	115.8	+ 2.4	- 2.0	- 0.3
Cost of Living Index	Index	Dec.	184.2	+ 1.6	- 3.6	- 0.3
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Nov.	221.9	- 5.7	- 7.6	- 0.5
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Nov.	273.1	- 8.5	- 14.0	+ 0.1
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Nov.	359.2	+ 5.4	+ 5.2	- 6.4
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Nov.	62.9	+ 7.3	+ 4.1	+ 0.8
Department Stores	\$ Million	Nov.	39.6	+ 7.1	+ 2.8	+ 11.5
Department Stores	\$ Million	Dec.	*	*	+ 16.5	*
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Nov.	1.7	+ 2.8	- 8.9	- 22.4
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Nov.	14.2	- 0.8	+ 9.7	- 19.0
Furniture	\$ Million	Nov.	7.7	+ 16.4	+ 33.7	+ 5.8
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Nov.	*	+ 12.7	*	*
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Nov.	15.1	+ 6.4	+ 69.5	+ 18.1
Financed	('000)	Nov.	5.0	+ 36.0	+ 59.7	- 12.5

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CURRENT FIGURE</u>	<u>YEAR TO</u>	<u>SAME</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>
				<u>DATE</u> 1952/51	<u>MONTH</u> 1952/51	<u>PREVIOUS</u> <u>MONTH</u>
				<u>+ or -</u>	<u>+ or -</u>	<u>+ or -</u>
				<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
8. CONSTRUCTION:						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Dec.	45.3	-28.0	-26.2	-42.3
Residential	\$ Million	Dec.	15.9	+ 5.0	+11.2	-56.3
Business	\$ Million	Dec.	18.1	- 1.0	+25.7	+19.9
Industrial	\$ Million	Dec.	4.7	-48.8	-77.3	+ 2.1
Engineering	\$ Million	Dec.	6.6	-49.6	-43.8	-70.7
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Oct.	3,640	+ 7.1	+75.3	+ 8.4
Completions	No.	Oct.	3,720	-16.2	+20.3	+74.2
General Building Materials (Canada)	Index	Nov.	289.4	- 0.6	NC	NC
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index	Nov.	283.9	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 0.1
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Nov.	4,884	+10.7	+ 8.6	+ 4.8
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Nov.	69.6	+10.4	+ 9.8	+10.9
Industrial Stock	Index	Dec.	318.7	- 3.0	- 6.3	NC

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100,
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock index based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by Maclean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not available

NC No significant change

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Nov./52 Nov./51		Payrolls	Nov./52 Nov./51		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	Nov./52 Nov./51	
				+ or - %			+ or - %			+ or - \$	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	194.7 206.8 209.6			444.9 504.6 518.7			55.79 59.95 60.83		+ 4.04
				+ 7.7			+16.6				
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	197.3 201.0 195.8			481.9 526.1 519.5			57.79 61.92 62.78		+ 4.99
				- 0.8			+ 7.8				
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	219.1 236.6 224.9			563.4 629.9 614.7			63.17 65.40 67.13		+ 3.96
				+ 2.6			+ 9.1				
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	129.0 143.7 134.4			321.5 410.9 348.2			46.31 53.21 48.18		+ 1.87
				+ 4.2			+ 8.3				
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	184.0 191.1 193.6			432.2 474.5 483.0			51.74 54.68 54.93		+ 3.19
				+ 5.2			+11.8				
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	202.3 233.7 221.0			448.7 553.1 520.1			59.50 63.49 63.13		+ 3.63
				+ 9.2			+16.0				
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	258.7 298.3 289.6			529.1 696.6 686.1			69.67 69.66 69.36		- 0.31
				+11.9			+29.7				
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	154.0 158.5 162.1			378.4 420.4 430.1			49.60 53.53 53.54		+ 3.94
				+ 5.3			+13.7				
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	189.4 194.1 192.4			477.4 535.7 525.7			44.42 48.65 48.15		+ 3.73
				+ 1.6			+10.1				
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	214.2 230.6 223.3			589.2 655.8 632.7			61.16 63.25 63.01		+ 1.85
				+ 4.2			+ 7.4				
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn.& Add., Prince Edward)	2.5	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	304.3 356.8 324.8			785.3 986.1 936.9			48.09 51.57 53.83		+ 5.74
				+ 6.7			+19.3				
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	161.4 154.6 154.4			408.6 396.6 408.5			52.39 53.09 54.74		+ 2.35
				- 4.3			NC				

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Nov./52		Payrolls	Nov./52		Average	Nov./52	
				Nov./51			Nov./51		Weekly Wages	Nov./51	
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%	and	+ or -	%
									\$		\$
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u>	3.1	Nov.1/51	166.6			358.4			48.29		
(Carl., Lan., Pres.,		Oct.1/52	176.7			407.3			51.37		
Ren., Russell)		Nov.1/52	173.8	+ 4.3		404.9	+13.0		51.94	+ 3.65	
14. <u>Highlands</u>	0.6	Nov.1/51	176.8			411.7			49.93		
(Hal., Muskoka,		Oct.1/52	199.5			479.2			51.54		
Nip., Parry S.)		Nov.1/52	193.1	+ 9.2		474.7	+15.3		52.75	+ 2.82	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	0.9	Nov.1/51	183.5			466.1			67.72		
(Cochrane,		Oct.1/52	179.6			449.2			66.43		
Temiskaming)		Nov.1/52	172.1	- 6.2		439.3	- 5.8		67.79	+ 0.07	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	1.8	Nov.1/51	216.4			468.1			65.84		
(Manitoulin, Sudbury)		Oct.1/52	217.0			511.9			71.82		
		Nov.1/52	215.2	- 0.5		515.8	+10.2		72.99	+ 7.15	
17. <u>Sault</u>	1.6	Nov.1/51	211.9			484.2			63.30		
(Algoma)		Oct.1/52	229.5			556.9			67.20		
		Nov.1/52	229.0	+ 8.0		557.1	+15.0		67.39	+ 4.09	
18. <u>Lakehead</u>	2.1	Nov.1/51	264.4			621.9			66.25		
(Kenora, Rainy		Oct.1/52	278.9			652.1			65.88		
River, Thunder Bay)		Nov.1/52	271.5	+ 2.7		641.9	+ 3.2		66.62	+ 0.37	
<u>Ontario</u>	100.0	Nov.1/51	194.9			464.4			56.54		
(all Areas)		Oct.1/52	206.9			523.7			60.07		
		Nov.1/52	204.4	+ 4.9		522.9	+12.6		60.69	+ 4.15	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u>	Nov.1/51	137.8			282.6			55.06		
(Salt, Natural Gas)	Oct.1/52	146.5			337.8			61.91		
	Nov.1/52	146.5	+ 6.3		345.0	+22.1		63.24	+ 8.18	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	Nov.1/51	75.1			125.5			58.20		
(Gold, Silver)	Oct.1/52	76.8			135.7			61.54		
	Nov.1/52	76.5	+ 1.9		136.9	+ 9.1		62.26	+ 4.06	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	Nov.1/51	164.0			347.9			67.48		
(Nickel, Copper,	Oct.1/52	165.8			383.1			73.52		
Gold, Silver)	Nov.1/52	166.9	+ 1.8		388.4	+11.6		74.06	+ 6.58	
17. <u>Sault</u>	Nov.1/51	187.3			375.0			65.02		
(Iron Ore)	Oct.1/52	198.0			462.3			75.82		
	Nov.1/52	206.6	+10.3		506.0	+34.9		79.54	+14.52	
18. <u>Lakehead</u>	Nov.1/51	70.4			137.2			65.62		
(Gold, Iron Ore)	Oct.1/52	77.9			169.5			73.33		
	Nov.1/52	76.7	+ 8.9		171.1	+24.7		75.17	+ 9.55	
19. <u>James Bay</u>	Nov.1/51	95.0			171.0			62.88		
(Gold, Silver)	Oct.1/52	81.6			146.0			62.52		
	Nov.1/52	80.8	-14.9		147.1	-14.0		63.55	+ 0.67	
All Areas	Nov.1/51	104.4			191.9			62.33		
	Oct.1/52	108.2			212.6			67.11		
	Nov.1/52	107.5	+ 3.0		215.5	+12.3		68.39	+ 6.06	

ONTARIO

ORIGIN OF POPULATION

- 1951 -

<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION</u> %	<u>INTERCENSAL POPULATION CHANGE</u> %	<u>URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION</u> % URBAN
<u>British Isles</u>				
British	1,662,966	36.2	+ 14.1	73.9
Irish	723,888	15.8	+ 8.8	67.0
Scottish	658,594	14.3	+ 13.9	71.3
Other	36,471	.8	-	78.5
<u>Other European</u>				
French	477,677	10.4	+ 27.7	63.6
Austrian	8,126	.2	- 2.7	79.8
Czech and Slovak	29,025	.6	+ 72.4	63.7
Finnish	29,327	.6	+ 9.3	57.8
German	222,028	4.8	+ 32.9	56.5
Hungarian	28,182	.6	+ 27.9	68.8
Italian	87,622	1.9	+ 45.8	90.7
Jewish	74,920	1.6	+ 7.2	98.9
Netherlands	98,373	2.1	+ 20.6	49.4
Polish	89,825	2.0	+ 63.6	78.2
Russian	16,885	.4	+ 50.5	80.2
Scandinavian	37,430	.8	+ 37.5	67.5
Ukrainian	93,595	2.0	+ 94.3	81.3
Other	70,048	1.5	-	77.4
<u>Asiatic</u>				
Chinese	6,997	.2	+ 13.9	95.5
Japanese	8,581	.2	-	88.4
Other	6,560	.2	-	91.1
<u>Other</u>				
Native Indian and Eskimo	37,388	.8	+ 23.2	13.3
Other	<u>93,034</u>	<u>2.0</u>	-	84.4
Total	<u>4,597,542</u>	<u>100.0</u>	+ 21.4	70.7

THE BURLINGTON REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Burlington Region of Ontario, comprising the counties of Brant and Wentworth, is located at the head of Lake Ontario, bounded on the South by the Niagara Region and on the North by the Metropolitan Zone. The Burlington Region is Ontario's second most populous area containing 7.4% of the Province's population and including the city of Hamilton, the second largest urban centre in Ontario. The Region's 1951 population of 344,957 represented an increase of 28.7% over the decade, considerably above the provincial average and the fourth highest rate of increase in the Province. With an area of only 879 square miles, the Burlington Region is the second smallest division in Ontario and has a population density of 385.6 persons per square mile, a density exceeded only by the Metropolitan Region. Of a total population of 344,957 in the Burlington zone, 237,216 or 70% is of British origin. The remaining 30% is made up of nineteen nationalities. Of these, the Polish group, numbering 12,409 is the largest. However, in spite of its position as second largest group in the area, it accounts for only 3.7% of the total population.

This preponderance of people of British descent does not result from a concentration in any one locality but holds true throughout the area. For instance, in Hamilton where the population is more mixed than elsewhere, the British stock is in the majority by a substantial 67.6%. In Brantford, which is also an important manufacturing city, 71% of the population is of British origin.

Geographical location and topography have been important determining factors in the development of this Region. It was host to large numbers of United Empire Loyalists during and after the American Revolutionary War. The most colorful historical figure of the Region was Joseph Brant under whose leadership the Six Nations Indians came to Canada from the Mohawk Valley after the war. These tribes settled on the banks of the Grand River in what is now Brant county on lands granted by the government. When they found themselves land-poor on their new reservation, the Indians sold large tracts of land to incoming United Empire Loyalists. The City of Brantford grew out of the need of the pioneers for a local trading centre. Although situated not far from Hamilton, Brantford is not, and never has been a satellite of that city. On the contrary the city has developed a character of its own that makes it one of the most colourful communities in the province. Its manufacturers, particularly of farm implements, command a world-wide market. The proximity of the Indian reservation, as well as the city's international fame as the birthplace of the telephone draws large numbers of tourists annually while the fact that several circuses and carnivals make their winter headquarters in Brantford gives the city an air of colour and exuberance lacking in most manufacturing centres.

As the flood of Loyalists continued to pour into the country at Niagara and pushed northward, other communities developed. Of these, Dundas was the most important during the early years of the last century. Manufactured goods brought up the lake and through the Desjardins Canal by schooners were here exchanged for return cargoes of flour and farm produce some of which, trans-shipped at Kingston and again at Montreal, eventually found their way to England. The building of the railway into Hamilton in 1853 marked the end of the supremacy of Dundas and the beginning of the rise in importance of Hamilton.

The site of the City of Hamilton was originally determined by the fact that all land transportation routes were forced to centre on it. All east-west traffic was obliged to traverse the narrow plain lying between Lake Ontario on the one side and the escarpment on the other. At the same time all traffic from the north was restricted to still narrower Burlington Heights. The subsequent growth of the city can be explained largely in terms of progress in transportation facilities. Formerly an important port for steamships, the city received its greatest stimulus for growth from the completion of the Great Western Railway. In 1859, the Great Western shops were built and, at that time, were the largest railway repair shops in Canada. Up to the turn of the century, Hamilton's prosperity was based on its railways which, in turn, made the city a favorable location for manufacturing. Thus before the end of the nineteenth century, Hamilton has become an important manufacturing centre. Located in the midst of a moderately

rich farming and fruit district, with an excellent harbour (1) and unexcelled transportation facilities both by water and land, and with large quantities of cheap hydro-electric power readily available, it was not surprising that Hamilton should become a leading industrial centre.

The location of the leading primary iron and steel centre of Canada at Hamilton was largely the result of geographical factors. Iron ore is shipped from ports on Lake Superior and coal is readily transported by water from nearby United States ports. Large quantities of limestone used in the manufacture of steel are available from conveniently located quarries. The final products find ready markets in the many steel-using industries of southern Ontario. Over the past few years, large numbers of secondary steel industries have found it convenient to locate in the Hamilton area or in the nearby Niagara Region.

The present large-scale industrial development at the head of Lake Ontario stretching from Oshawa to the Niagara Peninsula has the Burlington Region as its geographical centre. Much of this industrial expansion has been attracted to this area by the presence of the iron and steel industry. The future completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway will add enormously to the strategic importance of the Burlington Region.

MANUFACTURING

The Burlington Region ranks as Ontario's second manufacturing region, both in the value of its production and the number of employees engaged in manufacturing industries. On a per capita basis the Region's manufacturing production stood third in the Province (\$2,321.30) in 1949, indicating the importance of manufacturing to the economy of the area. The iron and steel industry, the most important, may be divided into primary iron and steel, located at Hamilton, and steel fabrication plants, located principally in Hamilton and Brantford. Textiles and clothing are important and well established industries in the Region. Mills were established at Paris in 1870 and at Brantford in 1872. The industry employs about twelve per cent of the workers engaged in manufacturing in Hamilton, but its growth during the post-war period in the face of severe competition has been more modest than that of the iron and steel industry.

The increase of 101.8% in manufacturing employment in the Burlington Region between 1939 and 1951 indicates the rapid growth of industry. The total consumption of hydro-electricity increased 162.3% over the same period, and the consumption of direct industrial customers increased by 390.2%. The Region ranks fourth as a consumer of hydro-electricity, exceeded only by the Metropolitan, Niagara and Lakehead Regions.

The freighters plying the busy harbour, the railways and highways, the stock piles of coal and ore, and hydro transmission towers reflect the heavy industry that is characteristic of Canada's leading primary iron and steel centre. Hamilton ranks as Canada's third manufacturing city, exceeded only by Montreal and Toronto on the basis of the number of employees working in the manufacturing industries. Factories in the city produce a variety of products, a feature common to centres that provide the men, markets and facilities essential to industrial growth. The proximity of Toronto and the Niagara River, the excellent harbour, the long tradition of iron products ranging from ploughs to machinery, and the available supplies of coal and hydro-electricity have all been influencing the development of industry. Manufactures include: chemicals, clothing, apparatus, farm machinery and implements and a variety of other steel products, rubber goods, textiles and tobacco.

The city of Brantford is the most important manufacturing area in Brant county, and ranked fourth in Canada in the value of its manufactured products. In

is Canada's third port in terms of tonnage handled, being exceeded only by Vancouver.

1949 the city ranked twelfth in Canada with the gross value of its manufactured products estimated at \$120 million. Several of the industries in Brantford have been associated with the city for almost a century. For example, Waterous Ltd. (machinery), the oldest firm, was established in 1844. The two largest companies, Massey-Harris and Cockshutt Plough, were established in Brantford in 1871 and 1877 respectively. Slingsby Ltd., one of the oldest textile mills in Brantford, was established in 1872. The remarkable feature of industry in Brantford is not its magnitude compared with other large Canadian industrial centres, but its continued growth despite the proximity of Hamilton which has the advantage of a harbour on the great lakes.

Approximately fifty per cent of Brantford's 13,174 employees in manufacturing (reported at October 1952) work in the iron and steel industry. The products range from iron castings to finished machinery, especially farm machinery and implements which are produced by the city's two largest companies. The remainder of the employees work in a variety of manufacturing industries, some of which market their products across the nation. The clothing, textiles and abrasives industries are important employers.

Other manufacturing centres include Paris, Dundas and Burlington. Paris, named after the plaster of paris beds in the neighbourhood, is noted for its woollen goods, mills and products. Gypsum products and cement are two important manufactured products. Dundas has several machinery and tool companies. Two canning companies are located in Burlington.

The level of manufacturing employment in the Burlington Region has been increasing rapidly over the past five years. During 1951, the average of the employment indices for manufacturing was 201.8, (1939 = 100), which compares favourably with manufacturing employment in the adjoining Metropolitan Region where the 1951 average was 196.2. The employment index for the Burlington Region shows an increase of 6% over 1950, reflecting increased activity in the electrical apparatus and the iron and steel industry. The clothing industry in Hamilton has declined over the past year in terms of the number of employees, but all other industries in that city have advanced, led by the electrical apparatus industry (index: 263.0) and the iron and steel (237.6).

The spread between the highest and the lowest level of employment in manufacturing during 1951 was 10.8 points or approximately 6% of the employees. A study of recorded unemployment in the Region over the last three years (1950-52) yields approximately the same results. The number of recorded unemployed workers (unplaced applicants) varies between 9,000 in the winter months and 5,000 in the summer. The proportion of unemployed to the total labour force of 144,830 (June 2, 1951) varies between 3.4% and 6.4%. This is not a high proportion relative to other less stable areas such as the Niagara and Border Regions. Because the labour force in Hamilton constitutes so large a proportion of the regional total, the figures relating to seasonal employment tend to reflect the situation in Hamilton. The unemployment varies slightly more in Brantford. The concentration of the farm implements industry in that city means that the economy is vulnerable to the vagaries of international trade as well as seasonal disturbances. The present farm implement industry slump, responsible in the main for the current unemployment in Hamilton, is an instance of international as well as seasonal market difficulties.

Eleven new industries were established in the Burlington Region during 1951. The new undertakings involved an estimated investment of \$1,325,000. The new products manufactured include heavy presses, metal stampings, aluminum foil and packed in Hamilton; forgings, pipes and brick in Brantford; insecticides in Dundas, metal in Paris, and games equipment in the town of Burlington.

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The iron and steel industry was established in Hamilton a century ago when local foundries made locomotives and rolling stock for the Great Western Railway. When the railway boom slackened in eastern Canada at the turn of the century the foundries turned to other products, but the tools and techniques of steel fabrication continued to centre about Hamilton.

The federal government's national policy, initiated in 1879, with its emphasis on high tariffs and self-sufficiency, fostered the growth of a primary iron industry. In 1895, the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, the first company in Hamilton to produce pig iron, was formed. This firm later combined with the Ontario Rolling Mills to form a company which to-day comprises the main works of the Steel Company of Canada. Hamilton was a logical choice for this development with its deep harbour, the elaborate network of railways, and the nearby extensive industrial market. Within a radius of fifty miles of Hamilton, including Toronto and the Niagara peninsula, 60% of Ontario's manufacturing is carried on.

At the present time two companies, the Steel Company of Canada and the Dominion Foundries and Steel Company, which together employ a total of 13,000 employees, produce pig iron and steel. Like most other North American steel companies, they are characterized by vertical integration, manufacturing bars, plates, sheets and other steel products from the basic raw materials. The two companies produce pig iron from five blast furnaces with an annual capacity of over 1,500,000 tons. Four smaller companies manufacture a variety of primary steel products including hot and cold rolled steel and cold drawn steel.

Two of the blast furnaces in Hamilton have only recently been built. One, the largest in Canada, has a capacity of 400,000 tons of pig iron annually. The steel facilities of "Stelco" have been increased over 50% with the addition of four new open hearth furnaces. The industry is presently spending a far greater sum for new equipment than has been spent at any other time during the past decade for expansion. Expansion in the capacity of the primary processes will tend to bring the mills and other secondary processes closer to full capacity and hence result in more profitable operation. The limited size of the Canadian market, however, makes it imperative that some special steel alloys and structures be imported since the cost of manufacturing on a small scale is prohibitive.

The six companies comprising the primary iron and steel industry employ approximately 57% of the 24,622 workers employed in the whole iron steel industry in Hamilton as reported in 1951. The payrolls in the whole steel industry, averaging \$1.7 million each week, represent about 48% of the entire manufacturing payroll in Hamilton. The iron and steel industry has shown a remarkable increase of 138% in employment since 1939.

Steel requires four raw materials; iron ore, coal, limestone and scrap iron. Ore used in Hamilton (the Steel Company of Canada uses about 1,900,000 tons annually) comes from Minnesota and Michigan. The ore is shipped in lake boats and stock-piled during the navigation season. High-grade Canadian ore mined at Steep-Rock is not used in quantity at Hamilton, probably because lower-priced American ores can be smelted more economically. Eighty-seven percent of the 1,170,515 tons of ore mined at Steep Rock in 1951 was exported to mills in the United States. However, iron ore in Ontario at least guarantees a future supply of ore for Canadian mills although most of it is exported at present. Coal for the mills is imported from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Limestone, used as a flux in the blast furnace, is supplied chiefly from quarries near Beachville in Oxford County, Ontario. Scrap iron, which often accounts for as much as 50% of the finished steel ingots, is obtained from yards in Canada and the United States.

The weak-link in the supply picture is coal, from which metallurgical coke is made. The quality of the coal has declined noticeably over the last decade while the price has increased. It is probable, however, that metallurgists will involve processes that do not require high quality coke. Some pilot plants using low-shaft blast furnaces are in operation in western Europe and the U.S.S.R. The furnaces have used poor coke with some success and the design of Canadian furnaces may eventually have to be modified in this direction.

The steel companies in Hamilton represent the largest concentration of primary iron and steel manufacturing in Canada. They represent the major portion of the nation's steel furnace capacity and over 45% of the blast furnace capacity. The mills are the most completely equipped and produce the most diversified variety of plate, rod and sheet steel in Canada.

AGRICULTURE

The most striking physical feature of the land in the Burlington Region is the Hamilton Mountain, part of the Niagara escarpment, which parallels the western end of Lake Ontario in Wentworth County. The narrow strip of fertile land, between the escarpment and the lake is a section of the Iroquois Plain which is associated with fruit-growing in Lincoln County. To the west of the escarpment, most of the area consists of the northern arms of the Norfolk sand plain. This light sandy soil is fertile, well drained and suitable for field crops and vegetables, including fall wheat, oats and potatoes. Following the lead in Norfolk county, flue-cured tobacco culture has been introduced, and rye, a rest-crop, is cultivated over an approximately equal acreage. The sand plain in Brant is divided from north to south by a rough stoney moraine formation which is best suited to pastures and forest. The southwest sections of both counties form part of the Haldimand Clay Plain, characterized by heavy, poorly drained soil. Both of these areas are best suited to cattle raising and dairying. The proportion of cattle and other livestock to total agricultural production is high although the value of cattle in the whole Region was only 2.7% of Ontario's total in 1951, while the value of all field crops was 3.0%. The Flamborough Plain in the north section of Wentworth county has only a thin layer of soil over the bedrock. The soil here is poor and is best suited for forest or pasture.

The climate of the Burlington Region is temperate, with a low mean temperature of about twenty-one degrees F. in January and February and an average high temperature of seventy-one in July. The proximity of Lake Ontario exerts a modifying influence in both summer and winter, and extends the frost-free growing period. The precipitation is adequate in the Region, with an average annual rainfall of thirty-one inches.

The fertile soils covering most of the Region and the moderate climate favoured the establishment of permanent settlement, based on agriculture, after the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists. The early farms, hewn from the forest, were unspecialized in that almost all the food and clothing required by the pioneer families were grown or raised on their farms. Grain, especially wheat, ground in local mills and transported by water to the United States, was the chief export from the early farms. The farming of to-day is more selective than formerly, and the choice of products more dependant on the characteristics of the soil. Fruit trees, especially plum, pear, cherry and apple, are grown extensively along the south shore of the lake (see table IV-A) in red clay soil. Grapes are the most important small fruit grown. In 1951, 3,215 acres of grapes were planted there, about 15% of the provincial total.

Tobacco is grown in the sandy areas of Brant county. In 1951, for example, 7,890 acres of flue-cured tobacco were planted, approximately seven per cent of the total acreage in the Province. Coincident with the introduction of tobacco, the value of the rye grown in the Region increased to 8% of the value of the provincial total. Fall wheat and oats are the most important cash crops, followed by potatoes. Dairying and cattle-raising are also carried on extensively. Net farm income in 1949 was estimated at \$3,395.00 per occupied farm, the fifth highest Region in the Province in this respect.

The towns that grew up following the influx of settlers were dependent on the fortunes of local agriculture. They flourished in the first instance as distributing, milling and manufacturing centres catering to the requirements of local farmers. Hamilton and Brantford are no longer dependent on local markets for their manufactured products, but it was the local farms which originally provided the market and later the labour for the industry that was to follow.

Although 81.1% of the area of the Region is classified as farm land, and 77.7% of this is improved, suggesting intensive operations, agriculture is no longer the most important economic activity. The estimated agricultural income was less than one-tenth of the manufacturing payrolls in 1951. Only a small proportion of the population derives its livelihood from agriculture to-day, and only 12% of the population is rural.

MINING

Mining in the Burlington Region is confined largely to the production of natural gas, clay products (Wentworth) and structural materials. Of these, limestone, for the use in the construction industry is the most significant, having a value in 1951 of \$1.3 million all confined to Wentworth county. Among the clay products, the outstanding items are brick, valued at \$541,932 in 1951 and structural tile with a value of \$495,115. Both of these products are confined to Wentworth county. The production of pottery in 1951 had a value of \$112,420. The bulk of the structural materials is absorbed in the Region and makes an important contribution to the local construction industry.

TABLE IA - POPULATION

- 1951 -

	<u>-----Population-----</u>			<u>Population Per Square Mile</u>	<u>Population Increase Since 1941 %</u>
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Wentworth	15,725	256,375	272,100	581.0	29.2
Brant	<u>24,052</u>	<u>48,805</u>	<u>72,857</u>	<u>173.1</u>	<u>28.5</u>
Region	<u>39,777</u>	<u>305,180</u>	<u>344,957</u>	<u>385.6</u>	<u>29.1</u>
Province	1,346,443	3,251,099	4,597,542	12.7	21.4

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF LEADING CENTRES IN THE BURLINGTON REGION

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Population 1951</u>	<u>Intercensal Increase %</u>
Hamilton	208,321	22
Brantford	36,727	15
Dundas	6,846	30
Burlington	6,017	58
Paris	5,249	13
Burlington Beach	2,827	-

Source: Ninth Census of Canada

TABLE IIA - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE BURLINGTON REGION

- 1949 -

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Employers No.</u>	<u>Employees No.</u>	<u>Gross Value of production \$'000</u>
<u>BRANT</u>			
Brantford	153	13,650	129,421
Paris	23	1,256	10,303
Others	<u>21</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>2,618</u>
TOTAL	197	15,062	142,342
<u>WENTWORTH</u>			
Dundas	33	1,466	8,303
Hamilton	546	54,665	563,983
Others	<u>50</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>5,733</u>
Burlington (town)	<u>14</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>6,571</u>
TOTAL	<u>840</u>	<u>72,091</u>	<u>726,932</u>

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

TABLE IIB - INDEX NUMBERS OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

(1939 = 100)

	AVERAGE 1947	AVERAGE 1950	AVERAGE 1951	AVERAGE* 1952	NOV.1 1952	EMPLOYEES REPORTED Nov.1, 1952
<u>HAMILTON</u>						
Manufacturing	171.8	185.8	202.0	198.7	196.7	56,234
Textile Products	115.2	123.0	144.7	136.3	147.1	3,215
Clothing	123.8	106.8	108.4	99.8	102.1	3,721
Iron & Steel Products	196.8	217.5	237.6	240.7	230.4	24,431
Electrical Apparatus	203.3	230.0	263.0	260.9	253.0	8,777
<u>BRANTFORD</u>						
Manufacturing	212.2	213.2	218.2	218.7	216.3	12,970
Textile Products	123.1	135.1	135.8	135.8	127.5	1,416
Iron & Steel Products	421.9	320.6	340.5	368.3	349.2	6,655
<u>BURLINGTON REGION</u>						
Manufacturing	-	187.5	201.8	198.5	195.8	-

* Estimated

Source: "Employment and Payrolls"

TABLE IIC - ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL
(Million Net Tons)

YEAR	PIG IRON		STEEL INGOTS & CASTINGS	
	ONTARIO	CANADA	ONTARIO	CANADA
1941	1.11	1.53	1.87	2.71
1942	1.51	1.98	2.21	3.11
1943	1.41	1.76	2.18	3.00
1944	1.46	1.85	2.25	3.02
1945	1.40	1.78	2.12	2.88
1946	1.08	1.41	1.78	2.33
1947	1.61	1.96	2.25	2.95
1948	1.69	2.13	2.44	3.20
1949	1.68	2.15	2.37	3.19
1950	1.80	2.32	2.53	3.38
1951	2.07	2.55	2.62	3.57
1952*	2.28	2.67	2.80	3.71

* Estimated

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

TABLE IID - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE BURLINGTON REGION

-1951-

<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Manufacturing</u> <u>Payrolls</u> \$'000
Brant	254	16,284	43,126
Wentworth	<u>822</u>	<u>68,245</u>	<u>194,625</u>
Region	<u>1,076</u>	<u>84,529</u>	<u>237,751</u>

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics & Research

TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE BURLINGTON REGION

-1951-

(Thousands of dollars)

	<u>Brant</u>	<u>Wentworth</u>	<u>Region</u>
Natural gas	26	*	26
Peat (humus)	-	20	20
Limestone	-	1,287	1,287
Sand	213	225	438
Sand and gravel	429	19	448
Crushed gravel	269	169	438
Brick	-	542	542
Drain tile	-	58	58
Pottery	-	112	112
Sewer pipe)			
Flue lining)	-	279	279
Structural tile	<u>-</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>495</u>
Total value	<u>937</u>	<u>3,206</u>	<u>4,143</u>

* Separate data for Wentworth county not available.

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics & Research

TABLE IVA- SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BURLINGTON REGION
-1951-

	Brant	Wentworth	Region	Region as a % of Ont.
<u>Fruit Trees</u>				
Value of Production (1950) (\$'000)	61.0	837.8	898.8	7.5
Apple Trees ('000)	23.6	70.1	93.7	16.1
Pear " "	9.6	132.3	141.9	17.1
Peach " "	6.4	115.2	121.6	6.4
Plum " "	1.4	149.4	150.8	23.8
Cherry " "	2.6	105.8	108.4	19.1
<u>Small Fruits</u>				
Value of Production (1950) (\$'000)	85.7	535.6	621.3	10.8
Strawberries (acres)	190	219	409	8.4
Raspberries " "	46	244	290	9.6
Grapes " "	14	3,215	3,229	15.1
Other " "	4	137	141	
<u>Vegetables*</u>				
Value of Production (1950) (\$'000)	170.8	454.9	625.7	5.1

Source: Ninth Census of Canada

* Does not include Potatoes

TABLE IVB - SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BURLINGTON REGION
-1951-

	Brant	Wentworth	Region	Region as a % of Ontario
<u>Farm Product</u>				
<u>Field Crops</u>				
	\$	\$	\$	
Fall Wheat	1,190,200	901,700	2,091,900	5.1
Oats	1,184,300	1,343,000	2,527,300	3.5
Rye	184,600	20,900	205,500	8.0
Mixed Grains	429,000	444,600	873,600	1.6
Corn (fodder)	370,800	280,400	651,200	5.1
Corn (husking)	269,100	187,800	456,900	1.6
Potatoes	197,100	553,100	750,200	4.9
Hay	1,492,600	1,880,800	3,373,400	3.0
Other Field Crops	206,200	232,900	439,100	
Total	5,523,900	5,845,200	11,369,100	3.0
<u>Live Stock</u>				
Cattle	7,689,900	7,527,600	15,217,500	2.8
Swine	891,400	1,014,900	1,906,300	2.7
Sheep & Lambs	191,300	85,000	276,300	2.2
Total	8,772,600	8,627,500	17,400,100	2.8
<u>Poultry</u>				
Hens & Chickens	410,500	660,700	1,071,200	3.2
Other	5,800	19,700	25,500	
Total	416,300	680,400	1,096,700	2.9

TABLE V - SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

BURLINGTON REGION AS A % OF ONTARIO

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Brant</u>	<u>Wentworth</u>	<u>Region</u>
Population (1951)	1.6	5.8	7.4
No. of Households (1951)	1.7	5.9	7.6
No. of Taxpayers (1949)	1.6	8.1	9.7
Taxpayers' Income (1949)	1.5	8.0	9.5
Net Farm Income (1949)	1.7	1.8	3.5
Gross Value of M'f'g. Production (1949)	2.3	9.5	11.8
Employees in Manufacturing (1950)	2.6	10.7	13.3
Payrolls in Manufacturing (1950)	2.6	10.8	13.4

Economic Review of Ontario



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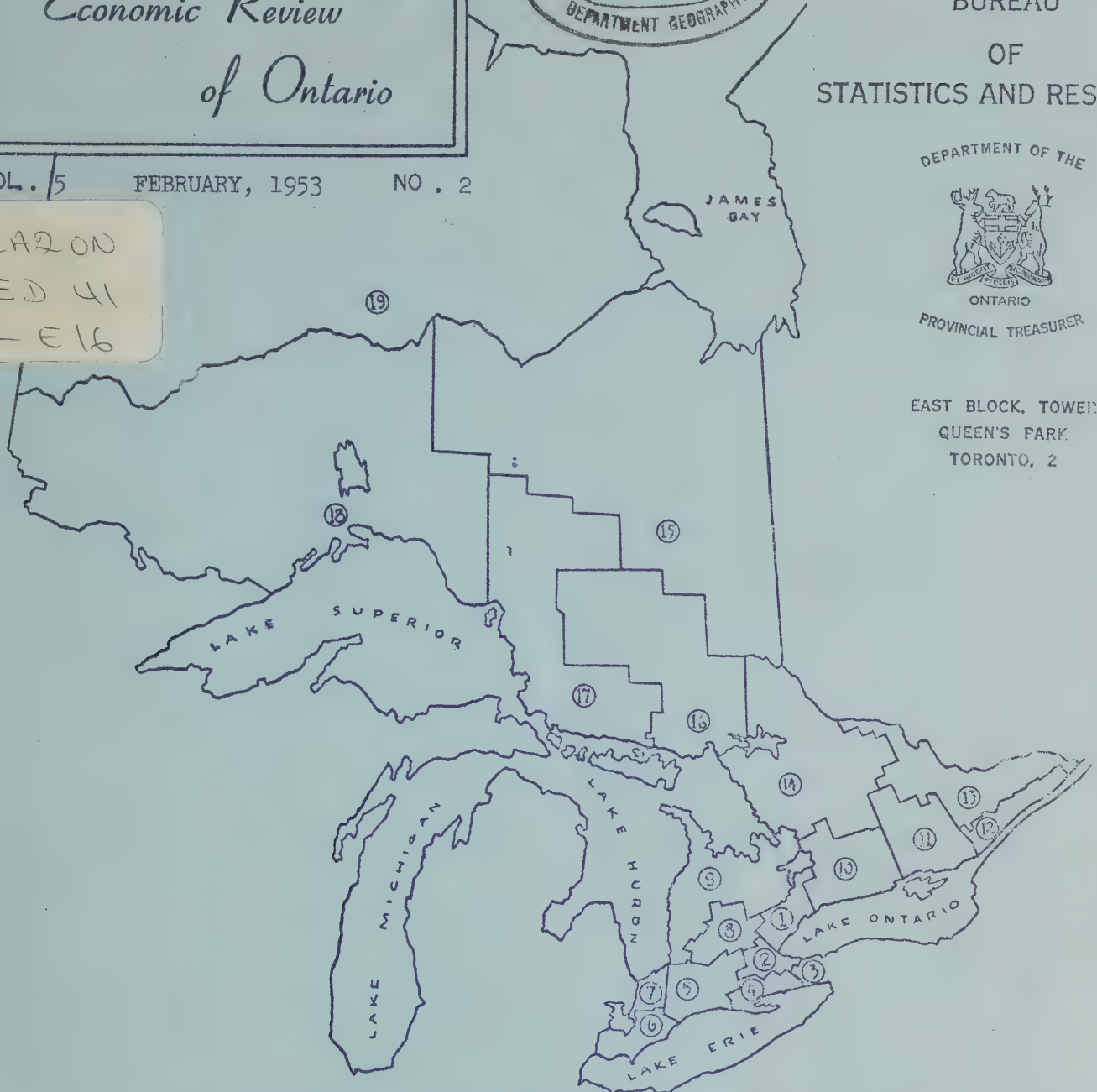


ONTARIO
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

OF THE

LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

SUMMARY

An examination of the most recent official statistics relating to economic activity in Ontario reveals a continuance of the buoyant trend characteristic of the latter part of 1952. In 1952, the Province's non-agricultural industries employed 1.4% more persons than in 1951 and these people earned incomes 10.5% greater than in the previous year. In most fields of production, output in 1952 (eleven months) exceeded the 1951 levels. Production of pig iron and steel ingots were 5% and 4.4% higher than in the previous year while television sets continued to show phenomenal percentage increases. Hydro electric power consumption in the Province in 1952 recorded a 5.4% increase over 1951.

Steady or falling prices as indicated by the Consumers' Price Index and the index of wholesale prices, together with increases in personal income and the extension of credit facilities combined to push retail sales to record levels. The overall increase in sales over the year of 6.1% included jumps of 17.5% and 15.3% in furniture and appliance stores, respectively. Department store sales rose 8.2% on the yearly comparison and in January were 18% above the same month of 1952. An interesting feature is the 100.9% increase in the number of new motor vehicles financed in December, 1952 as compared with December, 1951.

Construction activity, which, during 1952, was lower in all sectors except residential, appears to have taken on a new lease. Contracts awarded in January, 1953 were 11.1% higher in total than in the same month last year. Residential and business awards were 6.1% and 96.4% respectively, higher than last year. Ontario ended 1952 with housing starts 9.8% above 1951, and while completions in the former year were 13.5% below 1951, starts in December 1952, were almost 60% greater than in December, 1951.

The overall volume of business transactions in the Province as indicated by the value of cheques cashed was 12.1% higher in 1952 than in the previous year.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario in December was 6.5% ahead of last year, payrolls advanced 14.9% and average weekly earnings at \$61.38 were \$4.51 higher than in December 1951. These advances were shared by fourteen of the eighteen regions of the Province, the largest gains over the year being recorded in the Border (12.9%), Metropolitan (10.1%), St. Clair River (9.7%) and Upper Grand River (9.5%) regions. Manufacturing payrolls made substantial gains over the year in the St. Clair River (28.9%) and Border (27.5%) areas. Average weekly earnings advanced in all regions of the Province over the year. Substantial increases in employment over the year were recorded in the following manufacturing industries: Transportation equipment (25%), electrical apparatus (14%), leather products (13%), rubber products (8%) and clothing (8%). Paper products declined 3% and iron castings 5% over the year. Among the non-manufacturing industries of the Province, logging employment showed a sizeable drop of 41% in the yearly comparison while mining advanced 2%.

On a regional basis mining employment increased over the year in all areas except James Bay where a drop of 16% was recorded. Increases ranged from 0.2% in the Nickel Range to 19.5% in the Clay Belt Region. Payrolls in the latter area advanced 38.3% over the year. Average weekly earnings in the Sault Region at \$80.92 were the highest in the Province at December 1st.

NOTE

Commencing on page nine of this issue is the seventh in a series of articles dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Upper Grand River Region is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME(1)	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1952/51	1952/51	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Dec.	200.8	+ 1.4	+ 3.1	+ 0.5
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Dec.	477.7	+ 10.5	+ 11.0	+ 1.0
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Nov.	248.1	+ 2.1	+ 10.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Nov.	262.4	+ 0.9	+ 10.3	+ 0.9
Durable Goods	Index	Nov.	309.4	+ 1.9	+ 10.7	- 0.3
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Nov.	232.4	NC	+ 9.9	+ 2.0
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	225.5	+ 5.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.3
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	300.2	+ 4.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.4
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs.	Nov.	22.6	+ 0.8	- 2.2	- 3.4
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Nov.	31.34	+ 2.8	+ 6.4	- 24.8
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Nov.	456.6	- 2.1	+ 22.7	+ 2.4
Television Sets	('000)	Oct.	22.1	+ 440.9	+ 452.5	+ 92.2
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	463.4	+ 0.6	- 1.8	- 7.8
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Dec.	196.8	+ 5.4	+ 5.9	+ 5.7
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Jan.	199.6	-	- 7.0	+ 4.9
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Jan.	115.7	-	- 2.1	- 0.1
(1949 = 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Dec.	221.2	- 5.8	- 6.9	- 0.3
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Dec.	273.0	- 9.0	- 14.7	- 0.1
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Dec.	437.4	+ 6.1	+ 11.3	+ 18.7
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Dec.	65.2	+ 6.3	- 0.2	+ 4.9
Department Stores	\$ Million	Jan.	*	*	+ 18.0	*
Department Stores	\$ Million	Dec.	50.5	+ 8.2	+ 15.9	+ 27.6
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Dec.	17.9	+ 2.7	+ 0.5	+ 7.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Dec.	12.3	+ 0.8	+ 24.2	- 14.4
Furniture	\$ Million	Dec.	9.2	+ 17.5	+ 24.3	+ 16.4
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Dec.	11.5	+ 15.3	+ 47.8	*
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Dec.	8.9	+ 1.2	+ 13.5	- 41.1
Financed	('000)	Dec.	5.1	+ 39.7	+ 100.9	NC

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME(1)	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1952/51	1952/51	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
8. CONSTRUCTION:						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Jan.	37.1	-	+11.1	-18.1
Residential	\$ Million	Jan.	10.5	-	+ 6.1	-34.0
Business	\$ Million	Jan.	22.0	-	+96.4	+21.5
Industrial	\$ Million	Jan.	2.7	-	-34.1	-42.6
Engineering	\$ Million	Jan.	1.9	-	-76.8	-71.2
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Dec.	1,529	+ 9.8	+59.6	-40.0
Completions	No.	Dec.	2,171	-13.5	-14.2	-36.2
General Buildings Materials Index (Canada)		Dec.	288.7	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials Index (Canada)		Dec.	283.8	- 0.3	- 1.7	NC
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Dec.	5,271	+12.1	+25.7	+ 7.9
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Dec.	68.0	+11.0	+16.5	- 2.3
Industrial Stock	Index	Jan.	324.5	-	- 5.0	+ 1.9

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock index based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by Maclean Buildings Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not available

NC.. No significant change

- (1) In the case of figures for January 1953, the comparison is with the same month in 1952.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Dec./52 Dec./51		Payrolls	Dec./52 Dec./51		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	Dec./52 Dec./51	
				+ or - %			+ or - %			+ or - %	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	193.2 210.0 212.7			444.8 520.1 529.2			56.22 60.85 61.14		+ 4.9
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	198.0 200.0 201.4		+ 1.7	498.6 531.4 543.6		+ 9.0	59.56 62.84 63.83		+ 4.2
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	217.2 226.9 222.7		+ 2.5	552.7 616.1 610.6		+ 10.5	62.50 66.70 67.35		+ 4.8
4. Lake Erie (Halldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	134.6 134.4 130.5		- 3.0	326.6 348.2 352.3		+ 7.9	45.09 48.18 50.23		+ 5.1
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	184.7 195.8 192.9		+ 4.4	438.0 489.5 487.2		+ 11.2	52.23 55.06 55.61		+ 3.3
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	204.0 220.4 230.3		+ 12.9	457.7 519.2 583.5		+ 27.5	60.18 63.21 67.97		+ 7.7
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	266.9 289.6 292.7		+ 9.7	540.2 686.1 696.1		+ 28.9	68.95 69.36 69.62		+ 0.6
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	149.0 162.3 163.2		+ 9.5	368.4 433.7 437.3		+ 18.7	49.91 53.91 54.06		+ 4.1
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	191.0 188.2 186.5		- 2.4	490.8 515.4 496.4		+ 1.1	45.26 48.26 46.92		+ 1.6
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	211.7 223.3 221.9		+ 4.8	541.1 633.1 597.4		+ 10.4	56.82 63.05 59.87		+ 3.0
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward.)	2.5	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	299.9 323.4 323.3		+ 7.8	805.6 934.7 942.7		+ 17.0	50.07 53.87 54.34		+ 4.2
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	160.8 154.6 156.1		- 2.9	398.7 408.8 410.2		+ 2.9	51.32 54.72 54.38		+ 3.0

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Dec./52 Dec./51		Payrolls	Dec./52 Dec./51		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Dec./52 Dec./51	
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%		+ or -	%
3. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl., Dan., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Dec.1/51	163.4			358.5			48.97		
		Nov.1/52	173.7			404.9			51.94		
		Dec.1/52	174.0	+ 6.5		418.4	+ 16.7		53.60	+ 4.63	
4. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Dec.1/51	153.8			361.3			50.33		
		Nov.1/52	193.1			474.7			52.75		
		Dec.1/52	164.9	+ 7.2		405.5	+ 12.2		52.75	+ 2.42	
5. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Dec.1/51	175.0			449.1			68.42		
		Nov.1/52	172.1			439.3			67.79		
		Dec.1/52	163.1	- 6.8		452.6	+ 0.8		73.68	+ 5.26	
6. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Dec.1/51	204.5			458.4			68.23		
		Nov.1/52	215.2			515.8			72.99		
		Dec.1/52	206.6	+ 1.0		501.3	+ 9.4		73.88	+ 5.65	
7. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Dec.1/51	212.2			501.6			65.46		
		Nov.1/52	229.0			557.1			67.39		
		Dec.1/52	220.9	+ 4.1		543.1	+ 8.3		68.11	+ 2.65	
8. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Dec.1/51	255.0			603.3			66.64		
		Nov.1/52	271.5			641.9			66.62		
		Dec.1/52	257.6	+ 1.0		612.6	+ 1.5		67.00	+ 0.36	
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	Dec.1/51	193.5			463.9			56.87		
		Nov.1/52	205.2			525.3			60.73		
		Dec.1/52	206.0	+ 6.5		532.9	+ 14.9		61.38	+ 4.51	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	Dec.1/51	133.4			279.8			56.31		
	Nov.1/52	146.5			345.0			63.24		
	Dec.1/52	146.5	+ 9.8		337.0	+ 20.4		61.77	+ 5.46	
5. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	Dec.1/51	75.3			129.2			59.76		
	Nov.1/52	91.7			174.9			63.90		
	Dec.1/52	90.0	+ 19.5		178.7	+ 38.3		66.48	+ 6.72	
5. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	Dec.1/51	166.6			352.3			67.27		
	Nov.1/52	166.9			388.4			74.06		
	Dec.1/52	166.9	+ 0.2		388.3	+ 10.2		74.01	+ 6.74	
7. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	Dec.1/51	181.4			375.7			67.28		
	Nov.1/52	206.6			506.0			79.54		
	Dec.1/52	205.7	+ 13.4		512.6	+ 36.4		80.92	+13.64	
8. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	Dec.1/51	68.1			139.1			68.85		
	Nov.1/52	76.7			171.1			75.17		
	Dec.1/52	76.3	+ 12.0		180.5	+ 29.8		79.68	+10.83	
9. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	Dec.1/51	97.8			184.6			65.93		
	Nov.1/52	81.8			150.6			64.32		
	Dec.1/52	82.2	- 16.0		155.3	- 15.9		65.96	+ 0.03	
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	Dec.1/51	104.5			195.4			63.41		
	Nov.1/52	107.5			215.8			68.43		
	Dec.1/52	106.7	+ 2.1		217.1	+ 11.1		69.35	+ 5.94	

VALUE OF FARM MACHINERY IN ONTARIO *

1951

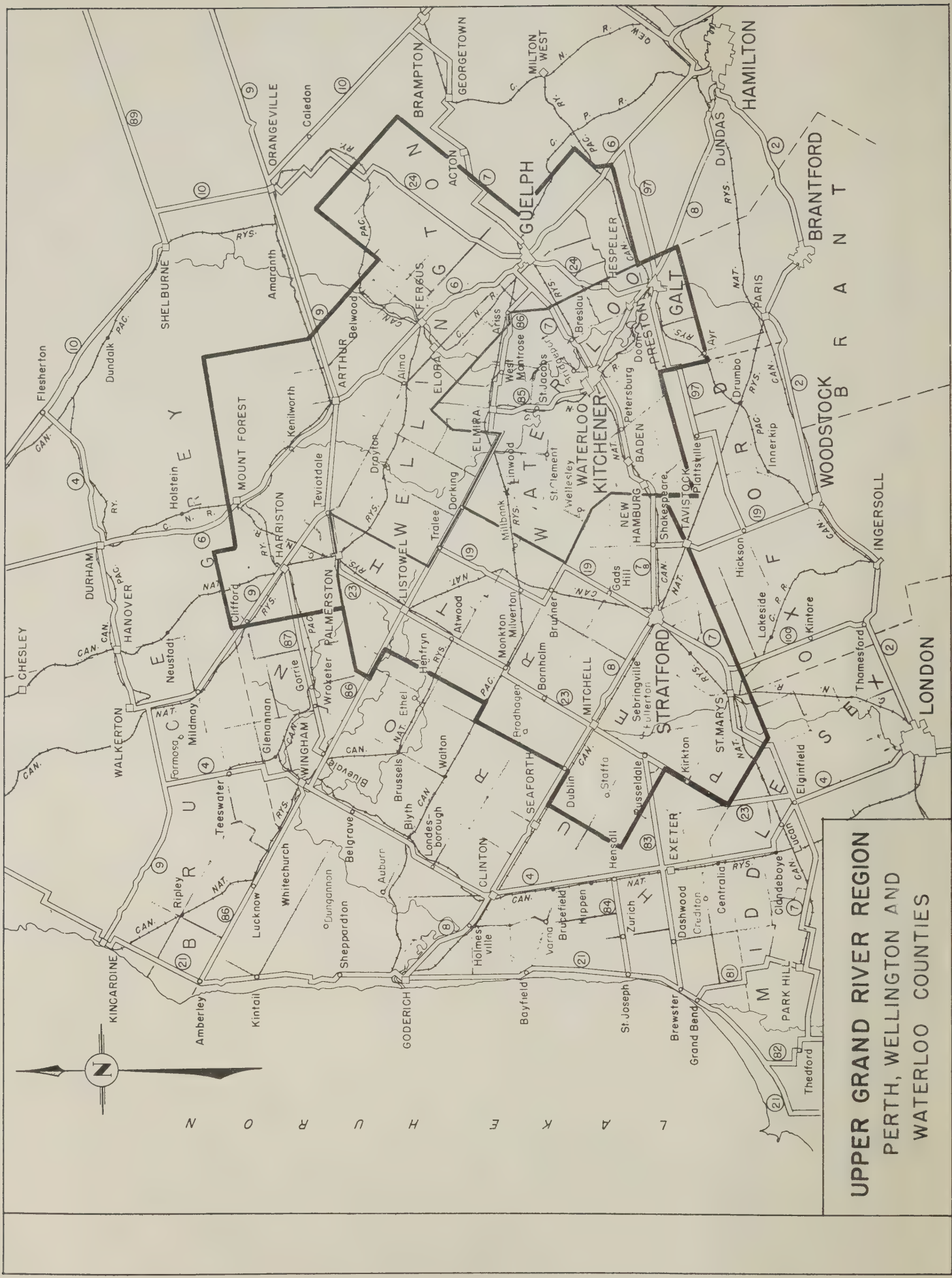
<u>Region</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Value per</u> <u>Occupied Farm</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	31,022	3,617
2. Burlington	16,409	3,198
3. Niagara	16,120	2,911
4. Lake Erie	20,841	3,458
5. Upper Thames River	49,517	3,719
6. Border	42,169	3,967
7. St. Clair River	14,699	3,164
8. Upper Grand River	41,887	3,656
9. Bluewater	73,839	3,010
10. Kawartha	34,146	2,685
11. Quinte	23,863	2,502
12. Upper St. Lawrence River	22,280	2,325
13. Ottawa Valley	30,374	2,374
14. Highlands	6,603	1,672
15. Clay Belt	6,614	1,747
16. Nickel Range	5,105	1,971
17. Sault	2,673	2,005
18. Lakehead	7,116	1,880
Ontario	445,278	2,970

Source: Ninth Census of Canada

* The values reported are market rather than original or replacement.

UPPER GRAND

RIVER REGION



UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION
PERTH, WELLINGTON AND
WATERLOO COUNTIES

THE UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION

INTRODUCTION

The Upper Grand River Region of Ontario comprises the counties of Perth, Waterloo and Wellington in the heart of south-western Ontario. This is the only Region in the Province which is not partially bordered by water. It also has one of the highest elevations above sea-level of any Region in Southern Ontario. Within these 2,375 square miles, dwelt 245,637 persons in 1951, 18.2% more than in 1941. More than half the Region's population lives in Waterloo county, the fastest growing component of the area. The remainder is fairly evenly divided between Perth and Wellington counties which recorded intercensal population increases of 5.8% and 12.6% respectively. The age distribution of the population of the Region follows closely the provincial pattern except that Perth county has an above-average number of persons in the "sixty-five years and over" category. Two-thirds of the Region's population are classified as urban compared with 70.7% in the Province as a whole. Fifty-eight percent of the Region's inhabitants trace their origin to the British Isles, this proportion varying from 78.6% in Wellington county to 42% in Waterloo. The second largest group is of German ancestry, the proportion ranging from 45.3% of the total in Waterloo to 9.4% in Wellington.

The first settlers in Waterloo county were Mennonites who left Pennsylvania in 1799. They spent the winter in what is now Lincoln county and in the spring of 1800 followed the Indian trail to Brantford and the Grand River north to the original settlement on the east bank of the river, four miles south of the present site of Kitchener. Thirteen years before, the first immigrants from Pennsylvania had come to Upper Canada and settled in Lincoln county. These settlers traced their ancestry largely to Germany and Holland. After the American Revolutionary War, these people chose to remain under British rule and have been closely indentified with the United Empire Loyalists.

The Upper Grand River area contains five incorporated cities, the largest number in any Region of the Province. These range in size from Kitchener (44,867) and Guelph (27,386), on the one hand, to Stratford (18,785) and Waterloo (11,991) on the other. Kitchener, Waterloo and Galt have shown intercensal population increases of 26%, 33%, and 25% respectively, while Guelph and Stratford grew by only 18% and 10%. There are, in the Region six other municipalities with populations in excess of 2,500.

The cities of this Region have developed a diversity of industries as a consequence of the particular skills of the early settlers, favorable location with respect to the rest of the Province and the rich agricultural hinterland. There is no noticeable dependence of any city on one dominating industry, a fact which has gained for the Region a reputation for economic stability. As is true of many cities in Ontario, postwar industrial expansion in the urban centres of the Region has been considerable. Many new industries are locating here and urban populations are overflowing into the neighboring townships.

From 1816, when Abraham Erb established the Region's first industry in the form of a grist-mill, until the present time, the industrial growth of the area has been enormous. During the past two years alone, twenty-four new industries located in the Upper Grand River Region. One-half of these settled in the city of Guelph and five in Stratford. During 1951, forty-three major expansions of industries were recorded, thirteen of which occurred in Guelph, eight in both Kitchener and Stratford and seven in Galt.

But it is not in the field of industry alone that the Region lays claim to fame. The presence of the head offices of six insurance companies in the city of Waterloo, makes this city one of Canada's leading financial centres and lends an unusual degree of stability to the whole area. Total assets of these six companies amounted to almost \$500,000,000 in 1950. Many smaller insurance companies are located in this Region, one of which, the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Galt, has been in existence for 114 years.

Despite the advanced industrial development of this Region, the average income per tax payer in 1950 at \$2,719 was below the provincial average of \$3,081*. Of the three counties, Perth recorded the highest income figure (\$2,824) and the city of Stratford stood first among the five urban centres (\$2,917). In terms of net farm income per occupied farm, however, the Region stands third in the Province. Livestock and dairying are the leading forms of agricultural activity.

The Upper Grand River Region's contribution to the provincial economy is, thus, a many-sided one. Great insurance companies have taken their place beside agriculture and industry adding to the major contributions made by the area to the provincial and national economy. These developments have been throughout their history, a reflection of the thrift, industry and initiative of the citizens of this Region.

AGRICULTURE

The valley of the Upper Grand River provides a fertile hinterland that has been developed extensively for livestock farming. The Region ranks first in the Province with ninety-three percent of the total area classified as farm land. Eighty-two percent of the available farm land has been improved, and in Perth county, which ranks second only to the neighbouring county of Huron, the proportion of improved acreage of the total farm area is eighty-eight percent.

Approximately fifteen percent of the labour force is engaged in agriculture, a proportion second only to manufacturing in the major occupation groups. In Perth the number of people engaged in agriculture exceeds those in the manufacturing industries. The net farm income in the Region in 1949 was estimated at forty-three million dollars, the third largest in the Province on a per capita basis. These figures suggest the relative importance of agriculture in the economy of the Region in terms of employment and net income.

The climate of this area is moderate with a mean July temperature of sixty-eight degrees F. and January temperature of twenty degrees. The Region is slightly higher than most in Ontario and this is largely responsible for the above-average rain and snowfall. The average precipitation is approximately thirty-five inches annually.

The dominant soil characteristics vary considerably in different section of the Region. In Perth county, clay till plains are overlaid with siltloam. Poor drainage in the northern sections of the county often restricts the use of the soil to pasture. The farmland in Waterloo county, on the other hand, is characterized by well-drained, sandy soil. Field crops are grown extensively on the slopes of the Waterloo Hills that comprise most of the farm area in the county, and the proportion of the farm area used for field crops is sixty-three percent, the highest of the three counties. Only fourteen percent of the land is used for pasture. The emphasis on field crops (for example, Waterloo leads the three counties in the production of fall wheat) has tended to increase erosion on the sandy slopes, but the effects of soil depletion are partially offset by the use of manure.

The soils in Wellington county vary in texture depending on their position on the hillsides which characterize all but the northern sections of the county. The Guelph loam, on which most of the farmland of the Ontario Agricultural College is located, is

*Statistics from the Department of National Revenue.

noted for its good drainage and reliability. The heavy soils in the valleys are unusually poorly drained and used solely for pasture.

Livestock farming is paramount in all three counties in the Region. Cash income from the sale of livestock accounts for approximately sixty-six percent of the total farm income while dairy products account for eighteen percent, eggs, seven percent and field crops, seven percent. About two percent of the total farm income is received from miscellaneous sources including honey and fruit.

Perth county ranked first in the Province in 1951 in the value of swine on hand, and the Region ranked second only to the Blue Water Region. The animals are raised on a large scale in all three counties. They account for about forty percent of the total farm cash income in the Region. The emphasis on raising swine has meant growing large quantities of cereals and field roots for feed. In 1951 for example, twenty-three percent of the value of mixed grains and twenty-five percent of the value of field crops harvested in Ontario were grown in the Region.

Cattle represent the largest investment in livestock, valued at fifty-eight million dollars in 1951, and those sold for beef account for about twenty percent of the total cash income -- half as much as swine. Cattle are raised for beef in the three counties, particularly in Wellington where sixty-four percent of the cattle are kept for beef.

Dairying is carried on in the three counties, especially in the areas adjacent to the cities. Perth leads the Region in respect to cash income from dairying, followed by Waterloo. Perth was Ontario's third largest producer of creamery butter in 1951, exceeded only by Bruce and Grey counties.

Poultry raising is characteristic of farming in the Upper Grand Region, and it accounts for a relatively high proportion of farm cash income compared with other regions in the Province. The Region ranked second in the value of hens and chickens on hand in 1951. Eggs account for seven percent and poultry sold for meat for six percent of the farm cash income.

The field crops are grown principally for feed rather than as cash crops, but some vegetables are sold, notably potatoes and turnips. Potatoes are grown principally in Wellington county while turnips are characteristic of all three counties. In terms of gross value the most important grains are mixed grains, hay, oats and fall wheat. Over thirty-eight percent of the flax grown in the Province was grown in the Region in 1951, principally in Wellington and Perth.

In summary, the importance of agriculture in the Region is reflected in the high proportion of improved farm land to the total area and in the number of people engaged in farming relative to the total labour force. The favourable soil, the climate, and the industry of the people have developed the Region into one of Ontario's leading livestock areas. The establishment of the Ontario Agricultural College in the Region suggests the fertility and reliability of the soil. Livestock, particularly swine raising, is the principal source of farm income, followed by dairying and poultry raising. Field crops are grown chiefly for feed rather than cash crops with a few exceptions which include potatoes and flax.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in the Upper Grand River Region exceeds all other industries in the number of people employed and the gross value of production which in 1949 exceeded \$378 million. Manufacturers in the Region employed forty-four thousand workers in 1951, to rank as the fifth highest region in the Province. Employment has increased sixty-three percent since 1939 compared with one hundred and six percent for the Province as a whole. While the Region has not been one of the fastest growing industrial areas, the progress has been steady and the fluctuations have been less marked than in the larger Border and Niagara Regions.

The absence of lake ports appears to have determined in part the character of manufacturing in the Upper Grand Valley. Excellent rail and road transportation facilities from the cities of the area which are located between the markets in Windsor, London, Hamilton and Toronto favour light manufacturing. Cheap hydro-electricity provides power for light industry. The prosperous farms in the Valley, specializing in livestock, supply the meat-packing plants and the tanneries.

Kitchener is the largest manufacturing centre in the Upper Grand Region. The tires, beverages, leather goods and furniture made there are known throughout the country. Manufacturing industries in Kitchener and its adjacent twin Waterloo employ forty percent of the workers engaged in manufacturing in the Region, and the value of the manufactured products exceeds forty-five percent of the total in the Upper Grand Valley. Kitchener ranks tenth in Canada on the basis of gross value of manufacturing production.

Kitchener annexed more than three thousand acres of land at the beginning of 1952 to accommodate an expanding urban population. Industry is expected to require seven hundred acres of the land. Annexation meant a combined population for the Twin Cities of almost sixty-three thousand in 1952.

Kitchener and Waterloo are located in Waterloo county on the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, seventy miles west of Toronto. The excellent rail and highway facilities to Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor and the industrial markets in those centres have been important factors in the growth of the Twin Cities. The fertile hinterland where livestock is the principal product has provided the base for a large meat-packing industry. Valuable also, have been the techniques and the industry of the early German pioneers. In 1860, for example, Waterloo had two flour mills, two foundries, a woollen mill and a tannery.

The rubber products industry in Kitchener, with five companies, is the largest employer and the cities' most important industry. The food products industry, which ranks second, includes various companies processing meat, two breweries, and one distillery. Three tanneries and ten shoe companies are located in the two cities. The furniture industry includes nineteen companies in the Twin Cities and several others throughout the smaller centres in the county of Waterloo.

Since the war, both the food and beverage and the furniture industries have shown remarkable increases in the number of persons employed -- over double in each instance. The food and beverage industry has been characterized by steady growth with seasonal variations. The rubber products industry is closely tied to the automobile industrial market. Furniture sales rose sharply to a peak in early 1951, then decreased throughout the year, partially as a result of consumer credit restrictions. Employment in the industry has increased during 1952. Employment in the leather products industry, on the other hand, has remained almost stationary over the last five years.

In the main the broad industrial base of diversified industries has resulted in a steady increase in employment paralleling but below that recorded in the Province as a whole.

Guelph is situated in Wellington county forty-five miles west of Toronto. The city is served by the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway via Guelph Junction, and three provincial highways which provide manufacturers with access to raw materials and markets in southern Ontario. The surrounding farmland provides agricultural products for food industries including feed mills and meat packers.

The city is second only to Kitchener as a manufacturing centre in the Upper Grand River Region. Approximately six thousand workers are employed in manufacturing in the city. Textiles, electric products, and iron and steel products are the most important industries although a large number of manufacturing firms, and a diversity of products ranging from hats to road machinery, is characteristic of Guelph.

The textile and allied clothing industry concentrates on yarns, hosiery and hats. The chief electrical products are small motors and electric wire. Electric transformers will be manufactured in a new plant about to be constructed at an estimated cost of eight million dollars. The factory is expected to employ a thousand workers. The iron and steel products industry includes malleable iron, heating equipment, and iron foundry products.

The city's rapid rate of industrial expansion resulted in the annexation of 2,600 acres of Guelph township at the end of 1952. The annexation increased the size of the city to 5,800 acres and the population by eight hundred people. About fifty percent of the land will be used for industrial sites. Another indication of the city's rapid industrial growth has been the increase of eight percent in direct customers' hydro-electric power consumption in 1952 compared to 1951.

The city of Galt is equidistant between Toronto and London on the main line of the C.P.R. The land was originally purchased in 1817 and settlers were brought out from Scotland between 1820 and 1835. From the beginning, the Grand River, on which the city is situated, provided a source of power for local industry. By 1857, for example, there were two flour mills, a woollen mill, a paper mill, a brewery, a distillery, and an implement factory.

Now, the city has become a veritable tool shop. More than thirty companies manufacture iron, steel and brass products, and these companies continue to attract others in the same field. The diversity of products and the large number of firms in the industry result in stability in employment conditions in Galt.

The city of Stratford is located twenty-five miles west of Kitchener on the Avon River, a tributary of the Thames. The city is situated in Perth county in the midst of a fertile and extensive hinterland. The fortunes of the city have been closely tied to the railroad since the incorporation of the city in 1885. The town prospered with the establishment of the Grand Trunk Railway workshops in the city. These repair shops have continued to be the largest industry with approximately 1,200 employees at the present time.

Stratford is the Region's fifth manufacturing city. Furniture and allied wood products rank first among the manufactures, and knit goods second. Iron and steel products are also important, but the food industry has not developed in spite of the excellent location of the city in agriculturally prosperous Perth county. There are several miscellaneous industries, and like other manufacturing centres in the Region, diversity of products is characteristic of the manufacturing.

Other important manufacturing centres in the Region include: Preston, noted for wood products; Hespeler, with woollen mills and furniture factories; St. Mary's, important for cement; and Fergus, with an electrical appliance factory and feed mills.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRO

It is not surprising, perhaps, that a Region of such industrial significance, should have been the first to search for more economical sources of power. On October 11, 1910, the town of Berlin (Kitchener) became the first municipality in the world to receive high tension electric power.

The development of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario stemmed from the efforts of certain men of vision who were anxious, among other things, to facilitate the establishment of new industries in the area. In June 1902, they called together the first meeting of interested parties to consider ways and means of procuring electric power for manufacturing and other purposes. Much of the success of this and succeeding conferences was due to the efforts of Messrs. E.W.B. Snider (Waterloo) and D.B. Detweiler (Berlin). These men organized a plan to obtain support for the project from the provincial government. Mr. Adam Beck, former mayor of the city of London, was a party to these proceedings and in May, 1906 as a member of the provincial cabinet, he introduced in the legislature "An Act to Provide for the Transmission of Power to the Municipalities". This Act was passed and in June 1906, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission was established with the Hon. Adam Beck as chairman.

The Commission made a forty-year contract with the Ontario Power Company for the purchase of power and made arrangements to sell the power to interested municipalities. The latter were required to guarantee proportions of the costs entailed in erecting power stations and lines. By April 21, 1911, fourteen municipalities, including eight in the Upper Grand River Region, had taken the necessary steps to receive power. In 1915, Berlin, the first Ontario municipality to receive Niagara power consumed about 500,000 kwh of domestic electricity. By 1951, consumption of domestic electrical energy had risen to over 50 million kwh. Total electrical energy supplied to municipalities in the Upper Grand River Region increased by 141% from 1939 to 1951, reaching a total in the latter year of 618 million kwh.

MINING

The mining industry in the Region plays a relatively minor role in the economy of this Region compared to manufacturing and agriculture, but two of the products, cement and lime (hydrated and quick) are important in the construction industry of the Province. About twenty-eight percent of the value of the cement and twenty-one percent of the value of the lime produced in the Province comes from this Region. The cement is produced at St. Mary's in Perth county and lime is made in Guelph township, Hespeler and Rockwood, all in Wellington county. Sand and gravel are mined principally in Wellington and Waterloo counties.

TABLE 1A - POPULATION

- 1951 -

	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>			<u>Population Per Square Mile</u>	<u>Population Increase Since 1941</u>	<u>Birth Rate (per 1,000) 1951</u>
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Perth	22,679	29,905	52,584	62.6	5.8	23.0
Waterloo	31,820	94,303	126,123	244.4	27.8	6.0
Wellington	28,363	38,567	66,930	65.7	12.6	10.0
Region	82,862	162,775	245,637	103.4	18.2	21.1
Province	<u>1,346,443</u>	<u>3,251,099</u>	<u>4,597,542</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>22.0</u>

TABLE 1B - POPULATION - ORIGIN

<u>PLACE OF ORIGIN</u>	<u>---DISTRIBUTION---</u>		<u>---DISTRIBUTION---</u>	
	<u>1951</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1941</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1941</u> <u>%</u>
PERTH			WATERLOO	
British Isles	68.2	71.0	42.5	41.8
Germany	25.0	24.8	41.8	45.3
France	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.0
Netherlands	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.9
Other	<u>3.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
WELLINGTON			REGION	
British Isles	78.6	82.4	57.8	60.4
Germany	9.5	7.6	29.4	29.6
France	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6
Other	<u>8.0</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 1C -

POPULATION OF LEADING CENTRES
IN THE UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION

<u>CENTRE</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>		<u>Intercensal Increase %</u>
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
Kitchener	44,867	50,363	26
Guelph	27,386	28,617	18
Galt	19,207	20,801	25
Stratford	18,785	19,302	10
Waterloo	11,991	12,449	33
Preston	7,619	8,189	14
St. Mary's	3,995	4,061	9
Hespeler	3,862	3,780	26
Listowel	3,469	3,457	15
Fergus	3,387	3,515	20
Elmira	2,589	2,571	29

* assessed population, 1952.
Source: Ninth Census of Canada

TABLE IIA

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE
UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION
- 1951 -

	<u>Employers No.</u>	<u>Employees No.</u>	<u>Payrolls \$'000</u>
Perth	217	4,371	9,648
Waterloo	572	30,419	74,162
Wellington	293	9,309	22,617
Region	<u>1082</u>	<u>44,099</u>	<u>106,427</u>

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics & Research

TABLE IIB

DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION

- 1949 -

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>EMPLOYERS</u> No.	<u>EMPLOYEES</u> No.	<u>Gross Value</u> <u>of Production</u> \$'000
<u>PERTH COUNTY</u>			
Stratford	65	3,774	25,305
St. Mary's	15	665	9,731
Listowel	15	485	4,103
Others	78	637	9,924
Total	<u>173</u>	<u>5,561</u>	<u>49,063</u>
<u>WATERLOO COUNTY</u>			
Kitchener	197	14,821	141,681
Galt	86	6,030	40,213
Waterloo	54	2,647	29,097
Preston	38	2,790	18,550
Hespeler	20	2,144	13,945
Elmira	21	790	7,916
Others	288	1,365	9,401
Total	<u>507</u>	<u>30,087</u>	<u>260,803</u>
<u>WELLINGTON COUNTY</u>			
Guelph	106	5,867	45,612
Elora	7	385	2,285
Others	108	2,007	20,982
Total	<u>221</u>	<u>8,259</u>	<u>68,879</u>
<u>REGION</u>	<u>901</u>	<u>43,907</u>	<u>378,745</u>

Source: D.B.S.

TABLE III

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN REGION 8 IN 1951

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PERTH</u> \$'000	<u>WATERLOO</u> \$'000	<u>WELLINGTON</u> \$'000	<u>REGION</u> \$'000
Structural Materials:				
Cement	3,529	-	-	3,529
Lime	-	-	1,491	1,491
Limestone	-	-	20	20
Sand & Gravel	53	345	405	803
Clay Products:				
Brick	-	75	-	75
Drain Tile	9	70	97	176
Total	<u>3,591</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>6,094</u>

Source: Ontario Department of Mines

TABLE IV

SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION

VALUE AS AT JUNE 1, 1951
(Thousand Dollars)

<u>FARM PRODUCT</u>	<u>PERTH</u>	<u>WATERLOO</u>	<u>WELLINGTON</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>REGION AS A % OF ONTARIO</u>
<u>LIVESTOCK</u>					
Cattle	23,993.2	12,758.3	21,549.3	58,300.8	10.8
Swine	4,698.8	3,117.8	4,210.9	12,027.5	17.2
Sheep & Lambs	189.6	173.0	488.4	851.0	6.9
Total	<u>28,881.6</u>	<u>16,049.1</u>	<u>26,248.6</u>	<u>71,179.3</u>	<u>11.4</u>
<u>FIELD CROPS</u>					
Fall Wheat	1,116.7	1,555.2	901.2	3,573.1	8.6
Oats	1,776.6	1,657.9	2,181.2	5,615.7	7.9
Barley	800.3	145.6	305.0	1,250.9	12.8
Flax	424.9	21.8	1,128.6	1,575.3	38.2
Mixed Grains	5,022.7	2,056.8	4,877.3	11,956.8	23.1
Corn (Fodder)	588.4	550.5	350.8	1,489.7	11.7
Corn (Husking)	293.5	362.9	138.7	795.1	2.8
Potatoes	178.9	385.1	440.0	1,004.0	6.6
Field Roots	223.5	360.2	311.5	895.2	25.1
Hay	2,996.7	2,224.2	3,660.9	8,881.8	7.8
Other Field Crops	188.4	100.9	170.3	459.6	-
Total	<u>13,610.6</u>	<u>9,421.1</u>	<u>14,465.5</u>	<u>37,037.6</u>	<u>9.9</u>
<u>POULTRY</u>					
Hens & Chickens	1,768.3	1,469.4	1,424.5	4,662.2	14.2
Turkeys	51.3	179.6	29.3	260.2	7.4
Other Poultry	29.0	23.6	28.4	81.0	-
Total	<u>1,848.6</u>	<u>1,672.6</u>	<u>1,482.2</u>	<u>5,003.4</u>	<u>13.4</u>

Source: Ninth Census of Canada



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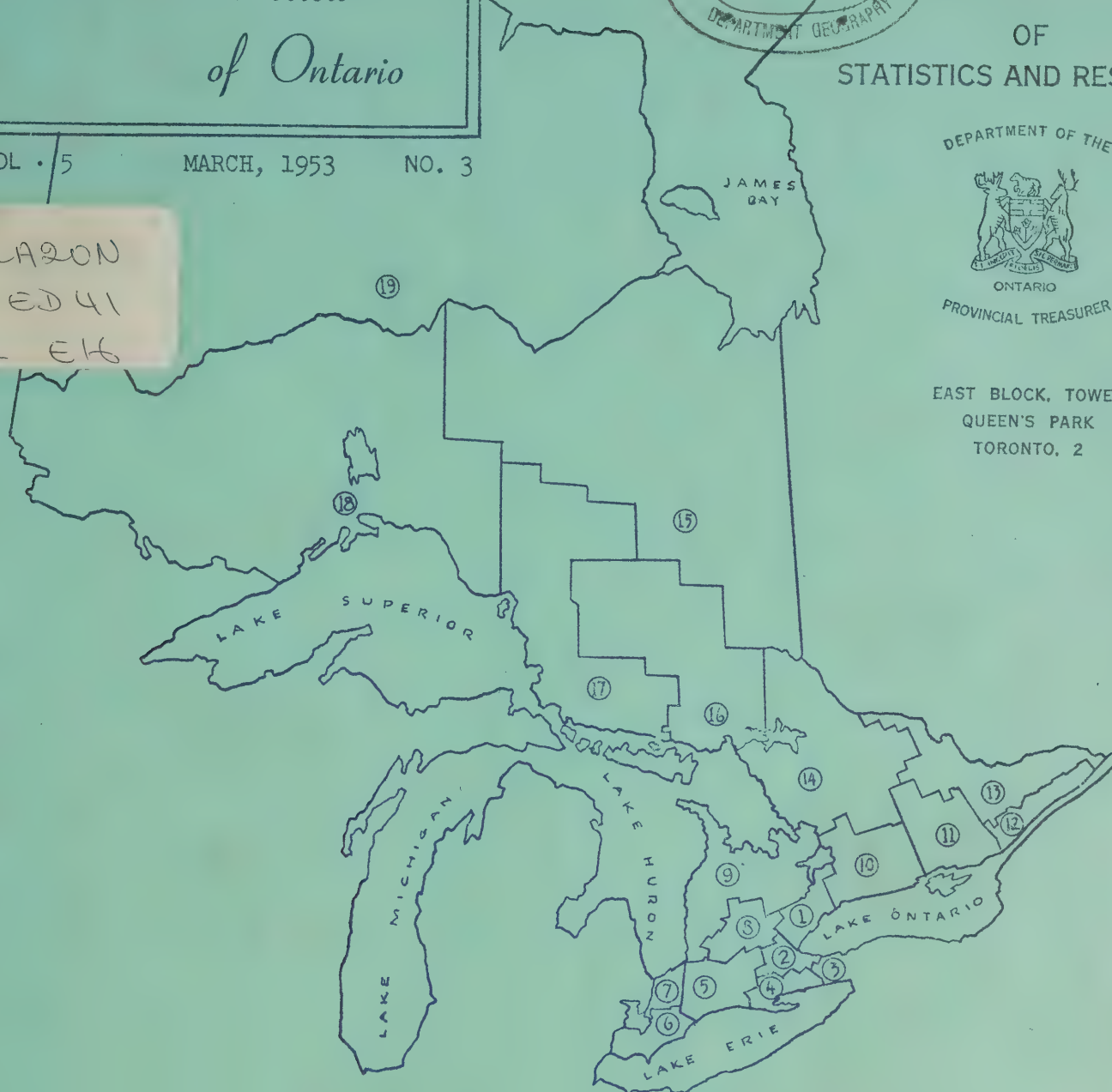
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OF THE

ESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

SUMMARY

Industrial activity in Ontario shows no signs of receding from its present high level. Overall employment in the leading industries of the Province at the beginning of the year was 4% higher than last year and payrolls continued at a level about 10% above 1952. In most fields of production, output in 1952 exceeded that of 1951, led by pig iron (5.1%), steel ingots (4.7%) and automobiles (4.6%). Official price indexes indicate overall declines at both the retail and wholesale levels. Consumption of electrical energy in January was 4.8% ahead of last year. The value of cheques cashed in the same month was 27.4% greater than in January, 1952.

In view of this generally favorable economic picture, it is not unexpected that trade at the retail level should continue to break previous records. An overall increase in the value of retail trade in January of 13.2%, compared with last year, included jumps of 38.3% and 36.0% in furniture and appliances, respectively. Sales of new motor vehicles rose 15.8% over the same period. Department store sales in February exceeded last year's figure by 2%.

Construction activity in the Province, as indicated by the value of contracts awarded is some 3% higher this year to date than last year. Residential and business awards were 98.9% and 67.9%, respectively, higher than the same period of 1952. The industrial and engineering categories, however, declined 80.7% and 60.9%, respectively. The chief emphasis at the moment, would appear to be on house-building in response to a continued high demand. Over one-half of the total value of contracts awarded in February, 1953 was attributable to residential construction. Housing starts in all of 1952 were almost 10% higher than in 1951 and indications are that this trend will continue through 1953.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of the Province in January was 7.6% higher than in January, 1952. Payrolls advanced 13.5% and average weekly earnings jumped by \$2.98 over the same period. All but four Regions of the Province shared in the higher level of employment, the greatest gains being recorded in the Lake Erie (15.9%), Border (14.8%), Metropolitan (10.8%) and Upper Grand River (10.5%) areas. The largest drop in employment occurred in the Upper St. Lawrence Region (3.4%) where payrolls and earnings also declined 3.3% and \$0.13, respectively. Average weekly earnings at January 1, 1953 of \$73.91 in the Nickel Range (Sudbury) Region were the highest in the Province.

Employment in the leading mines of Ontario at the beginning of the year was 1.5% higher than the year before. Four of the selected mining areas shared in this increase, the largest advances occurring in the Sault (18.8%) and Lakehead (14.2%) regions. The James Bay Region recorded a substantial decline of 18%. Mining payrolls increased 4.8% over the year, in total, the largest jump appearing in the Sault Region (30.8%). Average weekly earnings in mining increased by \$2.43 to \$66.30 over the year. Mines in the Sault Region recorded the highest earnings in the Province at January 1, 1953 (\$75.20).

Among the remaining non-agricultural industries of Ontario, forestry employed some 42% fewer persons this year than last. Within the manufacturing group, the largest increases in employment over the year occurred in transportation equipment (24.3%), cotton yarn (17.9%), leather products (17.0%) and electrical apparatus (16.4%). Drops in employment were recorded in bread and bakery products (3.6%), paper products (1.9%), and agricultural implements (2.6%).

NOTE

Beginning on page nine of this issue appears the eighth in a series of studies dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Blue Water Region is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO(1)	SAME(1)	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Jan.	197.9	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	- 1.4
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Jan.	448.2	+ 10.2	+ 10.2	- 6.2
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Dec.	235.3	+ 2.3	+ 11.2	- 5.0
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Dec.	249.1	+ 1.1	+ 11.5	- 5.1
Durable Goods	Index	Dec.	305.7	+ 3.1	+ 16.0	- 1.9
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Dec.	212.9	+ 0.5	+ 7.6	- 8.3
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	232.7	+ 5.1	+ 5.5	+ 3.2
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	311.9	+ 4.7	+ 8.8	+ 3.9
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Dec.	*	*	*	*
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Dec.	29.9	+ 4.6	+ 35.2	- 4.7
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Dec.	455.5	+ 0.4	+ 13.0	- 1.0
Television Sets	('000)	Nov.	22.9	+427	+316	+ 3.6
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	463.4	+ 1.0	+ 6.5	NC
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Jan.	1,989	+ 4.8	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Feb.	184.5	- 8.7	- 10.5	- 7.6
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Feb.	115.5	- 2.0	- 1.8	- 0.2
(1949 - 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Jan.	221.5	- 6.5	- 6.5	+ 0.1
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Jan.	271.5	- 13.4	- 13.4	- 0.5
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Jan.	324.7	+ 13.2	+ 13.2	- 25.8
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Jan.	63.0	+ 11.7	+ 11.7	- 3.4
Department Stores	\$ Million	Jan.	23.1	+ 17.2	+ 17.2	- 54.5
Department Stores	\$ Million	Feb.	*	*	+ 2.0	*
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Jan.	18.5	+ 6.3	+ 6.3	+ 3.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Jan.	10.7	+ 8.3	+ 8.3	- 13.3
Furniture	\$ Million	Jan.	6.9	+ 38.3	+ 38.3	- 24.4
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Jan.	9.1	+ 36.0	+ 36.0	- 21.2
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Jan.	12.2	+ 15.8	+ 15.8	+ 10.7
Financed	('000)	Jan.	4.5	+ 46.7	+ 46.7	- 11.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO(1) SAME(1)		CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				DATE	MONTH	
				1953/52	1953/52	
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
8. CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Feb.	49.7	+ 3.2	- 2.0	+ 34.0
Residential	\$ Million	Feb.	25.1	+ 98.9	+213.8	+139.0
Business	\$ Million	Feb.	17.3	+ 67.9	+ 42.1	- 21.4
Industrial	\$ Million	Feb.	2.0	- 80.7	- 90.2	- 25.9
Engineering	\$ Million	Feb.	5.3	- 60.9	- 48.5	+178.9
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Dec.	1,529	+ 9.8	+ 59.6	- 40.0
Completions	No.	Dec.	2,171	- 13.5	- 14.2	- 36.2
General Buildings Materials Index (Canada)		Jan.	289.3	NC	NC	+ 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials Index (Canada)		Jan.	283.7	- 1.5	- 1.5	NC
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Jan.	5,335	+ 27.4	+ 27.4	+ 1.2
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Jan.	58.95	+ 18.4	+ 18.4	- 13.3
Industrial Stock	Index	Feb.	321.5	- 4.1	- 3.2	- 0.9

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by MacLean Buildings Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not available

NC No significant change

(1) the comparison in section 3 is between 1952 and 1951.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan./53 Jan./52		Jan./53 Jan./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Jan./53 Jan./52	
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	Payrolls		+ or - \$	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	189.6 212.5 210.1		412.8 529.3 492.4			53.48 61.21 57.59		+ 4.11
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	193.7 201.7 200.1		464.6 544.8 502.7			56.78 63.88 59.44		+ 2.66
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	208.0 222.2 216.2		512.5 608.5 546.2			60.52 67.11 61.91		+ 1.39
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	109.8 132.8 127.3		247.5 357.4 306.9			41.87 49.26 44.16		+ 2.29
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	178.5 193.5 190.9		392.2 487.4 466.2			48.39 55.62 53.91		+ 5.52
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	197.4 231.2 226.6		431.3 587.4 498.4			58.62 68.56 59.36		+ 0.74
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	272.5 292.7 291.1		579.6 696.1 667.8			62.29 69.62 67.16		+ 4.87
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	144.3 163.6 159.5		320.8 438.4 395.9			45.75 54.07 50.07		+ 4.32
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	187.2 186.8 185.9		428.5 496.6 457.8			40.33 46.86 43.40		+ 3.07
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic, Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	204.0 221.1 213.8		530.8 593.6 535.7			57.84 59.64 55.66		- 2.18
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Lenn, & Add, Prince Edward)	2.5	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	286.1 318.6 310.7		759.7 941.1 879.3			49.49 54.97 52.66		+ 3.17
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	157.9 155.3 152.6		373.2 407.0 360.7			48.91 54.09 48.78		- 0.13

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan./53 Jan./52		Jan./53 Jan./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Jan./53 Jan./52	
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %		\$	+ or - %	
Ottawa V. (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	Jan.1/52	161.5		350.9			48.44		
		Dec.1/52	174.4		416.1			53.36		
		Jan.1/53	173.8	+ 7.6	395.5	+12.7		50.88	+ 2.44	
Highlands (Hal., Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Jan.1/52	147.2		332.9			48.35		
		Dec.1/52	162.7		401.7			52.75		
		Jan.1/53	156.4	+ 6.3	373.3	+12.1		51.01	+ 2.66	
Clay Belt (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Jan.1/52	166.9		409.3			65.40		
		Dec.1/52	164.7		454.0			73.42		
		Jan.1/53	163.3	- 2.2	414.7	+ 1.3		67.64	+ 2.24	
Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Jan.1/52	202.0		462.7			69.76		
		Dec.1/52	213.6		510.4			74.19		
		Jan.1/53	216.9	+ 7.4	516.4	+11.6		73.91	+ 4.15	
Sault (Algoma)	1.6	Jan.1/52	210.9		485.2			63.72		
		Dec.1/52	211.1		527.3			68.02		
		Jan.1/53	207.5	- 1.6	537.8	+10.8		70.57	+ 6.85	
Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Jan.1/52	252.5		578.0			64.48		
		Dec.1/52	256.9		613.1			67.24		
		Jan.1/53	255.4	+ 1.1	600.7	+ 3.9		66.27	+ 1.79	
ONTARIO (All Areas)	100.0	Jan.1/52	188.6		432.8			54.43		
		Dec.1/52	205.8		532.9			61.43		
		Jan.1/53	202.9	+ 7.6	491.1	+13.5		57.41	+ 2.98	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	Jan.1/52	132.6			275.6			55.79		
	Dec.1/52	146.5			337.0			61.77		
	Jan.1/53	140.8	+ 6.2		325.7	+18.2		62.12	+ 6.33	
Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	Jan.1/52	76.6			129.5			58.82		
	Dec.1/52	76.3			139.3			63.57		
	Jan.1/53	75.9	- 0.9		131.0	+ 1.2		60.12	+ 1.30	
Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	Jan.1/52	165.0			376.1			72.53		
	Dec.1/52	166.9			388.3			74.01		
	Jan.1/53	168.1	+ 1.9		391.4	+ 4.1		74.08	+ 1.55	
Sault (Iron Ore)	Jan.1/52	177.0			372.4			68.34		
	Dec.1/52	205.7			512.6			80.92		
	Jan.1/53	210.3	+18.8		487.0	+30.8		75.20	+ 6.86	
Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)	Jan.1/52	67.4			130.7			65.31		
	Dec.1/52	76.3			180.5			79.68		
	Jan.1/53	77.0	+14.2		158.0	+20.9		69.16	+ 3.85	
James Bay (Gold, Silver)	Jan.1/52	96.6			170.8			61.80		
	Dec.1/52	82.2			155.3			65.96		
	Jan.1/53	79.2	-18.0		137.8	19.3		60.79	- 1.01	
ONTARIO (All Areas)	Jan.1/52	103.7			195.4			63.87		
	Dec.1/52	106.6			216.9			69.36		
	Jan.1/53	105.3	+ 1.5		204.8	+ 4.8		66.30	+ 2.43	

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY INDUSTRIES

1952 Compared with 1951
(twelve month averages)

<u>Industry</u>	Change in Employment		<u>Industry</u>	Change in Employment	
	+ or -	%		+ or -	%
Forestry	-	9.3	Machinery	+	3.1
Mining:	+	5.0	Primary	+	4.9
Gold	-	3.3	Sheet Metal	-	8.5
Other	+	10.7	Transportation Equip.:	+	12.9
Manufacturing:	-	0.1	Motor Vehicles	-	3.8
Food and Beverages	+	1.4	M.V. Parts	+	2.6
Rubber Products	-	5.8	Ry. Rolling Stock	+	6.6
Leather Products	-	5.0	Non-Ferrous Metals	-	3.5
Textiles:	-	8.2	Brass, Copper	-	13.3
Cotton yarn	-	8.3	Smelting	+	8.4
Woollens	-	14.5	Electrical Apparatus	-	0.8
Clothing:	-	5.4	Chemical Products	+	2.8
Men's	+	2.7	Construction	+	4.8
Women's	-	7.4	Transportation	+	3.5
Knit Goods	-	12.3	Public Utilities	+	4.2
Wood Products	-	5.0	Trade:	+	2.7
Saw Mills	-	5.5	Wholesale	+	4.6
Furniture	-	7.8	Retail	+	1.3
Paper Products	+	1.1	Finance	+	5.4
Printing	-	1.9	Service	+	6.7
Iron and Steel	-	0.2			
Agr'l Implements	+	8.0			
Iron Castings	-	11.1	Industrial Composite	-	0.1

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

1952 Compared with 1951
(twelve month averages)

<u>Region</u>	Average		<u>Region</u>	Average	
	1952 Index	Change + or - %		1952 Index	Change + or - %
	(1939 = 100)			(1939 = 100)	
Metropolitan	198.9	+ 1.4	Kawartha	213.7	- 3.2
Burlington	199.0	- 1.4	Quinte	312.6	+ 3.6
Niagara	219.9	+ 4.2	Upper St. Lawrence	152.5	- 6.5
Lake Erie	123.1	- 2.8	Ottawa Valley	168.4	+ 1.8
Upper Thames	185.4	- 3.1	Highlands	174.3	+ 0.6
Border	216.3	- 2.3	Clay Belt	176.0	- 0.6
St. Clair River	287.0	+ 6.0	Nickel Range	210.4	+ 5.9
Upper Grand River	152.6	- 5.4	Sault	223.3	+ 6.0
Blue Water	187.3	- 0.5	Lakehead	268.7	+ 13.8

Source of original data: D.B.S., Ottawa.

THE BLUE WATER REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Blue Water Region of Ontario consists of the five counties of Huron, Bruce, Grey, Dufferin and Simcoe in that part of the Province bordering most of the eastern shore of Lake Huron and the Southern shore of Georgian Bay.

The first white men known to have visited this area were Samuel de Champlain and those who voyaged with him to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay in 1615. In 1649, Father Brebeuf and his fellow missionaries were martyred by the Iroquois near Midland. In 1822, the Region is mentioned briefly in Canadian history when Lady Sarah Maitland, the wife of the Governor, bestowed on three townships in the surveyed but uninhabited wilderness, the names of her lap dogs Flos, Tay and Tiny. Five years later, in 1827, when Goderich was founded by the Canada Company, permanent settlement of the Region was begun.

With the exception of the Highlands Region this zone has the largest area of any in Southern Ontario and possesses the third most rural population (60.8%). The density of population is among the lowest in the Province varying from twenty-five persons per square mile in Bruce to sixty-four in Simcoe. The latter county contains 39.4% of the total regional population. Over the period 1941-1951, population change ranged from a 22.3% increase in Simcoe to a 0.9% decline in Bruce. The Region as a whole recorded a well below-average increase of 11% over the ten-year period and its proportion of the provincial total declined from 6.4% in 1941 to 5.9% in 1951. While the population is predominantly rural, the urban sector is increasing at much faster rate (15.4% as opposed to 8.3%). This is in line with the trend operating in the Province as a whole in which people are giving up rural residence in exchange for urban and suburban life.

A population analysis by age-groups shows that the proportion of young people under twenty years of age is slightly higher than that for the Province as a whole. This is not the result of a relatively high-birth rate which actually is the second lowest in the Province, but rather the result of a decrease in the size of the middle age-groups. Persons sixty years of age and over constitute 15.8% of the Region's population compared with 8.7% for the Province as a whole. The highest death rate in the Province and the decreasing proportion of persons in the middle age-groups have resulted from this development. Migration to other parts of Ontario of persons in the latter age-groups together with the fact that immigrants have tended to settle in the more industrialized areas of the Province have produced these trends.

On the basis of per capita net farm income, the Blue Water Region is Ontario's second most prosperous agricultural area. In 1951, 32.8% of the Region's labour force was occupied in farming. This proportion varied from 51.9% in Dufferin to 20.1% in Simcoe. For the province as a whole, only 10.8% of the labour force is engaged in agriculture. Partly as a result of a somewhat depleted labour force, electrification and mechanization have shown extensive gains. Electric power supplied to rural operating areas in the Blue Water Region between 1939 and 1951 increased ninefold from 11.6 million kwh to 116.5 million kwh. The value of farm machinery per occupied farm in 1951 was \$3,010 as compared with \$2,970 for the Province as a whole. Livestock raising is the chief form of agricultural activity in the Region.

Manufacturing on a significant scale is confined largely to Grey and Simcoe counties where the larger centres of population are located. The mining of salt in Huron county constitutes the chief form of mineral production.

While statistical confirmation is not available, the Blue Water Region is probably the Province's leading tourist area. Proximity to the shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay in addition to an abundance of natural scenery have raised tourism to the status of a major industry. Located within easy reach of most of the urban centres of Southwestern Ontario, the lakeside resorts of this area have become the summer homes of large numbers of Ontarians and Americans.

The Blue Water Region contains six ports, some of which are among the finest in the Province. Midland, Owen Sound, Port McNicoll, Goderich and Collingwood are the most important. The Blue Water Highway (No. 21), besides being a scenic route serves to connect together the various parts of the Region between Huron and Grey counties.'

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the most important economic activity in the Blue Water Region. The estimated net farm income (\$69.6 million in 1949) exceeds the net value of manufactured products, and the number of people in the labour force who list their occupation as farming constitute 33% of the total, compared with 11% engaged in agriculture in the Province. The short growing season and the lower summer temperatures as a result of the high elevation have tended to restrict the soil produce to grains. This is marketed in the form of livestock including beef, swine, and mutton. Lacking large centres to market milk, the farmers in the Region have tended to concentrate on the production of beef rather than dairy cattle, and the proportion of beef cattle exceeds that of dairy cattle in each county of the Region except Simcoe. Nevertheless dairy products are important particularly butter, in Bruce and Grey counties. Simcoe county, included in the Toronto milkshed, markets milk in the Metropolitan Region.

The Region ranks first in the Province in the value of many farm products, notably cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats, poultry and the total value of field crops grown. This position results from the large area (the Blue Water Region is the largest in Southern Ontario) rather than from intensity of cultivation. The concentration of cattle is exceeded by the Upper Thames Region and the concentration of Swine is greater in the Upper Grand River Region. The most notable feature of agriculture in the Blue Water Region is the differences between the four counties on the west of the escarpment compared with Simcoe on the east. The proximity of Simcoe to the large Metropolitan area has provided a market for milk and vegetables which can be raised in the more moderate climate of the county.

The county of Huron has the largest area of improved farm land in the Province with 615,000 acres. This area accounts for 74.2% of the total land in the county. The population is predominately rural and the economy is based on agriculture. The soil is described as Huron clay loam across the wide plain which comprises most of the county. Livestock farming is characteristic of the agriculture with an emphasis on raising cattle for beef. Poultry raising is an important sideline on most farms, and the county ranks first in Ontario in the value of hens and chickens on hand.

The field crops grown in Huron reflect the importance of livestock. Hay, mixed grains, and oats account for 73% of the area under cultivation. Barley and wheat rank next with 9% and 7% respectively. Dry beans are grown in the southern townships of the county, and corn is grown for ensilage and husking. Fruits and vegetables are not important as a source of income.

In general, livestock raising, particularly cattle for beef (the county ranks first in Ontario in the value of cattle although the proportion of cattle per acre is not as great as in the Upper Thames or Ottawa Valley Regions) is the primary source of income. The farms are more numerous and the farmers more prosperous than in the northern counties of the Blue Water Region. Net farm income in 1949 was \$18.3 million, third highest in the Province exceeded only by Norfolk and Middlesex, and highest in the Blue Water Region.

The county of Bruce is the third largest of the Blue Water counties with 537,000 acres of improved farm land. This area accounts for only 50.8% of the total area of the county. Bruce peninsula, characterized by bogs and rocks is unsuitable for cultivation although part of the area is used as pasture for cattle. The southern part of the county is a continuation of the Huron plain and the Saugeen clay plain. The emphasis on livestock farming, particularly cattle is even more marked than in Huron county. Cattle are raised for beef and dairy products, particularly butter. In 1952 the county ranked second in Ontario, with a total of 5.5 million pounds, exceeded only by Perth. Mixed grains, hay, and oats account for 83% of the total area under cultivation.

Grey is Ontario's largest and highest county. The most striking feature of the topography are the Blue Mountains which roughly divide the counties of Grey and Simcoe. They are a continuation of the Niagara escarpment which extends north from Hamilton. The soil of the county contains varying mixtures of clay, sand and gravel. Approximately half of the total area is improved farm land, which illustrates a remarkable similarity to the adjoining county of Bruce. The dependence on livestock farming, including cattle, swine and sheep corresponds to Bruce. The production of butter is approximately equal to Bruce (5.3 million pounds in 1952 compared to 5.5 million pounds in Bruce) and the field crops grown are similar.

The strip of fertile land between the escarpment and the Georgian Bay is famous for apples. About 8% of Ontario's apple trees grow in the Georgian Bay fruit belt. The moderating effect of the Bay on the climate and the protection afforded by the escarpment permits the cultivation of apples which is unique in the Blue Water Region. The value of tree fruit in the county in 1951 was approximately \$345,000.

Dufferin is the smallest of the five counties comprising the Region. The land consists in the main of a high till plain characterized by silt loam soil. The elevation results in a particularly short and cool growing season, with the result that hardly any fruits or vegetables are grown except potatoes. Cattle, swine, and sheep are raised extensively as in Bruce, Grey and Huron, and livestock constitutes the chief source of income. Approximately 85% of the cultivated area is used for hay, mixed grains, and oats which suggests the dominance of livestock in the farm economy. The value of flax grown exceeds the value of fall wheat in Dufferin, and 6% of the cultivated area is used for raising this cash crop.

The county of Simcoe is separated geographically from the four other counties which comprise the Blue Water Region by the Blue Mountains, a continuation of the Niagara escarpment. The land in Simcoe is characterized by a diversity of soils ranging from clay plains and sand plains in the Nottawasaga basin to sandy loams in the Uplands. Large areas in the southern townships remain forested or marsh, and the proportion of arable land to the total area is only 46% in the county, lowest in the Region. The geographical location of the county on the direct north-south road and rail routes to the Metropolitan Region has changed the character of agriculture in the county and given impetus to its growth.

Livestock is the most important source of income but, unlike the other counties in the Region, a higher proportion of cattle is raised for dairy products than for beef. The county may properly be considered as part of the Toronto milkshed, and milk produced in Simcoe is largely marketed in that city. Butter production, on the other hand, is not as great as in Bruce and Huron.

As in the other counties of the Region, hay, mixed grains, and oats predominate among the field crops (76% of the total acreage of field crops), but wheat, a cash crop, accounts for 15% of the total acreage, a much higher proportion than in the other four counties. Flax, popular in Dufferin, is not grown to any extent in Simcoe. Potatoes rank second to wheat as a cash crop. They thrive in the semi-acid soils in Simcoe and Dufferin counties. Tobacco is grown in three townships of the county in sandy soil. In 1952, flue-cured tobacco planted in Simcoe accounted for 3% of Ontario's acreage.

The valley of the Holland River contains an area of 20,000 acres of marsh-land of which 7,000 acres have been used for vegetable produce with the aid of dykes and a drainage canal. Natives of Holland settled and developed the marsh in 1935, removing the peat and draining the rich black loam. The products of the marsh include onions, lettuce, carrots, potatoes, celery and cabbage, but no fruit whatever is grown. The chief market for the produce is Toronto, only forty miles to the south by truck, although a small proportion is sent in refrigerated box cars to other cities in Canada and in the United States. The value of vegetables produced in Simcoe county was \$770,000 in 1951.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in the Region is of secondary importance compared to agriculture. The number of people employed in the primary occupations exceeds the number employed in manufacturing. Industries in the Region, employing 15.7 thousand workers, account for less than three percent of the provincial total. The gross value of production, 110 million dollars in 1951, is 1.8% of Ontario's total. The absence of manufacturing industries -- the Region has the lowest per capita value of production, only \$483 in 1949 -- has resulted in an excess labour force, and this in turn has influenced migration from the area and resulted in somewhat lower wages than elsewhere in Ontario. The average weekly wage in 1952 was \$46.18, lowest in the Province.

The port facilities of five centres on the Great Lakes have given rise to the flour milling and shipbuilding industries. With shipbuilding came a variety of iron and steel and woodworking factories which have turned to other manufactures in addition to shipbuilding to offset the variable demand for ship products. At present, for example, the completion of the oil pipeline between Sarnia and the Lakehead may result in a severe strain on Collingwood's economy, since tankers will not be required in the immediate future.

Livestock raised in the Region is usually marketed in the populous urban areas of the Province and hence results in no widespread employment in the food processing industries. New industries are entering the Region, however, and in 1951 and 1952, eleven plants were established, five of which located in Owen Sound. Three major expansions are under way in Barrie and Owen Sound. A camera factory is being built in Midland at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

Variations in employment over the last twelve months have been remarkably stable, with a spread between the high and low periods of only 6%. Barrie and Orillia are less vulnerable in this respect than Midland and Collingwood where shipbuilding is relatively important.

Owen Sound, is the largest manufacturing centre with 2,500 employees in 1949. The progress of the city since its beginning a century ago has been closely linked with the excellent harbour. The grain trade on the lakes led to the establishment of a concrete grain elevator in 1925 with a capacity of four million bushels. In addition to water transportation, the city is served by the two railways and provincial highways. The city is an important distribution centre for Grey and Bruce counties. Ten companies manufacture iron and steel products, the three largest of which employ approximately 700 workers. Furniture and other wood products are important, and three large plants employ about 650 people. Other manufactures include leather products, textiles, food and dairy products. A new plant manufacturing electric signalling equipment has recently been established.

Orillia, located on the C.N.R. and C.P.R. railroads on Lake Couchiching the north arm of Lake Simcoe, ranks second in manufacturing with 2,100 employees engaged in the industry. Manufactures include agricultural implements, stoves, mining and lumbering machinery.

Barrie, the fastest growing town in the Region, may become an important industrial centre because of its proximity to Toronto and the new provincial highway connecting the town to the city. Present industries include a tannery, planing mills, machine shops, foundries and an electrical apparatus factory which has expanded its facilities in 1952.

Collingwood, Goderich, and Midland are all important as Great Lakes ports, each with large grain elevators used for storing wheat. Shipbuilding is the most important activity in Midland and Collingwood. Goderich is noted for the mining and refining of salt. Flour mills and planing and saw mills are common to all three centres.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

While commercial fishing out of ports in the Blue Water Region does not compare in value with that in the Lake Erie area, certain ports in the area are important fishing centres. Among these Tobermory, Lion's Head, Southampton and Kincardine in Bruce county, Owen Sound in Grey county, and Midland, Penetang and Collingwood in Simcoe county are the most important. Whitefish and lake trout are the chief species taken in the Georgian Bay area and perch and whitefish in Lake Huron.

MINING

The mining of salt at Goderich in Huron county is the only significant mining activity in the Blue Water Region. The industry, in fact, had its beginning in Goderich in 1863 when salt was encountered while drilling was being carried on for oil. The method of recovery consists of the pumping of water into wells and evaporation of the resulting brine. In 1951, salt to a value of approximately one million dollars was recovered from this area.

TABLE IA - POPULATION

- 1951 -

	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>			<u>Population Per Square Mile</u>	<u>Population Increase Since 1941</u>	<u>Birth Rate (per 1,000) 1951</u>
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>%</u>	
Bruce	28,490	12,821	41,311	25.0	-0.9	23.6
Dufferin	10,133	4,433	14,566	26.2	3.5	22.6
Grey	33,987	24,973	58,960	34.5	3.1	21.8
Huron	34,492	14,788	49,280	38.1	12.7	23.5
Simcoe	<u>57,540</u>	<u>48,942</u>	<u>106,482</u>	<u>64.0</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>23.6</u>
Region	<u>164,642</u>	<u>105,957</u>	<u>270,599</u>	<u>39.4</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>23.2</u>
PROVINCE	<u>1,346,443</u>	<u>3,251,099</u>	<u>4,597,542</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>25.0</u>

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF LEADING CENTRES
IN THE BLUE WATER REGION

<u>Centre</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>		<u>Intercensal Increase</u>
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
Owen Sound	16,423	16,724	17
Barrie	12,514	13,721	29
Orillia	12,110	12,278	24
Collingwood	7,413	7,468	18
Midland	7,206	7,480	6
Penetang	4,949	4,996	9
Goderich	4,934	5,252	8
Hanover	3,533	3,901	7
Walkerton	3,264	3,368	22
Orangeville	3,249	3,420	20
Meaford	3,178	3,352	19
Kincardine	2,672	2,633	7
Wingham	2,642	2,683	30
Exeter	2,547	2,609	60
Clinton	2,547	2,575	34
*Assessed Population - 1952			

TABLE IC - LABOUR FORCE - 1951

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Agricultural Labour Force</u>	<u>Agricultural Labour Force As A % of Total</u>
Huron	18,807	7,782	41.4
Bruce	14,405	6,068	42.1
Dufferin	5,247	2,721	51.9
Grey	22,507	8,391	37.3
Simcoe	<u>39,443</u>	<u>7,924</u>	<u>20.1</u>
Blue Water Region	<u>100,409</u>	<u>32,886</u>	<u>32.8</u>

TABLE IIB - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE BLUE WATER REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Payroll</u> \$'000
Bruce	184	2,363	4,385
Dufferin	53	299	496
Grey	244	4,808	10,575
Huron	176	1,619	2,644
Simcoe	<u>355</u>	<u>6,653</u>	<u>14,583</u>
REGION	<u>1,012</u>	<u>15,742</u>	<u>32,683</u>

TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION
IN THE BLUE WATER REGION

1951 -

(Value in Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>Salt</u>	<u>Limestone</u>	<u>Sand & Gravel</u>	<u>Clay Products</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bruce	..	12	66	51	129
Dufferin	52	.	52
Grey	..	2*	56	36	94
Huron	1,006	..	229	22	1,257
Simcoe	<u>..</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>481</u>
REGION	<u>1,006</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>2,013</u>

* Quick lime

TABLE IVA - FARM LAND
IN THE BLUE WATER REGION

<u>County</u>	(1) <u>Improved</u> <u>Farm Land</u> '000 acres	(2) <u>Total</u> <u>Area</u> '000 acres	<u>Proportion</u> <u>of (1) to (2)</u> %
Bruce	536.7	1,056.0	50.8
Dufferin	236.9	356.5	66.5
Grey	564.2	1,093.1	51.6
Huron	615.4	828.4	74.2
Simcoe	<u>498.2</u>	<u>1,064.3</u>	<u>46.8</u>
REGION	<u>2,451.3</u>	<u>4,398.7</u>	<u>55.7</u>

TABLE IIA - DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE BLUE WATER REGION

- 1949 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Gross Value</u> <u>of Production</u> \$'000
<u>BRUCE</u>			
Kincardine	14	499	3,035
Chesley	12	415	2,557
Walkerton	17	503	2,541
Southampton	9	347	2,010
Others	63	661	6,500
TOTAL	115	2,425	16,643
<u>DUFFERIN</u>			
Orangeville	13	216	1,722
Others	9	53	702
TOTAL	22	269	2,424
<u>GREY</u>			
Owen Sound	54	2,461	15,097
Hanover	25	1,123	5,711
Meaford	18	445	2,493
Others	47	473	4,139
TOTAL	144	4,502	27,440
<u>HURON</u>			
Goderich	17	507	10,990
Wingham	17	418	3,109
Seaforth	13	333	2,734
Others	33	366	3,630
TOTAL	80	1,624	20,463
<u>SIMCOE</u>			
Orillia	49	2,053	12,548
Barrie	24	891	11,711
Midland	22	1,166	7,894
Collingwood	18	1,089	5,837
Penetang	14	454	2,010
Others	45	294	2,885
TOTAL	172	5,947	42,885
REGION TOTAL	533	14,767	109,855

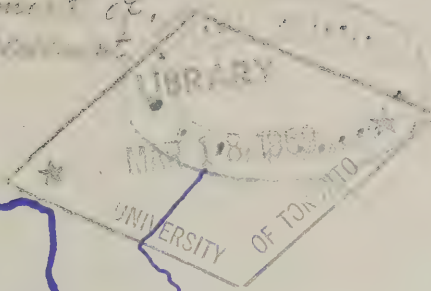
TABLE IVB - VALUE OF LIVESTOCK, FIELD CROPS AND POULTRY
BLUE WATER REGION

							- 1951 -	
							(In Thousand Dollars)	
Farm Product	Bruce	Dufferin	Grey	Huron	Simcoe	Region	Region As A % Of Ontario	
LIVESTOCK								
Cattle	25,356.5	9,947.3	25,895.7	28,671.4	21,035.6	110,906.5	20.5	
Swine	3,569.5	1,469.1	4,264.5	4,270.1	3,472.4	17,045.6	24.4	
Sheep	360.1	448.0	1,118.2	293.2	809.1	3,028.6	24.4	
TOTAL	29,286.1	11,864.4	31,278.4	33,234.7	25,317.1	130,980.7	-	
FIELD CROPS								
Fall Wheat	946.2	242.6	630.8	1,625.9	2,776.2	6,211.7	15.0	
Oats	2,224.7	855.3	2,563.4	2,188.8	3,229.8	11,062.0	15.5	
Dry Beans	-	-	-	1,255.1	-	1,255.1	24.8	
Flax	444.8	541.1	479.6	353.1	29.9	1,848.5	44.8	
Mixed Grains	2,695.6	2,187.9	4,986.8	5,400.9	3,189.0	18,460.2	35.6	
Corn (Husking)	77.3	5.4	28.0	557.4	24.8	692.9	2.4	
Corn (Fodder)	222.3	42.3	315.3	499.8	389.1	1,468.8	11.6	
Potatoes	215.8	627.5	346.8	219.5	1,241.6	2,651.2	17.4	
Field Roots	194.1	38.9	77.6	300.0	113.3	723.9	20.3	
Hay	3,573.8	1,652.3	4,843.1	4,171.2	3,904.7	18,145.1	16.0	
Other	1,046.2	217.6	952.1	1,986.8	748.1	4,950.8	-	
TOTAL	11,640.8	6,410.9	15,223.5	18,558.5	15,646.5	67,480.2	18.0	
POULTRY								
Hens & Chickens	893.3	574.7	941.7	2,078.8	1,006.9	5,495.4	16.7	
Turkeys	41.6	7.0	53.4	83.1	268.9	454.0	12.9	
Other	22.7	15.6	35.2	38.3	34.2	146.0	-	
TOTAL	957.6	597.3	1,030.3	2,200.2	1,310.0	6,095.4	16.4	

TABLE IVB - VALUE OF LIVESTOCK, FIELD CROPS AND POULTRY
BLUE WATER REGION

(In Thousand Dollars)							- 1951 -
Farm Product	Bruce	Dufferin	Grey	Huron	Simcoe	Region	As A % Of Ontario
LIVESTOCK							
Cattle	25,356.5	9,947.3	25,895.7	28,671.4	21,035.6	110,906.5	20.5
Swine	3,569.5	1,469.1	4,264.5	4,270.1	3,472.4	17,045.6	24.4
Sheep	360.1	448.0	1,118.2	293.2	809.1	3,028.6	24.4
TOTAL	29,286.1	11,864.4	31,278.4	33,234.7	25,317.1	130,980.7	-
FIELD CROPS							
Fall Wheat	946.2	242.6	630.8	1,625.9	2,776.2	6,211.7	15.0
Oats	2,224.7	855.3	2,563.4	2,188.8	3,229.8	11,062.0	15.5
Dry Beans	-	-	-	1,255.1	-	1,255.1	24.8
Flax	444.8	541.1	479.6	353.1	29.9	1,848.5	44.8
Mixed Grains	2,695.6	2,187.9	4,986.8	5,400.9	3,189.0	18,460.2	35.6
Corn (Husking)	77.3	5.4	28.0	557.4	24.8	692.9	2.4
Corn (Fodder)	222.3	42.3	315.3	499.8	389.1	1,468.8	11.6
Potatoes	215.8	627.5	346.8	219.5	1,241.6	2,651.2	17.4
Field Roots	194.1	38.9	77.6	300.0	113.3	723.9	20.3
Hay	3,573.8	1,652.3	4,843.1	4,171.2	3,904.7	18,145.1	16.0
Other	1,046.2	217.6	952.1	1,986.8	748.1	4,950.8	-
TOTAL	11,640.8	6,410.9	15,223.5	18,558.5	15,646.5	67,480.2	18.0
POULTRY							
Hens & Chickens	893.3	574.7	941.7	2,078.8	1,006.9	5,495.4	16.7
Turkeys	41.6	7.0	53.4	83.1	268.9	454.0	12.9
Other	22.7	15.6	35.2	38.3	34.2	146.0	-
TOTAL	957.6	597.3	1,030.3	2,200.2	1,310.0	6,095.4	16.4

Ontario Treasury Department of,
Office of the Provincial Treasurer



ECONOMIC REVIEW of ONTARIO

**BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH**

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DEPARTMENT OF THE



PROVINCIAL TREASURER

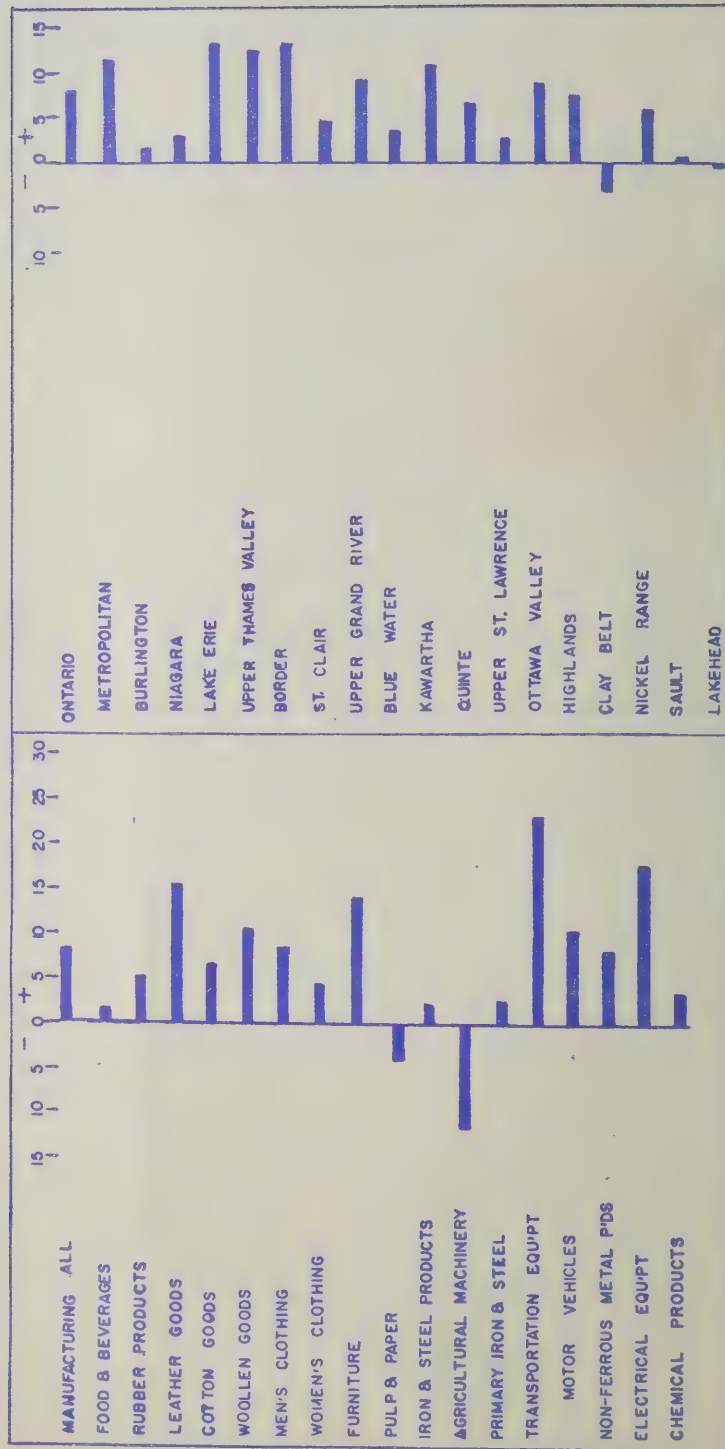
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<p>PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY</p> <p>OF THE HONOURABLE</p> <p>LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.</p> <p>PRIME MINISTER</p> <p>AND</p> <p>PROVINCIAL TREASURER</p> <p>AUGUST 1953</p> <p>VOL. 5 NO. 8</p>	<p><u>CONTENTS</u></p>	<p>PAGE</p>
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MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO JANUARY TO JUNE 1953 OVER JANUARY TO JUNE 1952 REGIONS

INDUSTRIES



SUMMARY

The employment situation in Ontario during July was characterized by a balanced supply and demand in most areas of the Province. Plants closing for annual vacation periods reduced the hirings in industrial centres. Unemployment as a result of lay-offs in the farm implements industry persists in Brantford. Newsprint mills are operating at capacity and cutting rough pulpwood is underway. Some improvement is reflected in the logging employment situation but the level of employment remains 30% below that of last year.

Most regions in the Province have enjoyed the increased level of employment evident in the Province as a whole. The Border Region led with an increase of 16.7% at June 1st compared with June 1, 1952, indicating the increased activity in the automotive industry. The Upper Thames and Metropolitan Regions followed with increments of 12.8% and 11.2%, respectively. The increases in the steel industry are offset by the lay-offs in the agricultural implements industry in the Burlington Region with the result that the employment level is virtually the same as in June, 1952.

Average weekly wages and salaries in manufacturing range from \$77.86 in the Nickel Range to \$49.09 in the Lake Erie Region. An increase of \$14.10 in the Border Region brought average wages there to a high of \$70.50.

The volume of the nation's industrial output has continued its steady rise this year, about 10% above the previous year. The production of durable goods continues to increase faster than non-durables. Among the leading products are electrical apparatus which increased 29% during the first five months of this year compared with the same months last year, and motor vehicles which have increased 23% over the same period.

The retail price level registered a light increase during June, chiefly as a result of increases in the price of food. The price level of farm produce increased from the previous month, but remained below last year's figures.

Despite the decrease of 35% in the value of construction contracts awarded in the Province during July compared to June, there is still a considerably amount of work planned and the outlook is favourable. The value of the construction contracts awarded for the year to date exceeds the amount for the corresponding period last year by 15%. The boom in residential housing is slackening but the number of units completed in 1953 will exceed 1952 totals by a considerable margin. Completions during the first half of this year exceed 1952 completions during the same period by 30%.

NOTE

Commencing on page 8 of this issue is the thirteenth in a series of articles dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Highlands Region is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	June	199.5	+ 4.3	+ 4.1	+ 1.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	June	487.2	+ 10.5	+ 11.1	+ 2.0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	May	257.4	+ 10.2	+ 9.7	+ 1.2
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	May	272.7	+ 10.6	+ 10.5	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	Index	May	336.5	+ 14.8	+ 12.9	- 0.4
Non-Durable Goods	Index	May	231.9	+ 6.8	+ 8.4	+ 1.9
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	May	271.5	+ 11.0	+ 14.5	+ 12.4
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	May	358.9	+ 11.1	+ 12.5	+ 2.0
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	May	23.1	- 1.2	- 6.5	- 2.1
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	May	50.6	+ 22.7	+ 18.5	- 3.5
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	May	475.3	+ 29.2	+ 28.0	- 1.1
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	May	480.2	- 0.6	- 3.2	N.C.
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	May	1,913.0	+ 5.5	+ 6.2	N.C.
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	July	236.1	- 4.0	- 0.3	3.6
PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	July	115.4	- 1.5	- 0.6	+ 0.4
(1949 = 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	June	221.7	- 3.8	- 2.0	+ 0.7
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	June	267.4	- 9.3	- 7.6	+ 4.1
RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	May	399.6	+ 6.3	+ 0.9	+ 6.0
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	May	67.5	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 11.9
Department Stores	\$ Million	May	30.7	+ 5.4	+ 3.0	+ 10.6
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	May	23.5	+ 4.9	+ 6.7	+ 10.2
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	May	16.0	+ 9.6	+ 9.6	+ 19.7
Furniture	\$ Million	May	7.7	+ 13.7	- 1.4	+ 2.7
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	May	7.1	+ 25.8	+ 11.8	- 4.8
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	June	19.2	+ 43.6	+ 14.6	- 13.9
Financed	('000)	June	7.2	+ 23.8	+ 9.0	+ 2.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	July	53.1	+ 14.7	- 14.9	- 34.6
Residential	\$ Million	July	30.2	+ 54.8	- 19.9	- 33.3
Business	\$ Million	July	16.3	+ 22.7	+ 15.6	- 22.8
Industrial	\$ Million	July	3.8	+ 9.2	- 42.4	- 61.2
Engineering	\$ Million	July	2.8	- 44.1	- 30.0	- 44.0
Housing:						
Starts	No.	June	3,706	+ 46.5	- 0.5	- 26.6
Completions	No.	June	2,416	+ 30.0	+ 44.2	- 10.7
General Building Materials	Index	June	288.6	- 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.1
(Canada)						
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index	June	284.1	- 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
(Canada)						

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<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>CURRENT</u> <u>DATE</u>	<u>FIGURE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>CURRENT</u> <u>PREVIOUS</u>
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	June	4,875.0	+ 18.0	+ 10.7	+ 2.9
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	June	73.4	+ 11.6	+ 12.1	+ 11.0
Industrial Stock	Index	July	307.4	- 3.2	- 4.3	+ 1.6

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The Industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of June 18/53	Applications as of June 19/52	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	13,234	20,911	- 37
2. Burlington	7,244	66,815	+ 6
3. Niagara	2,546	3,786	- 33
4. Lake Erie	476	351	+ 36
5. Upper Thames R.	2,509	3,182	- 21
6. Border	3,486	4,521	- 23
7. St. Clair R.	580	674	- 14
8. Upper Grand R.	1,382	2,256	- 39
9. Blue Water	2,067	1,898	+ 9
10. Kawartha	3,143	3,178	- 1
11. Quinte	2,041	1,522	+ 34
12. St. Lawrence R.	1,443	2,157	- 33
13. Ottawa Valley	3,223	3,705	- 13
14. Highlands	1,430	1,050	+ 36
15. Clay Belt	1,726	1,379	+ 25
16. Nickel Range	1,045	977	+ 7
17. Sault	576	541	+ 7
18. Lakehead	1,658	1,819	- 9
ONTARIO	<u>49,809</u>	<u>60,722</u>	<u>- 18</u>

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	June/53		June/53		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
			Employment	+ or - June/52 %	Payrolls	+ or - June/52 %	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	195.0 215.9 216.9	 + 11.2	467.8 546.1 550.5	 + 17.7	58.94 62.16 62.36
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	201.0 201.3 201.6	 + 0.3	526.3 545.0 547.2	 + 4.0	61.97 63.99 64.18
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	218.7 220.7 221.8	 + 1.4	580.5 610.0 613.2	 + 5.6	65.19 67.73 67.74
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	113.4 121.5 120.6	 + 6.3	290.1 323.8 323.3	 + 11.4	47.54 48.79 49.09
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	184.0 202.8 207.6	 + 12.8	450.6 520.1 534.6	 + 18.6	53.94 56.64 56.88
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	202.9 236.8 236.8	 + 16.7	426.6 624.8 618.7	 + 45.0	56.40 71.20 70.50
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	288.6 294.2 297.3	 + 3.0	684.2 746.0 737.5	 + 7.8	69.41 74.23 72.63
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	150.4 161.4 162.3	 + 7.9	385.5 437.4 441.4	 + 14.5	51.72 54.72 54.91
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	185.5 192.1 194.7	 + 5.0	489.0 526.6 532.1	 + 8.8	46.47 48.31 48.17
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter, Vic, Northumb'l'd)	5.3	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	209.5 234.3 232.4	 + 10.9	584.5 676.4 672.5	 + 15.1	62.02 64.13 64.28
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Lenn. & Add, Prince Edward)	2.5	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	297.5 316.9 318.8	 + 7.2	845.7 947.4 952.2	 + 12.6	52.99 55.64 55.58
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	149.8 158.3 158.8	 + 6.0	368.3 417.3 423.7	 + 15.0	50.87 54.39 55.08

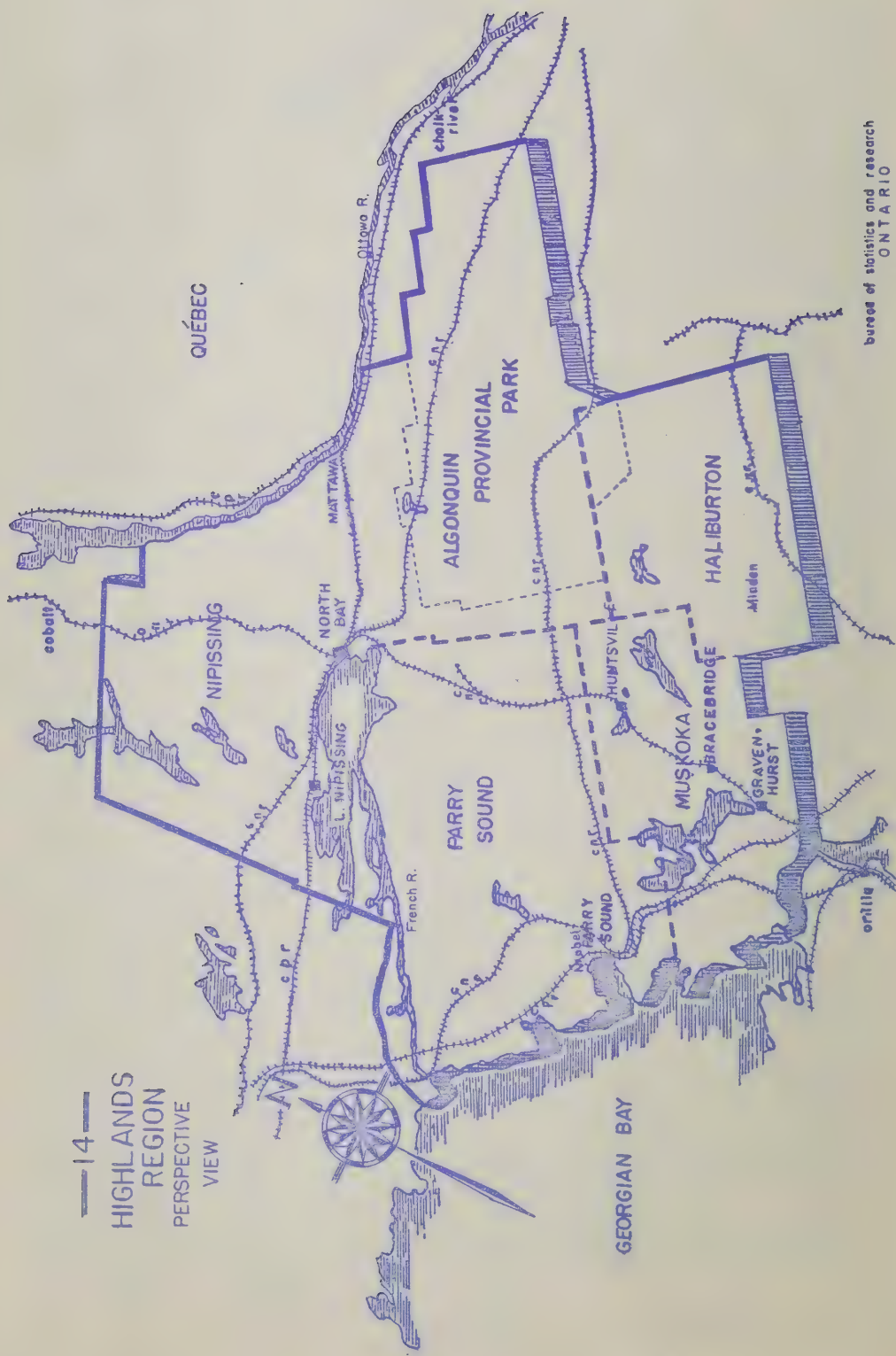
(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	June/53 June/52		June/53 June/52		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	Payrolls	+ or -	\$	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	168.9 179.4 183.8		384.7 431.6 444.7			50.78 53.80 54.11
				+ 8.8		+ 15.6		
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal, Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	184.4 191.3 195.6		429.9 468.1 484.2			49.84 52.95 53.57
				+ 6.1		+ 12.6		
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	183.0 167.7 171.9		447.2 429.2 453.2			65.23 67.98 70.03
				- 6.1		+ 1.3		
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	210.0 216.3 218.5		479.5 511.5 547.9			69.54 73.44 77.86
				+ 4.0		+ 14.3		
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	231.6 228.6 242.3		567.9 552.3 630.2			67.91 65.78 70.83
				+ 4.6		+ 11.0		
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	273.7 260.0 271.6		632.2 633.4 674.1			65.08 68.66 69.97
				- 0.8		+ 6.6		
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	194.9 208.6 210.1		483.1 549.3 555.6			58.79 62.48 62.75
				+ 7.8		+ 15.0		

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	141.3 143.5 150.0		321.0 325.4 349.7			60.98 60.89 62.59
				+ 6.2		+ 8.9		
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	77.5 73.5 73.0		138.2 133.7 131.3			62.05 63.27 62.61
				- 5.7		- 5.0		
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	162.1 172.7 169.3		357.5 406.0 401.5			70.15 74.79 75.47
				+ 4.4		+ 12.3		
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	190.8 221.9 225.0		407.3 533.5 546.8			69.33 78.07 78.92
				+ 17.9		+ 34.2		
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	64.6 79.1 79.3		131.2 178.2 179.7			68.39 75.90 76.35
				+ 22.8		+ 37.0		
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	84.1 80.7 76.2		145.7 148.3 141.4			60.53 64.20 64.84
				- 9.4		- 3.0		
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	105.8 106.8 106.7		203.6 216.8 216.2			65.64 69.20 69.07
				+ 0.9		+ 6.2		

—14—
 HIGHLANDS
 REGION
 PERSPECTIVE
 VIEW



THE HIGHLANDS REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Highlands Region is composed of the provisional county of Haliburton and the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing. It is bounded on the north by the District of Temiskaming, on the east by Renfrew county and the Ottawa River, on the south by the counties of Hastings, Peterborough, Victoria, Ontario and Simcoe and on the west by Georgian Bay.

For well over two centuries after the time in 1615 when Champlain traversed the Region from the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay, the area had no white inhabitants except the personnel of the fur trading post and fort established by the French on Lake Nipissing. Systematic settlement of the Region began with the enactment of the Free Grants Act in 1868, whereby tracts of 200 acres were given to heads of families and 100 acres to all settlers eighteen years of age or over. The Act was widely advertised and attracted considerable attention abroad, particularly in the British Isles.

The early settlers bound for Haliburton county, in the eastern part of the Region, travelled up the Bobcaygeon Road from Lake Ontario. However, the most popular part of the area was the Muskoka District, which could be reached most conveniently by travelling by rail from Toronto to Belle Ewart. From Belle Ewart a steamer ran to Washago where transfer was made to the stage line for Gravenhurst, then known as McCab's Bay. At McCab's Bay a steamer could be boarded for Bracebridge. From Bracebridge a stage line ran to Port Sydney and from there yet another steamer would take the traveller to Huntsville. The remainder of the journey would be made either by stage or on foot.

There was still another route into the Region from the west whereby the settler after travelling by train from Toronto to Collingwood, boarded a steamer which left Collingwood for Parry Sound. From Parry Sound, colonization roads led into the interior.

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>			<u>Increase 1941 - 51 %</u>	<u>Density: Population Per Sq.Mi.</u>	<u>Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Haliburton	-	7,670	7,670	14.6	5.32	22.7
Muskoka	8,975	15,738	24,713	13.2	15.58	21.7
Nipissing	27,397	23,120	50,517	16.6	6.94	31.9
Parry Sound	<u>5,183</u>	<u>22,188</u>	<u>27,371</u>	<u>- 9.0</u>	<u>6.41</u>	<u>25.5</u>
REGION	<u>41,555</u>	<u>68,716</u>	<u>110,271</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.54</u>	<u>27.4</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

Although life in the settlements was rugged and the pioneers found many discomforts they did not encounter great hardships like the ones that had been overcome by earlier pioneers in the Quinte, Upper St. Lawrence and Niagara Districts. From the time settlement started, lumbering was the most important industry. Thus the pioneer was assured of some income as he proceeded with the work of clearing his land.

After 1877, the Beardmore tannery at Bracebridge was in constant need of hemlock bark for tanbark and even at that early date in the history of the Region, the tourist trade was an important industry, offering a market for farm and garden produce, as well as part-time employment.

The old French trading route from the far west passed through the Nipissing Lowland between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River. However, the fort and trading post on Lake Nipissing had disappeared long before the C.P.R., building from Mattawa to Sudbury selected the flat shore of Lake Nipissing and thereby started the city of North Bay. The next largest community in Nipissing District is the town of Mattawa, with 3,186 inhabitants. It grew up around the old trading post of Mattawa House and had become an important lumbering centre by 1855. The Hydro Electric development at Des Joachims forms a lake which stretches for fifty miles to the east of Mattawa, while another large dam, a few miles upstream provides additional water storage.

The Highlands Region is the most sparsely populated area in southern Ontario with a population density of only 7.54 persons per square mile in 1951. On the average, sixty-two in every one hundred people live in rural areas. The only exception is Nipissing District, where the urban population exceeds the rural. The total population of the Highlands was 110,928 in 1951, an increase of 8% during the intercensal period. The increase was evident in the urban areas where a gain of 14.9% was recorded, but the rural population increased only 4.5% over this period.

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF OVER 2,500
IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

<u>Centre</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>		<u>Intercensal Increase %</u>
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
North Bay	17,944	19,322	15
Parry Sound	5,183	5,170	- 10
Sturgeon Falls	4,962	5,132	8
Huntsville	3,286	3,262	17
Mattawa	3,097	3,186	57
Gravenhurst	3,005	3,024	42
Bracebridge	2,684	2,746	15

* Assessed Population

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IC - POPULATION BY ORIGIN
IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

1941 and 1951

<u>County</u>	<u>British</u>		<u>French</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<u>Haliburton</u>							
1941	5,982	89.4	170	2.5	543	8.1	6,695
1951	6,792	88.6	256	3.4	622	8.0	7,670
<u>Muskoka</u>							
1941	18,445	84.5	1,814	8.3	1,576	7.2	21,835
1951	20,377	82.5	1,528	6.2	2,808	11.3	24,713
<u>Nipissing</u>							
1941	16,927	39.1	21,467	49.6	4,921	11.3	43,315
1951	20,233	40.0	23,999	47.5	6,285	12.5	50,517
<u>Parry Sound</u>							
1941	21,110	70.2	3,550	11.8	5,423	18.0	30,083
1951	18,965	69.3	2,811	10.3	5,595	20.4	27,371
<u>REGION</u>							
1941	62,464	61.3	27,001	26.5	12,463	12.2	101,928
1951	66,367	60.2	28,594	25.9	15,310	13.9	110,271

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

The change in the median age from 24.6 to 26.3 during the intercensal period indicates a change in the age composition of the population. This has been caused by the migration of younger people to other areas. There were, for example, 10,938 people in the 10-14 age group in 1941, but in the 20-24 age group ten years later, there were only 7,454, a decrease of 32%. In spite of a high birth rate, 27.4 per thousand people, the Region has recorded only a moderate increase in population as a result of this exodus. The district of Parry Sound sustained a loss of 9% during the intercensal period, but the population of Nipissing increased 16.6%, the highest of the four districts.

Seven centres had populations in excess of 2,500 in 1951. North Bay was by far the largest with 17,944. Parry Sound followed with 5,183 and all others were below the five thousand mark. Mattawa increased 57% during the intercensal period, and Gravenhurst 42%. The population of Parry Sound, however, declined about 10% during the period.

TOURIST INDUSTRY

The dominant economic activity in the Highlands Region is catering to the wants of tourists and vacation guests. There are approximately 1,550 tourist establishments, including hotels, resorts and outfitter's camps, in the area, 20% of the provincial total. In spite of the seasonal nature of the trade, it provides year-round support for about 70% of the operators, most of whom operate establishments accomodating thirty to fifty visitors. For the remainder, the tourist trade is combined with other activity. Large establishments accomodating from 200 to 350 visitors are operated intensively for a very short period by their owners and managers, who are usually engaged in other activity outside the area. Smaller establish-

ments comprising one to ten rental units often consist of a few cottages on a corner of a farm or behind a gas station which provides part of the operator's income. Even here, however, catering to the tourist trade is usually the primary occupation, only supplemented by other activity.

The physical characteristics of the Region and its proximity to urban areas provide the basis for the tourist trade. A part of the Laurentian Shield, its rocky hills, forests and scenic lakes make it the natural resort area for Ontario and American cities to the south. The Muskoka Lakes were exploited as a vacation area at the beginning of the twentieth century. They were made accessible to city people by the building of railways, and most of the old lumber settlements became resort towns. At present, most visitors come by highways through the small towns of Haliburton, Huntsville, Gravenhurst, Bracebridge, Burks Falls, Sundridge and Parry Sound.

Game fish and animals are another attraction of the Region, and are fished and hunted through varying seasons. Angling for many fish begins in May, and deer hunting extends into November.

The operating season for most tourist establishments is from June to September, although some resorts and outfitter's camps remain open from May to November. A few, outported by winter sports such as skiing around Huntsville, are operated all year. The Highlands Region offers accommodation for about 42,500 visitors at one time. During the summer months, this is filled to capacity, while a sample of resorts operating in February 1953 showed 16% occupancy. In October 1952 hotels sampled were operating at 74% capacity and in April 1953 at 62%.

The importance of the tourist industry in the Region is felt in industries dependent on this activity. These may be classified as primary holiday trades: the direct consumptive trades of entertainment and sport and personal services, and secondary holiday trades: building, decorating and construction, gasoline, water and electricity, transport and communication, and the distributive trades. These services are necessary in daily life, but the man on holiday consumes more of them. The extent to which the holiday trades are dependent on the tourist trade can be estimated by a comparison of this type of employment in the Highland Region and in the rest of the Province. The 1951 Census shows 10.1% of the population of the Region occupied in service trades, compared with 9.6% for the Province. In spite of the small margin, this difference is significant because of the lack of large cities, where the service trades are normally centred, in the area. There is 8.7% of the population employed in personal services, compared to 6.8% in Ontario. This includes workers, mostly drawn from outside the area, employed for the summer season only.

Among the secondary holiday trades, 13.2%, compared to 7.4%, are employed in transportation and communication. The presence of North Bay, a railway centre, in the Region is a factor in this comparison. In construction, 8.3% are employed, compared to 5.7% for the Province as a whole. Agriculture, which may also be classified as a secondary holiday trade, is not affected directly by the tourist trade, since the Region does not produce food enough to meet its own needs.

The Census also shows 10% of the population, compared with 8.3% for the Province, occupied as proprietors and managers. These number 3,756. Since there are 1,550 tourist establishments in the area, it may be assumed that more than half of the proprietors and managers are engaged directly in the tourist industry.

ALGONQUIN PARK

A provincial park of 2,700 square miles of forest and lake about 200 miles north of Toronto. Algonquin Park is the highest and most rugged part of the Highlands Region. Altitudes vary from 1,200 to 1,900 feet above sea level. Taking up parts of the District of Nipissing and the county of Haliburton, the Park is crossed in the southwest by Highway No. 60, and by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

The Park area was a hunting ground in the early 17th century for the Algonquin Indians, who supplied French traders with furs. Intensive explorations of the area was made from 1818 to 1868 by British Army officers seeking transportation routes to bases on Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and by government and private surveyors. Concurrently, lumber interests were pushing further up the Ottawa and its tributaries in search of more red and white pine. The pathways to the Park were soon cleaned out of the best timber. Settlers moved in after the lumbermen and it was expected that once the forest was cleared, the area would be valuable farming land. Settlers in the southeast established "depot" farms in patches of fertile soil and ran them in conjunction with work in the lumber camps. When the lumber companies stopped cutting and the railways were built, the depot farms lost their market for food and fodder grown for the camps.

A Government scheme for settling the tract was relinquished during the 1880's as the lack of fertile soil became apparent and the suggestion was advanced that a "National Forest and Park" be established. An area would be set aside for the preservation and maintenance of the natural forest", to protect "the headwaters and the tributaries of the Muskoka, Petawawa, Bonnechere, and Madawaska Rivers," and to preserve fur bearing animals, some of which has been hunted so extensively that extermination appeared likely. Control of the region was to prevent a recurrence of the cycle begun in many parts of the Province when land was denuded of trees by new settlers and lumbermen, reducing the water supply.

The Algonquin National Park Act was passed by the legislative assembly of the Province of Ontario in 1893. By this Act, the territory lying near and enclosing the headwaters of the Muskoka, Madawaska, Amable du Fond, Petawawa and South Rivers was set apart "as a public park and forest reservation, fish and game preserve, health resort and pleasure ground of the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of the Province." Since 1893, eleven full townships and large sections of eight others were added, almost doubling the original area.

The main use of the Park at present is for recreational purposes. Travel permits issued in 1952 show over 197,000 persons admitted to the Park. There are about 400 private summer homes within its limits, together with boys' and girls' camps and tourist establishments. Summer homes and tourist camps are restricted to certain areas in the southern portion of the Park, the remainder being retained as a "wilderness area" free from settlement and accessible by canoe.

A sanctuary for wildlife, the Park has played an important part in helping to keep fisher, marten and beaver from disappearing in eastern Ontario. The increase of valuable fur bearing animals in the Park has resulted in an overflow of these animals into the surrounding area. Some of the best trapping ground in Ontario is in the regions bordering the Park. The Ontario Government has set up a system of zoned trapping along the Park boundaries in the Huntsville and North Bay districts.

There are a variety of game fish in the Park. As part of its scheme for managing angling waters, the Department of Lands and Forests has instituted a plan for resting certain heavily fished lakes. The lakes are chosen in pairs, with two lakes of each pair in the same area. One lake of each pair is closed in alter-

nate years, so that there is always an open lake in each area every year.

Algonquin Park also provides a laboratory for study and research to natural science. Headquarters for fisheries research for the Province as a whole is at the Fish Laboratory on Opeonogo Lake, the largest lake in the Park. There is also a wildlife research centre on Lake of Two Rivers. Research facilities in the Park have also been used by other institutions. Forestry practice camps were held in the Park by the University of Toronto until 1935. Today, commercial logging, restricted to undeveloped areas away from waterways, is carried on in the Park.

TRANSPORTATION

The strategic position of North Bay on the neck of land separating Northern Ontario from Southern Ontario, separating the mining and wood products of the north from the industrial and agricultural south, has led to a channelling of commerce through the city. It has become the northern headquarters for numerous commercial and distributing firms. North Bay is a major divisional point on three main railway lines, and a terminal for Trans-Canada Air Lines. The railways alone employ 2,100 persons, 31% of the labour force, an indication of the relative importance of transportation in the local economy.

North Bay is the head office and main terminal of the Ontario Northland Railway. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, as it was called prior to 1946, was begun in 1902 as a provincial venture in response to demands for rail transportation to the north eastern part of the Province. Conceived originally as a means of transportation for settlers at the head of Lake Temiskaming and to promote settlement of large and fertile areas of land in the Clay Belt, it went on, through the discovery of valuable minerals, to play a major role in developing Ontario's mineral wealth. The discovery of silver at Cobalt in 1903 was made during the construction of the railway. In the years that followed the railway became instrumental in establishing forest industries by providing direct transportation south and by linking with the National Transcontinental Railway at Cochrane.

The first section of the line, from North Bay to New Liskeard, was completed in 1904, the extension to Cochrane in 1908, and the 186 mile span to Moosonee, on James Bay, in 1932. The Nipissing Central Railway, an electric line, was purchased in 1911 and extended to Noranda, Quebec. At present the commission operates a total of 726 miles of track. Future plans call for a new repair shop in North Bay and a subsidiary shop at Cochrane. Steam locomotives are being replaced

TABLE II - FREIGHT TONNAGES HANDLED BY
ONTARIO NORTHLAND RAILWAY IN 1952

	Thousand Tons
Forest Products	962
Agricultural Products	46
Animals and Animal Products	14
Manufactures and Miscellaneous	548
Newsprint	444
Coal and Coke	330
Iron Ores and Concentrates (pyrites)	232
Copper Ores and Concentrates	9
Other Ores and Concentrates (silver, cobalt, etc.)	189
Sand, Gravel and Crushed Rock	16
Asphalt	10
Salt	5
Other Mine Products (asbestos, sulphur)	134
Source: Ontario Northland Railway	

with diesel-electric locomotives and it is expected that this programme will be completed in 1955.

FORESTRY

The area of productive forest land in the Highlands Region varies between three-quarters and four-fifths of the total land area. Contrary to popular belief, there are more stands of hardwood trees than conifers and a greater volume of available hardwood than softwood, a condition particularly true in the southern sections of the Region where fire and overcutting have reduced the proportion of coniferous forest. The volume of conifer growing stock in Muskoka and Parry Sound for example is less than one-quarter of the total growing stock. Much of the remaining softwood, particularly white and red pine which are the principal saw logs, is immature. The limitation of the supply of softwood due to this depletion has resulted in the utilization of less desirable species such as maple and birch and the trend will probably continue in this direction as the actual cut of conifers has exceeded the allowable amount on a sustained yield basis. According to the Forest Resources Inventory (1953), a comparison of the annual allowable cut with the actual utilization of timber on Crown lands in Parry Sound and Muskoka shows a heavy overcut in white and red pine, hemlock, the two spruces and balsam fir. In Nipissing district, one of the major white pine areas of the Province, stands have been overcut. The difficulty of obtaining mature white and red pine of saw-log size has meant a decline in the lumbering industry of the Region, and since conifers generally require a century of growth before they are considered mature, it appears inevitable that the industry will continue to decline until present growing stock matures.

MANUFACTURING

The relative isolation of the Highlands Region from other populous areas of Ontario together with the limited possibilities of agricultural development have resulted in a limited industrial growth. The per capita gross value of manufacturing production was \$355.70 in 1950, the lowest among the regions of the Province.

In the main, only manufacturing industries of the primary type, suited to consume the forest and mineral raw materials available in the north, have flourished. The major products are lumber, paper corrugating board, and mining equipment. Numerous saw mills in northern Parry Sound district and along the banks of the Mattawa River cut lumber from the coniferous forests. One of the oldest paper mills in Canada at Sturgeon Falls with about 300 employees manufactures paper corrugating board. Four companies in North Bay manufacture mining equipment. Two cooperage mills at Sturgeon Falls make barrel staves. A brush company, one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the Region, is located at Gravenhurst. Textiles are also represented, with a garment factory in Sturgeon Falls and a wool-len mill at Bracebridge. Lumber mills and boat works are located in North Bay, Parry Sound, Gravenhurst and Bracebridge.

Explosives are manufactured at the village of Nobel in Parry Sound district. The history of the Nobel works goes back to 1912 when the plant was constructed to service the mining area to the north and provide explosives for the proposed canal to link Georgian Bay with the Ottawa River. The canal was never built. Despite the initial setback, the explosives have found a ready market for the mining, highway construction projects, and of course military requirements. At present the plant has approximately 350 employees.

In 1952 there were approximately 4,440 employees engaged in manufacturing in the Region, an increase of 74.3% since 1939. Payrolls, however, averaged four times the 1939 figure, and the average wage was \$50.64. A seasonal pattern of

TABLE III - MANUFACTURING
IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

- 1950 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Establish- ments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Products</u> \$'000
<u>Haliburton</u>	33	130	2,687
<u>Muskoka:</u>			
Huntsville	16	460	5,695
Gravenhurst	8	321	2,212
Other	57	367	1,705
Total	<u>81</u>	<u>1,148</u>	<u>9,612</u>
<u>Nipissing:</u>			
North Bay	31	567	4,712
Other	61	1,308	11,109
Total	<u>92</u>	<u>1,875</u>	<u>15,821</u>
<u>Parry Sound:</u>			
Kearney	4	89	738
Burks Falls	4	108	696
Other	96	911	9,665
Total	<u>104</u>	<u>1,108</u>	<u>11,099</u>
REGION	<u>310</u>	<u>4,261</u>	<u>39,219</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IV - MINERAL PRODUCTION
IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Haliburton</u>	<u>Muskoka</u>	<u>Nipissing</u>	<u>Parry Sound</u>	<u>Region</u>
Employers	1	5	7	5	18
Employees	<u>7</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Products</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Feldspar	-	-	15.9	0.3	16.2
Mica	-	-	310.5	-	310.5
Granite	-	-	-	2.2	2.2
Limestone	56.0	-	-	-	56.0
Sand & Gravel	-	6.7	33.2	8.2	48.1
Clay Products	-	<u>35.4</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>53.6</u>
TOTAL	<u>56.0</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>376.6</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>486.6</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

employment is evident from the regional manufacturing employment index which reaches a peak in late summer and a low in winter. From a high of 199.8 in September, 1952, the index dropped 22% to a low of 156.6 in March, 1953. Despite these variations there has been a steady but modest increment over the last three years.

MINING

Although the Highlands Region is adjacent to the important mining areas in Northern Ontario, the mineral production is valued at less than that of any other area in the Province. In 1951 the mining industry employed an average of 134 workers, most of whom were engaged in the production of mica. Muscovite (white) mica is mined at only one location in Ontario -- in Mattawan township east of North Bay. In 1951 eighty employees produced mica valued at \$310,500, which accounted for 62% of the value of all the mineral production in the Highlands. The balance included limestone, quarried in Haliburton, and clay products made in Muskoka and Nipissing. Despite the limited mineral production in the Region at present, the discovery of uranium ore in Nipissing and the possible existence of iron ore in Parry Sound district, may lead to an extensive mining development, depending on the quantity and quality of the deposits.

AGRICULTURE

Lying entirely within the Canadian Shield, the Highland Region has the lowest per farm income of any Region in Southern Ontario. Surpassed by the tourist trade, mining and manufacturing, agriculture ranks a poor and steadily declining fourth, not only relatively but absolutely.

Over the intercensal period 1941.- 1951, the number of occupied farms declined from 5,337 to 3,949. Total farm area fell by 0.2%, or from 9.3% to 9.1% of the Region's total area. Improved land, only 29.9% of all farm land in 1941 declined by 31,419 acres to 26.3%, while acreage devoted to field crops declined by 32,406 acres.

The explanation of the decline in farm land lies in the historical process so visible in this area. In the first few decades of this century, lumbering was the prime industry. As the region was cleared, farms followed. However most of these farms have lasted little more than a decade, abandoned when the soil proved either too sandy or too shallow.

TABLE VA - FARM LAND
IN THE HIGHLAND REGION

<u>County</u>	Total Land Area acres	Total Land Area acres	Farm Area As % Of Total %	Improved Land acres	Improved Land As % Of Farm Area %
Haliburton	951,040	78,349	8.2	18,780	24.0
Muskoka	1,014,400	132,678	13.1	33,663	25.4
Nipissing	4,838,400	276,062	5.7	91,985	33.3
Parry Sound	2,775,040	389,127	14.0	86,258	22.2
REGION	<u>9,578,880</u>	<u>876,216</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>230,686</u>	<u>26.3</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE VB - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
HIGHLAND REGION

- 1951 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Haliburton	Muskoka	Nipissing	Parry Sound	Region	Region As a % of Ontario
<u>Livestock</u>						
Cattle	692.3	1,274.4	2,935.0	3,079.5	7,981.2	1.5
Swine	49.3	67.6	208.0	218.9	543.8	.8
Sheep	13.2	24.1	71.6	87.1	196.0	1.5
Horses	52.6	80.5	214.3	223.7	571.1	2.5
TOTAL	<u>807.4</u>	<u>1,446.6</u>	<u>3,428.9</u>	<u>3,609.2</u>	<u>9,292.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<u>Field Crops</u>						
Wheat	3.2	6.9	18.5	11.6	40.2	0.1
Oats	111.1	250.1	645.9	698.8	1,705.9	2.3
Barley	1.9	3.7	48.1	26.0	79.7	.8
Dry Peas	.3	.1	3.6	3.0	7.0	1.4
Rye	1.3	.5	1.4	3.2	6.4	.3
Buckwheat	2.2	.9	5.2	3.7	12.0	.7
Mixed Grains	4.4	22.7	124.2	123.1	274.4	.5
Fodder Corn	5.9	9.7	4.2	11.8	31.6	.2
Potatoes	35.4	50.2	260.3	230.5	576.4	3.8
Hay	255.9	555.5	1,971.6	1,414.2	4,197.2	3.7
Others	3.3	12.3	23.5	22.7	61.8	.1
TOTAL	<u>424.9</u>	<u>912.6</u>	<u>3,106.5</u>	<u>2,548.6</u>	<u>6,992.6</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>Poultry</u>						
Hens & Chickens	25.6	59.7	83.2	139.8	306.3	.9
Others	4.5	21.4	12.9	11.4	50.2	1.2
TOTAL	<u>30.1</u>	<u>79.1</u>	<u>96.1</u>	<u>151.2</u>	<u>356.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>

Source: Ont. Dept. of Agriculture

A great many of the farms in the area may be classed as subsistence or part-time with the owners gaining a subsidiary and sometimes substantial income from outside work. The most outstanding example is the tourist industry where the farmer profits by cottage building, renting and servicing. Farm products include dairy products, poultry, eggs and some vegetables. These supply a good part of local winter needs, but with the influx of tourists in the summer, the Region again becomes dependent on outside sources.

Agriculture, where it is significant, is centered in small clusters where the depth of soil permits. These areas however are few and far between. Good examples are to be found in northern Parry Sound and northern Nipissing near North Bay in the Mattawan area. Dairy products, poultry and some vegetables for nearby markets are the main sources of income.

ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 5,000
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 CENSUS)

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. <u>Metropolitan</u>			
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23)	Midland	7,206 (6)
Toronto Proper	675,754 (1)	TOTAL	270,499 (11)
Brampton	8,389 (39)	10. <u>Kawartha Lakes</u>	
Oakville	6,910 (68)	Oshawa	41,545 (55)
Newmarket	5,356 (33)	Peterborough	38,272 (51)
TOTAL	1,270,281 (26)	Lindsay	9,603 (14)
2. <u>Burlington</u>		Cobourg	7,470 (25)
Hamilton	208,321 (22)	Whitby	7,267 (23)
Brantford	36,727 (15)	Port Hope	6,548 (30)
Dundas	6,846 (30)	Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
Burlington	6,017 (58)	TOTAL	238,601 (22)
Paris	5,249 (13)	11. <u>Quinte</u>	
TOTAL	344,957 (29)	Kingston	33,459 (11)
3. <u>Niagara</u>		Belleville	19,519 (24)
St. Catharines	37,984 (25)	Trenton	10,085 (21)
Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)	TOTAL	178,500 (17)
Welland	15,382 (23)	12. <u>Upper St. Lawrence</u>	
Port Colborne	8,275 (18)	Cornwall	16,899 (20)
Fort Erie	7,572 (15)	Brockville	12,301 (8)
Thorold	6,397 (21)	TOTAL	137,854 (8)
TOTAL	212,599 (34)	13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u>	
4. <u>Lake Erie</u>		Ottawa	202,045 (18)
Simcoe	7,269 (2)	Eastview	13,799 (73)
TOTAL	66,846 (16)	Pembroke	12,704 (14)
5. <u>Upper Thames River</u>		Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
London	95,343 (22)	Renfrew	7,360 (34)
St. Thomas	18,173 (6)	Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
Woodstock	15,544 (25)	Perth	5,034 (13)
Ingersoll	6,524 (13)	TOTAL	387,807 (16)
Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)	14. <u>Highlands</u>	
TOTAL	276,475 (23)	North Bay	17,944 (15)
6. <u>Border</u>		Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
Windsor	120,049 (14)	TOTAL	110,271 (8)
Chatham	21,218 (22)	15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	
Riverside	9,214 (88)	Timmins	27,743 (-4)
Wallaceburg	7,688 (54)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000
Leamington	6,950 (19)	TOTAL	133,866 (2)
TOTAL	296,278 (23)	16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	
7. <u>St. Clair River</u>		Sudbury	42,410 (32)
Sarnia	34,697 (85)	TOTAL	120,804 (32)
TOTAL	74,960 (32)	17. <u>Sault</u>	
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u>		Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
Kitchener	44,867 (26)	TOTAL	64,496 (24)
Guelph	27,386 (18)	18. <u>Lakehead</u>	
Galt	19,207 (25)	Fort William	34,947 (14)
Stratford	18,785 (10)	Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
Waterloo	11,991 (33)	Kenora	8,695 (12)
Preston	7,619 (14)	Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
TOTAL	245,637 (18)	TOTAL	157,128 (23)
9. <u>Blue Water</u>		19. <u>James Bay</u>	
Owen Sound	16,423 (17)	TOTAL	9,583 (-0)
Barrie	12,514 (29)	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542 (21)
Orillia	12,110 (24)	*Estimate	
Collingwood	7,413 (18)		

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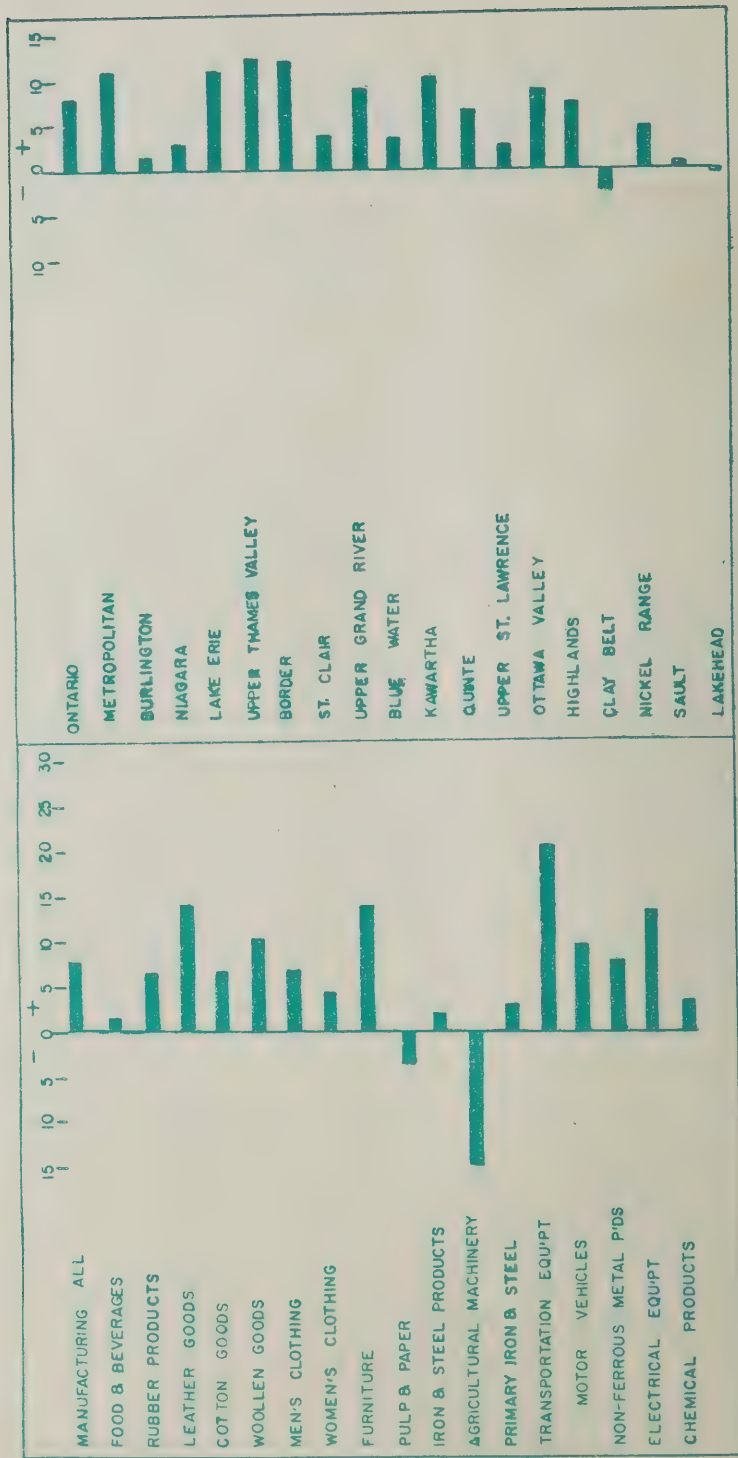
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Provincial Treasurer

East Block, Tower Queens Park
Toronto, 2

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO JANUARY TO JULY 1953 OVER JANUARY TO JULY 1952 REGIONS

INDUSTRIES



SOURCE: D.B.S.

CA20NE041
-E12

C O N T E N T S

September, 1953

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SUMMARY

The employment situation continues to reflect the high level of industrial and commercial activity in the Province. Industrial employment during the first half of 1953 has risen 4% despite the set back in the farm implements industry. Forestry and sawmill employment which has been substantially lower than 1952 levels is now showing improvement and production is expected to be normal this fall. Farm implements remain slack, but some workers previously laid off have been recalled in Toronto and Welland.

The Upper Thames Region led others with an increase of 12.2% in manufacturing employment during the first six months of the current year compared to the first half of 1952. The Metropolitan, Lake Erie, Border and Kawartha Regions all recorded increases exceeding 10%. The increment has been general throughout the Province, and only two regions, the Clay Belt and Lakehead have shown decreases.

The mining picture looks encouraging in the Sudbury area where a large-scale exploration for nickel deposits is underway. However labour unrest and strikes continue in the Clay Belt Region. Previous to the strike the level of employment was below that of 1952. Average salaries and wages in the area have remained constant over the period. The average \$62.63 at July 1st, was below the provincial mean of \$69.27 in all mining industries.

Construction in Ontario continued at a high level during August with total contracts awarded valued at \$42 million, 8.5% above the previous month. Residential continues to head the categories followed by business, industrial, and engineering in that order. In total the contracts awarded for the first eight months of this year are 14.9% more than the value recorded for the same period in 1952.

The increase in new residential housing continued during July. There are now approximately 25,000 dwelling units under construction in Ontario and of these four thousand were added in July. Allowing for completion time and units already completed, it appears that the total number of dwelling units finished in 1953 will be a record figure.

The new Non-Residential Buildings Materials Index replacing the General Index, is intended to measure the current cost of labour and materials for industrial, commercial and institutional construction. The new base period is 1949 and the allied Residential Index has been converted arithmetically to this base.



INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	July	201.7	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 1.5
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	July	504.3	+ 11.0	+ 11.6	+ 1.6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	June	257.0	+ 9.6	+ 7.8	+ 0.9
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	June	274.1	+ 10.2	+ 9.1	+ 0.9
Durable Goods	Index	June	338.5	+ 14.4	+ 12.5	+ 0.6
Non-Durable Goods	Index	June	233.0	+ 6.5	+ 6.1	+ 1.2
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	June	266.2	+ 11.9	+ 16.1	- 2.0
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	June	342.6	+ 11.9	+ 16.5	- 4.6
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	June	23.3	- 2.2	- 6.8	+ 0.9
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	June	49.9	+ 22.5	+ 21.4	- 1.4
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	June	483.4	+ 28.9	+ 27.0	+ 1.6
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	June	463.2	- 0.1	+ 2.5	2.0 3.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	June	1,841.0	+ 6.0	+ 8.8	- 3.8
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Aug.	221.6	- 3.7	- 1.7	- 6.2
PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Aug.	115.7	- 1.3	- 0.3	+ 0.3
(1949 = 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	July	221.2	- 3.5	- 1.9	- 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	July	265.2	- 9.2	- 9.4	- 1.9
RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	June	402.2	+ 6.1	+ 5.5	+ 0.7
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	June	64.3	+ 4.4	+ 7.6	- 4.7
Department Stores	\$ Million	June	28.4	+ 3.9	- 2.2	- 7.3
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	June	24.2	+ 6.5	+ 13.7	+ 3.2
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	June	17.1	+ 8.9	+ 6.4	+ 6.5
Furniture	\$ Million	June	8.0	+ 11.2	+ 1.5	+ 3.9
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	June	7.6	+ 20.6	- 0.2	+ 6.1
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	July	18.6	+ 39.6	+ 17.4	- 3.1
Financed	('000)	July	7.1	+ 20.9	+ 7.5	- 0.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Aug.	57.6	+ 14.9	- 17.2	+ 8.5
Residential	\$ Million	Aug.	24.4	+ 58.3	+ 92.1	- 19.2
Business	\$ Million	Aug.	24.1	+ 27.2	+ 57.5	+ 47.9
Industrial	\$ Million	Aug.	6.1	+ 7.5	- 11.6	+ 60.5
Engineering	\$ Million	Aug.	3.1	- 69.1	- 91.1	+ 10.7
Housing:						
Starts	No.	July	4,071	+ 44.9	+ 38.0	+ 9.8
Completions	No.	July	2,671	+ 33.2	+ 55.1	+ 10.6
Non-Residential Building						
Materials (Canada) (1949=100)	Index	July	124.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.5	N. C.
Residential Building Materials						
(Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	July	124.5	- 0.8	N.C.	N. C.

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	DATE	MONTH	CURRENT PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashied	\$ Million	July	5,315.0	+ 17.6	+ 15.4	+ 9.0
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	July	72.4	+ 13.3	+ 23.7	- 1.4
Industrial Stock	Index	Aug.	311.2	- 3.5	- 5.8	+ 1.2

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls on the base 1939 = 100.
- (2) The Consumer Price Index and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The Industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

N. C. - no significant change.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of July 16/53	Applications as of July 17/52	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	13,358	17,280	- 26
2. Burlington	6,582	6,499	+ 2
3. Niagara	2,785	3,352	- 17
4. Lake Erie	332	322	+ 6
5. Upper Thames R.	2,016	2,722	- 28
6. Border	4,014	4,178	- 4
7. St. Clair R.	509	729	- 30
8. Upper Grand R.	2,225	2,360	- 6
9. Blue Water	1,754	1,689	+ 4
10. Kawartha	2,597	2,741	- 5
11. Quinte	1,793	1,383	+ 30
12. St. Lawrence R.	1,848	1,523	+ 14
13. Ottawa Valley	3,306	3,402	- 3
14. Highlands	1,068	836	+ 28
15. Clay Belt	1,413	1,274	+ 11
16. Nickel Range	872	894	- 2
17. Sault	486	719	- 32
18. Lakehead	1,387	1,639	- 16
ONTARIO	48,345	54,360	- 11

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	July/53 July/52		Payrolls	July/53 July/52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %			+ or - %		
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	200.6 216.1 218.0			476.6 548.4 557.3			58.36 62.34 62.82
				+ 8.7			+ 16.9		
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	200.8 201.0 200.0			518.8 543.8 532.9			61.12 63.90 62.54
				- 0.4			+ 2.7		
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	218.6 221.4 225.3			584.1 612.6 618.1			65.62 67.76 67.18
				+ 3.1			+ 5.8		
4. Lake Erie (Halldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	122.8 120.6 125.7			315.5 323.3 344.2			47.74 49.09 50.15
				+ 2.4			+ 9.1		
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	188.2 207.2 209.7			468.7 533.5 538.3			54.84 56.87 56.70
				+ 11.4			+ 14.8		
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	230.4 236.2 241.6			538.2 617.2 622.7			62.65 70.52 69.56
				+ 4.9			+ 15.7		
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	304.2 297.3 304.4			700.6 737.5 756.1			67.43 72.63 72.72
				+ 0.1			+ 7.9		
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	152.4 161.7 162.2			389.0 439.1 439.5			51.51 54.88 54.76
				+ 6.4			+ 13.0		
9. Blue Water (Bru., Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	191.0 194.7 197.5			509.5 532.1 541.2			47.01 48.17 48.29
				+ 3.4			+ 6.2		
10. Kawartha (Dur., Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	215.7 232.4 232.7			609.4 672.4 679.6			62.81 64.27 64.89
				+ 7.9			+ 11.5		
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	322.4 318.8 339.4			887.1 952.2 993.2			51.28 55.58 54.46
				+ 5.3			+ 12.0		
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	150.7 158.8 159.2			381.1 423.7 423.1			52.32 55.08 54.86
				+ 5.6			+ 11.0		

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl., Lan., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	172.4 183.8 187.2		356.3 441.3 452.1		51.26 53.70 54.03
				+ 8.6		+ 14.1	
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	183.1 195.6 197.1		431.3 484.2 491.4		50.55 53.57 53.95
				+ 7.6		+ 13.9	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	189.9 175.2 188.1		462.2 454.1 486.2		64.66 68.82 68.65
				- 0.9		+ 5.2	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	221.5 218.6 218.6		504.2 549.2 566.6		69.32 78.02 80.46
				- 1.3		+ 12.4	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	233.5 243.1 245.5		550.5 624.6 622.1		65.31 69.97 69.02
				+ 5.1		+ 13.0	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	282.1 276.3 283.5		643.9 684.3 691.3		64.29 69.79 68.73
				+ 0.5		+ 7.4	
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	194.9 209.1 211.4		483.1 552.7 558.3		58.79 62.67 62.62
				+ 8.4		+ 15.6	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	147.0 150.0 152.7		321.2 349.7 358.7		58.65 62.59 63.06
				+ 3.9		+ 11.7	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	77.7 73.0 73.9		138.5 131.3 133.0		62.00 62.61 62.63
				- 4.9		- 4.0	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	161.1 169.3 168.7		357.4 401.5 405.6		70.56 75.47 76.51
				+ 4.7		+ 13.5	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	192.5 226.5 236.6		416.9 587.3 566.5		70.32 84.19 77.74
				+ 22.9		+ 35.9	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	75.1 81.6 82.1		147.9 191.9 191.3		66.33 79.28 79.47
				+ 8.3		+ 27.3	
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	80.8 76.2 74.9		141.5 141.4 138.0		61.16 64.84 64.34
				- 7.3		- 2.5	
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	105.8 106.7 107.8		203.6 217.3 219.2		65.64 69.40 69.27
				+ 1.9		+ 7.7	



THE CLAY BELT REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Clay Belt Region (number 15) is made up of the districts of Cochrane and Temiskaming. It is bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec, on the south by the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury and Algoma, on the west by Thunder Bay district and on the north by the Patricia portion of Kenora District and the south shore of James Bay.

Although overshadowed by more recent developments in mining and forestry, the fur trade is still an important and lucrative industry in this Region. Moosonee, the community which has grown up around the trading post established by the Hudson Bay Company at the mouth of the Moose River in 1671, is the oldest white settlement in Ontario. It is also the Province's only salt water port and the seat of the Diocese of Moosonee.

Because Moose Factory and its other posts on the Bay were also sea-ports, the Hudson Bay Company was able to transport trade goods directly from Europe to the heart of the fur trading region, without costly trans-shipment. The two Company ships which came out each summer from Stromness, in Scotland, laden with iron kettles, firearms, cloth and trinkets, returned packed to the hatches with furs. Nowadays, the furs from the Region do not reach the world's markets by way of that little Orkney Island port. Instead, they go south by rail to Montreal. Except for sufficient vegetables to provide its isolated employees with a varied diet, the Hudson Bay Company did not encourage agriculture. Its sole purpose was to obtain furs from the Indians and therefore no attempt was made to develop or colonize the vast territory which the Company controlled. Consequently, when the district passed from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada, it was an almost unknown land. Subsequently the land which now comprises northern Cochrane district was awarded to the Province in 1878.

The Clay Belt Region has at present a population of only 134,000, approximately comparable to that greater London (Ontario). Broadly speaking, the railways, particularly the Ontario Northland, have determined the pattern of settlement. Almost all the centres of population are situated on or near the railway. Shortly after the Ontario Northland was initiated it became evident that mining and not agriculture was to be paramount in the economy and the railway

TABLE IA - POPULATION OF THE CLAY BELT REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>			<u>Density: Birth Rate</u>		
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>1941 - 51</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>Per Sq.Mi.</u>	<u>Per 1,000</u> <u>Population</u>
Cochrane	50,170	33,680	83,850	3.9	1.61	30.4
Temiskaming	29,602	20,414	50,016	- 1.2	8.48	27.2
REGION	79,772	54,094	133,866	1.9	2.30	29.2

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

built branch lines to the more promising gold and silver discoveries. The discovery of gold at Porcupine in 1909 was followed by the completion of a spur line from Porquis Junction to South Porcupine in 1911. A similar spur line was built to Elk Lake in 1913 following valuable ore discoveries in 1907-8. A branch line to the new pulp and paper mill at Iroquois Falls was completed in 1913. The two other mills in the Region are located on the former Transcontinental line which links with the Ontario Northland at Cochrane.

Small communities devoted to a single industry are characteristic of northeastern Ontario. There are numerous small centres of population, incorporated or unincorporated, that are not shown in table IB. Larger centres such as Timmins and Kirkland Lake serve as distributing centres for nearby mining settlements. Kirkland Lake is not an incorporated centre, and for that reason population figures are estimates, based on the population of Teck township of which Kirkland Lake is part. Cochrane, located at the junction of the northern branch of the C.N. and the O.N.R. is an important distributing and rail centre.

The growth of population in the Clay Belt Region has been the result of the development of both forest and mining industries, but taken as a whole the fluctuations in the rate of growth have followed the fortunes of gold mining. The increase of only 1.9% over the last decade, compared to an increase of 38% between 1931-41 is a result of decreased production and employment in the gold mining industry. It is important to recognize that while the total population increased during 1931-41, the populations of towns dependent on pulp and paper mills declined. The reverse situation has been true during the last decade. The population of Timmins doubled during 1931-41, but lost 4% of its population in the succeeding decade, while that of Kapuskasing, a paper town, declined 10% during the thirties but increased 37% over the last decade. The rate of total population growth is by no means general throughout the Region and does not serve as a good indicator of prosperity.

People of British and French origin now constitute equal proportions of

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF OVER 2,500
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

Centre	-----POPULATION-----		Intercensal Increase %
	1951	1952*	
Timmins	27,743	25,910	- 4
Kirkland Lake	18,000+	-	-
Kapuskasing	4,687	5,029	+ 37
New Liskeard	4,215	3,987	+ 40
Cochrane	3,401	3,451	+ 20

* Assessed Population + estimate

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IC - POPULATION BY ORIGIN
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Cochrane</u> No.	%	<u>Temiskaming</u> No.	%	<u>Region</u> No.	%
<u>British</u>						
1951	27,102	32.3	26,726	53.4	53,828	40.2
1941	29,031	36.0	29,191	57.7	58,222	44.3
1931	19,589	33.8	21,746	50.6	41,335	43.5
1921	*	*	27,576	55.1	27,576	55.1
<u>French</u>						
1951	39,969	47.7	13,909	27.8	53,878	40.2
1941	32,744	40.5	11,488	22.7	44,232	33.7
1931	22,680	39.1	7,814	21.1	30,494	32.1
1921	*	*	13,943	27.9	13,943	27.9
<u>Other</u>						
1951	16,779	20.0	9,381	18.8	26,160	19.6
1941	18,955	23.5	9,925	19.6	28,880	22.0
1931	15,764	27.1	7,483	28.3	23,247	24.4
1921	*	*	8,657	17.0	8,657	17.0
<u>Total</u>						
1951	83,850	100.0	50,016	100.0	133,866	100.0
1941	80,730	100.0	50,604	100.0	131,334	100.0
1931	58,033	100.0	37,043	100.0	95,076	100.0
1921	*	*	50,176	100.0	50,176	100.0

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

* Included with Temiskaming

TABLE ID - AGE GROUPS OF THE POPULATION
OF THE CLAY BELT REGION

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>1951</u> %	<u>No.</u>	<u>1941</u> %	<u>Change</u> %
0 - 4	18,167	13.6	15,588	11.9	+ 16.5
5 - 9	15,236	11.4	14,067	10.7	+ 8.3
10 - 14	13,248	9.9	13,273	10.1	- 0.1
15 - 19	10,981	8.2	12,009	9.1	- 8.6
20 - 24	10,054	7.5	11,118	8.5	- 9.6
25 - 34	19,795	14.8	23,219	17.7	- 14.7
35 - 44	17,612	13.2	19,594	14.9	- 10.1
45 - 54	14,096	10.5	11,867	9.0	+ 18.8
55 - 64	8,309	6.2	6,862	5.2	+ 21.2
65 - 69	3,031	2.3	1,875	1.5	+ 61.7
70 & over	3,337	2.4	1,862	1.4	+ 79.2

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

the population and a variety of other racial origins represent the balance or approximately one fifth of the total. Those of British origin comprise most of the population of Temiskaming, but there are a somewhat greater proportion of those of French origin compared to British in Cochrane, the northern district.

A study of the age groups of the total population of 1951 and 1941 reveals that there has been a substantial reduction in the middle age groups which represent the bulk of the labour force. This diminution has doubtless been the result of emigration of gold miners and their families to more prosperous areas. The birthrate has been sufficiently high to offset this loss, with the net result that the population is approximately the same in number as it was a decade ago, but with substantially more children and fewer adults. The number of the senior members, i.e. those over forty-five, has increased, however, and they now form a greater proportion of the total population, although still small by southern Ontario standards.

FORESTRY

The fertile soils of the Clay Belt sustain the finest pulpwood forests in the Province. Although the northern reaches of the Region include barrens of the coastal plain, the southern area, encompassing the clay belt proper, sustains three quarters of its area in productive forest. In Temiskaming district conifers and hardwoods are found in equal volume, but conifers constitute an increasing proportion of the total in the more northern areas. Among the conifers, the major species is by far black spruce followed by balsam, white spruce and jack pine. Poplar and white birch are the only hardwoods of substantial volume.

The conifers in the Clay Belt Region are utilized extensively by the pulp and paper industry, in contrast to the lumber industry. The preponderance of the black spruce, which is normally a small species among spruce, and the stunting influence of the northern climate on the growth of trees has meant that only about one fifth of the growing stock has developed to saw-log size. There is, however, a small but thriving lumber industry that utilizes the white spruce, a larger species which grows in accessible locations along the banks of rivers and streams.

Black spruce constitutes about four-fifths of the annual volume of timber utilized. Cutting is carried on under a timber management plan supervised by the provincial government and the black spruce cut does not exceed the allowable cut consistent with sustained yield. The annual cut of the hardwoods, on the other hand, is virtually nil with the result that there is a trend toward more and more poplar and white birch at the expense of the spruces. This may call for the development of new industry or techniques in manufacturing so that the whole allowable cut can be utilized.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in this Region, while second to mining in its gross value of production is of considerable importance, especially in international trade. The value of goods (\$79,807,221 in 1950) is approximately 1.2% of the Provincial total and wages paid are 1.1% of all manufacturing wages. More than 90% of the Region's industrial employees (including office staffs) are men.

The manufacturing employment index rose steadily to 177 in 1951 (1939 = 100) but dropped to 176 in 1952. About 6,400 were employed, or .99% of the total for Ontario. These factors combined to give workers the second highest average wages of any Region (\$64.07 per week in 1951, and \$67.99 in 1952).

Most of this manufacturing takes place in Cochrane district (\$69,690,866

TABLE II - MANUFACTURING
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

- 1950 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> \$'000
<u>Cochrane</u>			
Cochrane	9	42	246
Hearst	8	244	2,498
Timmins	26	631	4,537
Other	82	3,526	62,410
Total	<u>125</u>	<u>4,443</u>	<u>69,691</u>
<u>Temiskaming</u>			
Cobalt	7	152	413
Englehart	11	47	364
Haileybury	6	16	84
Latchford	3	102	990
New Liskeard	14	605	3,857
Other	83	659	4,408
Total	<u>124</u>	<u>1,581</u>	<u>10,116</u>
REGION	<u>249</u>	<u>6,024</u>	<u>79,807</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

in 1950) and the smaller part in Temiskaming (\$10,116,360). New Liskeard is the most important manufacturing centre in Temiskaming. The Hill-Clark-Francis Company employs the largest number (about 400) in its sawmill and sash factory. The next largest industry in the town is the Wabi Iron Works Limited with some 175 workers who produce machinery and supplies for mines and paper mills. Kirkland Lake, being a mining town, has a small plant producing diamond drills and parts. Lumber mills are located at Latchford, Haileybury, Hearst, Cochrane, Timmins, Swastika, Englehart and Kirkland Lake.

The most important plants are in the forest areas of Cochrane. The Abitibi Power and Paper Company has a very large (and recently remodelled) mill at Iroquois Falls which makes more than 800 tons of newsprint every working day. The mill was built between 1913 and 1915 and employs approximately 1,400. Many of these people live in Iroquois Falls, a town established and controlled by the Abitibi Company. The town is well supplied with schools, churches, a library, hospital, and even a golf-course.

The Company has also a smaller plant at Smooth Rock Falls which it bought in 1927 (it was built in 1916-17). This mill produces more than 200 tons of bleached sulphite pulp a day. This pulp is raw material for other mills which turn it into fine papers, such as those used in magazines. Smooth Rock Falls is also a company town with the usual amenities, but smaller than Iroquois Falls.

The only other mill in the Region is that of the Spruce Falls Pulp and Paper Company, at Kapuskasing. This plant, with more than 1,000 employees, produces about 750 tons of newsprint a day, most of which is used by the New York

Times..

Although exact figures are not available, it is obvious that most of the Clay Belt's manufacturing is accounted for by pulp and paper. The Region produces 6-7% of Canada's total, of which about 80% is exported. Pulp and paper are the largest exports (\$939,239,000 in 1951) with approximately 23.9% of the total value (excluding gold). Most of the pulp and a large fraction of the paper produced goes to the United States which imported almost half (1,108,466 tons out of 2,777,486 tons used) of its newsprint from this country as early as 1923. This fraction has since increased to about four-fifths. This may be expected to increase in the future, as American mills produce less newsprint than they did in 1913 and consumption of it has risen in the U.S.A. from 30.4 pounds per capita in that year to 78.4 pounds in 1950.

MINING

Mining is the most important industry in the Clay Belt Region, its production (\$79,149,865 in 1951) being approximately 17.9% of the provincial total and 20.4% of the metal mining total.

The Region first became an important mining centre in 1904 when silver was discovered near the town of Cobalt in the Temiskaming district. The first ore mined was very rich, often containing 4,000 fine ounces of silver (1,000 ounces is average) to the ton. In addition, small amounts of nickel, copper, gold (Cobalt produced 849,158 ounces of gold in 1951), and arsenic were found. Cobalt was the commonest of the metals found with silver and was originally considered a nuisance by the miners but it became of commercial importance after 1910 when it was used as a steel hardening alloy.

The Cobalt district is considered to have been one of the world's greatest silver producers ranking with Butte (Montana), Leadville (Colorado), and much greater than the Comstock lode (Nevada). Potosi in Bolivia may have produced more than Cobalt but early statistics are not reliable and it had also a "head start" of several centuries. From 1904 through 1936, Cobalt produced 429,716,792 fine ounces of silver. There was little production during the depression because of the low price of silver (\$3.45 per ounce in 1937 compared to \$.808 in 1952) and also because the district was believed to have been worked out. However, the second World War required enormous numbers of machine tools and cobalt was needed to harden their cutting edges. This demand has continued since the war ended. In 1951, 264,044 pounds of cobalt worth \$639,422 (in 1952, 1,303,400 pounds worth \$2,806,000) were produced. The metal is used now for other purposes; it is used in jet engines in parts subject to great heat, and radio-activated cobalt "bombs" are now being used to treat cancer. In addition 3,111,386 ounces of silver were produced (1951). The gold mines of Cochrane also produced small amounts of silver (214,352 ounces in 1951).*

Some prospecting was carried on in the North after gold was discovered in Hastings county in 1866. Geological reports published in 1896 and 1899 indicated gold in the Porcupine area of Cochrane. However, careful exploring did not begin until about 1907, in the wake of the Cobalt silver boom. Among the successful prospectors, Ken Hollinger, Sandy McIntyre, Harry Preston, The Timmins Brothers, W.A. Wright and Harry Jakes are the few whose names are remembered. It must be remembered that most mineral hunting has ended in failure. From 1918 to 1949, 99,898 new prospectors' licenses were issued in Ontario and some 297,000 claims were recorded. It

* Gold and silver are measured by the fine or troy ounce which is 480 grains. The troy pound weighs 12 ounces or 5,760 grains. The conventional English (or avoirdupois) ounce contains 437.50 grains, and the pound of course, weighs 7,000 grains (16 x 437.5.) Tons and pounds here are all avoirdupois weight.

TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Cochrane</u>	<u>Temiskaming</u>	<u>Region</u>
Employers	28	34	62
Employees	<u>7,314</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>11,114</u>
Products	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Metallic			
Bismuth	-	34.0	34.0
Cobalt	-	639.4	639.4
Copper	-	93.4	93.4
Gold	39,170.3	31,663.2	70,833.5
Nickel	-	27.9	27.9
Silver	203.3	2,941.2	3,144.5
Non Metallic			
Arsenic	-	94.4	94.4
Asbestos	3,773.1	-	3,773.1
Quartz (Grinding Pebbles)	3.8	-	3.8
Structural Material			
Limestone	-	20.5	20.5
Sand & Gravel	<u>318.9</u>	<u>166.5</u>	<u>485.4</u>
TOTAL	<u>43,469.4</u>	<u>35,680.5</u>	<u>79,149.9</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

is probable that many of the licenses were issued to amateurs since the only qualifications needed are: (1) five dollars, and (2) the applicant must be over 18.* In the Clay Belt Region, 3,222 claims were recorded and 4,227 were cancelled in 1952.

In spite of the gold mining industry's handicap of a fixed price and rising costs, the region produced 1,912,097 ounces of gold worth \$70,833,508 in 1951. This was most of Ontario's production and approximately one-half of Canada's production (4,392,751 ounces). Production was achieved with the aid of approximately 11,900 miners, a slightly smaller number than in 1939 (Index is 74.7 for April 1953). This is a result of a slight decline in production and greater efficiency. It is interesting to note that the Region's miners constitute 38.8% of the Provincial total but produce only 20.4% of the mineral value. Mining wages averaged (1951) \$3,091.71 a year, a slightly higher figure than the Region's manufacturing (\$3,057.81) or forestry (\$2,453.45) wages. The last is, of course, seasonal industry.

However, mining wages must be balanced against the high cost of living in the north, the danger and discomfort of mining, and the general insecurity caused by lack of knowledge of ore reserves.

* A claim is what the name implies. This can be made only in Crown land (since owners of real estate usually have title to all minerals found there) and consists of one 40 acre square clearly marked by stakes. The claim must be recorded with the Mines Department (Ontario) within 30 days. Provincial parks, road allowances, Indian Reservations and Great Lakes beds cannot be staked without special permission.

In 1945, the Provincial Government opened a mining school at Haileybury to provide skilled labour on a level between that of the average foreman and of a professional engineer or geologist. Courses ran for two or three years and graduates are in great demand.

The largest mining employers in the Region are: The Hollinger Mines (nearly 2,000), McIntyre-Porcupine Mines (1,200), and Dome Mines (nearly 1,000) at Timmins, Kerr-Addison at Larder Lake (85) and Lake Shore Mines (700 at Kirkland Lake. Other well known mines such as: Pamour, Paymaster, Kirkland Lake, Preston, East Dome, Aunor and Wright-Hargreaves have from 300 to 450 employees each. Smaller mines like the Broulan-Reef, Coniarum, Macassa, Teck-Hughes and Upper Canada have 200 to 300 employees each. About two-thirds of all these are underground miners. The remainder are mill workers, office workers, mechanics, managers, engineers and guards.

The most interesting new development in the Region is the open pit asbestos mine in the Porcupine area operated by Johns-Manville Limited, which opened in 1950. More than 500,000 tons of material were processed or moved in 1951 to obtain 26,587 tons of asbestos worth some \$3,700,000.

In the same year, the Region also produced \$505,862 worth of structural materials, mostly sand and gravel.

AGRICULTURE

The greater proportion of the districts of Cochrane and Temiskaming, except for the most northerly section of Cochrane is underlain by the precambrian rock structure of the Canadian Shield. The section bordering James Bay has an underlying structure much similar to that of Southern Ontario, with limestone much in evidence. Agriculture in the Region falls within two main belts, the Little Clay Belt in Temiskaming embracing the towns of New Liskeard and Kirkland Lake and the Great Clay Belt stretching from Cochrane's eastern border in a north-westerly direction and including the mining regions of Matheson, Porcupine and Cochrane.

Despite the notice which the clays and silts of these two belts have received, the soils are actually much less productive than those of Southern Ontario. Drainage is the greatest problem as in all clay areas where flat, hard packed soils prevent the necessary runoff of excess moisture. Rainfall in northern Ontario declines from about 30 inches annually in the south to an average of 15 inches on the shores of Hudson Bay. However a great deal of this moisture accumulates in the late summer and early fall and is a severe handicap during the harvesting season.

The average length of the growing season declines rapidly as one moves north, from 175 days in the south to 110 days in the north. Early spring seeding in most areas is out of the question. Thus the northern farmer is faced with a climatically foreshortened season which necessitates the utilization of crops with a short growing period.

Of a total land area of 37,205,100 acres, 629,800 or 1.7% are in farms. Improved land occupies 39.6% of the farm area. Average farm income for the Region in 1951 stood at \$1,160, the lowest in the Province, well below the Provincial average of \$3,023.

As a result of some stream development and drainage schemes, the Little Clay Belt in Temiskaming is the more productive of the two. Almost any hardy crop that will mature in around ninety days can be grown successfully, although light frosts occur some years around the middle of June and again in August. Hay, oats, barley, mixed grains, wheat and potatoes are the chief crops. Potatoes

are grown, particularly where deep sandy soils permit. Dairying is the leading agricultural activity. A daily market for whole milk exists locally and in the mining towns of Kirkland Lake, Noranda and Timmins, supplemented by the summer resort camps of Temagami. Four creameries and one cheese factory operate on a year-round basis. Some fine herds of beef cattle are being established. The diversified nature of farming in the Little Clay Belt is indicated by poultry and hogs on most farms. New Liskeard at the head of Lake Timiskaming and the Kirkland Lake area supply the chief markets for the produce of this belt.

The centres of Matheson, Porcupine and Cochrane provide markets for agricultural produce in the Great Clay Belt. Unable to compete economically with southern Ontario, the farming areas of Cochrane are dependent on local mining and lumbering towns for markets. The Matheson district, the most southerly sector of Cochrane, is the first area encountered as one moves north-west along the O.N.R. Good clay and silt soil promote dairy farming and specialty potato crops. The area around the town of Cochrane is well known for the high quality and yield of potato seed. Current prices make potatoes one of the best cash crops in the district.

To the east and west of Porcupine especially in the Valley of the Mattagami River where the slope of the land permits an easier run-off, fine loamy soils encourage dairy and poultry farming and the growth of potatoes and vegetables for nearby mining markets.

The remainder of the Clay Belt stretches north-west through Cochrane, Kapuskasing and Hearst. Three creameries and two cheese factories in the district of Cochrane absorb the produce of local dairy farms. Hay, oats and potatoes are the main crops on improved land. There is little farming between Cochrane and Kapuskasing, but between Kapuskasing and Hearst, there is another fifty mile stretch, principally of hay, oats and potatoes.

It should be mentioned that northern Ontario derives a certain advantage from, and is dependent upon, grass silage for livestock feed. The coolness of the growing season eliminates corn for feed but grass, better able to withstand the cold and requiring somewhat more moisture than corn, is grown in abundance. Influenced by the good quality of hay and excellent pastures, some farmers have changed from dairying to beef production since World War II. There is a ready market for

TABLE IVA - FARM LAND
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

- 1951 -					
County	Total Land Area acres	Total Farm Area acres	Farm as % of Total %	Improved Land acres	Improved Land As % of Farm Area %
Cochrane	33,431,680	333,405	1.0	124,489	37.3
Timiskaming	3,773,440	296,398	7.9	124,929	42.1
TOTAL	37,205,120	629,803	1.7	249,418	39.6

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IVB - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
CLAY BELT REGION

- 1951 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Cochrane	Temiskaming	Region	Region As a % of Ontario
<u>Livestock</u>				
Cattle	2,453.7	3,906.7	6,360.4	1.2
Swine	154.8	284.0	438.8	.6
Sheep	62.6	210.8	273.4	2.2
Horses	293.7	261.4	555.1	2.5
TOTAL	<u>2,964.8</u>	<u>4,662.9</u>	<u>7,627.7</u>	<u>1.2</u>
<u>Field Crops</u>				
Wheat	47.2	72.6	119.8	.3
Oats	475.8	854.9	1,330.7	1.9
Barley	54.7	80.6	135.3	1.4
Dry Peas	4.5	7.2	11.7	2.4
Rye	.4	2.8	3.2	.1
Buckwheat	.5	4.0	4.5	.2
Mixed Grains	48.8	428.6	477.4	.9
Fodder Corn	.8	1.3	2.1	.02
Potatoes	441.8	153.5	595.3	3.9
Hay	1,807.0	1,769.3	3,576.3	3.2
Others	28.2	22.1	50.3	.1
TOTAL	<u>2,909.7</u>	<u>3,396.9</u>	<u>6,306.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>
<u>Poultry</u>				
Hens & Chickens	142.4	114.2	256.6	.8
Others	3.5	7.0	10.5	.2
TOTAL	<u>145.9</u>	<u>121.2</u>	<u>267.1</u>	<u>.7</u>

Source: Ontario Dept. of Agriculture

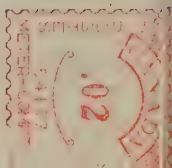
beef in northern Ontario and profit can be derived by raising livestock with a minimum of labor and capital, particularly in areas where distance from urban centres makes shipment of fluid milk a problem.

In summary, it would seem that agriculture, in northern Ontario, because of the low productivity through poorer soils and adverse climatic conditions, must remain dependent on the neighbouring mining and lumbering districts for markets. In addition, agriculture will continue to compete with lumbering for the utilization of the best soils in the Region. Although further development through better drainage and mechanical techniques remains possible, it must await the expansion of local markets.

ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 5,000
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 CENSUS)

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. <u>Metropolitan</u>			
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23)	Midland	7,206 (6)
Toronto Proper	675,754 (1)	TOTAL	270,499 (11)
Brampton	8,389 (39)	10. <u>Kawartha Lakes</u>	
Oakville	6,910 (68)	Oshawa	41,545 (55)
Newmarket	5,356 (33)	Peterborough	38,272 (51)
TOTAL	1,270,281 (26)	Lindsay	9,603 (14)
2. <u>Burlington</u>		Cobourg	7,470 (25)
Hamilton	208,321 (22)	Whitby	7,267 (23)
Brantford	36,727 (15)	Port Hope	6,548 (30)
Dundas	6,846 (30)	Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
Burlington	6,017 (58)	TOTAL	238,601 (22)
Paris	5,249 (13)	11. <u>Quinte</u>	
TOTAL	344,957 (29)	Kingston	33,459 (11)
3. <u>Niagara</u>		Belleville	19,519 (24)
St. Catharines	37,984 (25)	Trenton	10,085 (21)
Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)	TOTAL	178,500 (17)
Welland	15,382 (23)	12. <u>Upper St. Lawrence</u>	
Port Colborne	8,275 (18)	Cornwall	16,899 (20)
Fort Erie	7,572 (15)	Brockville	12,301 (8)
Thorold	6,397 (21)	TOTAL	137,854 (8)
TOTAL	212,599 (34)	13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u>	
4. <u>Lake Erie</u>		Ottawa	202,045 (18)
Simcoe	7,269 (2)	Eastview	13,799 (73)
TOTAL	66,846 (16)	Pembroke	12,704 (14)
5. <u>Upper Thames River</u>		Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
London	95,343 (22)	Renfrew	7,360 (34)
St. Thomas	18,173 (6)	Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
Woodstock	15,544 (25)	Perth	5,034 (13)
Ingersoll	6,524 (13)	TOTAL	387,807 (16)
Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)	14. <u>Highlands</u>	
TOTAL	276,475 (23)	North Bay	17,944 (15)
6. <u>Border</u>		Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
Windsor	120,049 (14)	TOTAL	110,271 (8)
Chatham	21,218 (22)	15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	
Riverside	9,214 (88)	Timmins	27,743 (-4)
Wallaceburg	7,688 (54)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000
Leamington	6,950 (19)	TOTAL	133,866 (2)
TOTAL	296,278 (23)	16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	
7. <u>St. Clair River</u>		Sudbury	42,410 (32)
Sarnia	34,697 (85)	TOTAL	120,804 (32)
TOTAL	74,960 (32)	17. <u>Sault</u>	
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u>		Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
Kitchener	44,867 (26)	TOTAL	54,496 (24)
Guelph	27,386 (18)	18. <u>Lakehead</u>	
Galt	19,207 (25)	Fort William	34,947 (14)
Stratford	18,785 (10)	Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
Waterloo	11,991 (33)	Kenora	8,695 (12)
Preston	7,619 (14)	Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
TOTAL	245,637 (18)	TOTAL	157,128 (23)
9. <u>Blue Water</u>		19. <u>James Bay</u>	
Owen Sound	16,423 (17)	TOTAL	9,583 (-0)
Barrie	12,514 (29)	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542 (21)
Orillia	12,110 (24)	*Estimate	
Collingwood	7,413 (18)		



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POPULATION OF ONTARIO REGIONS AND
CENTRES OF 5,000 AND OVER-1951 CENSUS

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase (%) over 1941)

METROPOLITAN	1,270,281 (26)	Orillia	12,110 (24)
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23)	Collingwood	7,413 (18)
Toronto	675,754 (1)	Midland	7,206 (6)
Brampton	8,389 (39)	KAWARTHA LAKES	238,601 (22)
Oakville	6,910 (68)	Gr. Oshawa	51,582 (53*)
Newmarket	5,356 (33)	Oshawa	41,545 (55)
BURLINGTON	344,957 (29)	Gr. Peterborough	41,191 (41*)
Gr. Hamilton	259,685 (31)	Peterborough	38,272 (51)
Hamilton	208,321 (22)	Lindsay	9,603 (14)
Gr. Brantford	52,231 (33*)	Cobourg	7,470 (25)
Brantford	36,727 (15)	Whitby	7,267 (23)
Dundas	6,846 (30)	Port Hope	6,548 (30)
Burlington	6,017 (58)	Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
Paris	5,249 (13)	QUINTE	178,500 (17)
NIAGARA	212,599 (34)	Gr. Kingston	49,327 (35*)
Gr. St. Catharines	67,065 (44*)	Kingston	33,459 (11)
St. Catharines	37,984 (25)	Belleville	19,519 (24)
Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)	Trenton	10,085 (21)
Welland	15,382 (23)	UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	137,854 (8)
Port Colborne	8,274 (18)	Cornwall	16,899 (20)
Fort Erie	7,572 (15)	Brockville	12,301 (8)
Thorold	6,397 (21)	OTTAWA VALLEY	387,807 (16)
LAKE ERIE	66,846 (16)	Gr. Ottawa (Ont.)	218,684 (20)
Simcoe	7,269 (20)	Ottawa	202,045 (18)
UPPER THAMES RIVER	276,475 (23)	Eastview	13,799 (73)
Gr. London	121,516 (34)	Pembroke	12,704 (14)
London	95,343 (22)	Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
St. Thomas	18,173 (6)	Renfrew	7,360 (34)
Woodstock	15,544 (25)	Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
Ingersoll	6,524 (13)	Perth	5,034 (13)
Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)	HIGHLANDS	110,271 (8)
BORDER	296,278 (23)	North Bay	17,944 (15)
Gr. Windsor	157,672 (27)	Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
Windsor	120,049 (14)	CLAY BELT	133,866 (2)
Chatham	21,218 (22)	Timmins	27,743 (-4)
Riverside	9,214 (88)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000
Wallaceburg	7,688 (54)	NICKEL RANGE	120,804 (32)
Leamington	6,950 (19)	Gr. Sudbury	70,884 (45*)
ST. CLAIR RIVER	74,960 (32)	Sudbury	42,410 (32)
Gr. Sarnia	41,303 (71*)	SAULT	64,496 (24)
Sarnia	34,697 (85)	Gr. Sault Ste. Marie	40,490 (38*)
UPPER GRAND RIVER	245,637 (18)	Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
Gr. Kitchener	63,009 (39*)	LAKEHEAD	157,128 (23)
Kitchener	44,867 (26)	Gr. Fort William-	
Gr. Guelph	30,387 (19*)	Port Arthur	71,191 (21*)
Guelph	27,386 (18)	Fort William	34,947 (14)
Galt	19,207 (25)	Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
Stratford	18,785 (10)	Kenora	8,695 (12)
Waterloo	11,991 (33)	Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
Preston	7,619 (14)	JAMES BAY	9,583 (-0)
BLUE WATER	270,499 (11)	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542 (21)
Owen Sound	16,423 (17)	*Estimate	
Barrie	12,514 (29)		

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SUMMARY

The seasonal lay-offs in the automobile industry, the market difficulties in the agricultural implements industry, and slack of sales in the iron and steel industry generally, may be expected to reduce total manufacturing employment from peak levels reached during the summer. Primary steel centres including Sault Ste. Marie and Welland are recording increased lay-offs. Electrical supplies and apparatus industries however, are maintaining the high level of employment and output evident through the year. Orders for textiles are slack and reductions in employment have occurred in a number of Ontario towns. The gold mining strike in the Clay Belt remains unsolved at the time of writing.

Despite employment and production difficulties in some industries, other phases of the economy continue to reflect a buoyant trend. Consumption of electricity, an indicator of industrial activity, has remained about six percent higher than last year. Retail sales have continued at a high level with department stores in Ontario recording sales 4.5% above last year during September.

Construction contracts awarded during the first nine months of this year have reached a total value of \$602 million, 18% higher than in the same period last year. The emphasis on residential building has continued with contracts in that category accounting for 38% of the total compared to 1952 when the proportion was only 30%. At the end of August the number of dwelling units completed during the year reached 20,466 with an additional 26,158 reported under construction at that time.

If the threatened strike of Ontario's pulp and paper employees takes place, twenty of the forty-four mills in the Province will be closed and about three-quarters of the nineteen thousand employees in the industries will be idle. Mill communities in northern Ontario and the Niagara Peninsula with few alternative employment opportunities will be seriously affected. The demand for pulp and paper has continued to increase during 1952 and mills throughout Canada are now operating at full capacity. A long strike in Ontario, which manufactures thirty-one percent of the gross value of Canada's total production will result in a tighter international supply but customers are not expected to be affected immediately, however, as they usually have from one to two months supply on hand. Average weekly wages and salaries in Ontario's pulp and paper industry is \$74.85 (July 1, 1953) seven percent higher than the amount at the same date last year. Among the manufacturing industries of the Province this is the third highest, exceeded only by the automotive industry (\$78.80) and the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry (\$79.96). The provincial average of manufacturing industries, \$62.62, is considerably lower than the three industries above.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Aug.	201.3	+ 3.8	+ 2.8	- 0.3
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Aug.	493.8	+ 10.1	+ 9.1	+ 0.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	July	247.4	+ 9.4	+ 8.4	- 3.9
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	July	260.8	+ 10.0	+ 8.8	- 4.5
Durable Goods	Index	July	324.1	+ 14.5	+ 15.3	- 4.1
Non-Durable Goods	Index	July	220.2	+ 6.0	+ 3.2	- 4.9
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	July	273.0	+ 12.9	+ 18.9	+ 2.6
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	July	315.2	+ 11.7	+ 10.5	- 8.0
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	June	23.3	- 2.2	- 6.8	+ 0.9
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	July	48.7	+ 25.0	+ 41.9	- 2.4
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	July	457.7	+ 28.3	+ 22.0	- 6.6
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	July	491.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 6.1
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	July	1,775	+ 6.0	+ 6.0	- 3.6
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Sept.	222.8	- 3.7	- 3.5	- 0.5
PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Sept.	116.1	- 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
(1949 = 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Aug.	222.4	- 3.1	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Aug.	267.7	- 9.1	- 8.5	+ 0.8
RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Aug.	369.7	+ 5.9	+ 4.3	- 6.6
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Aug.	69.9	+ 4.4	+ 3.9	+ 0.8
Department Stores	\$ Million	Aug.	21.9	+ 3.2	- 4.7	+ 2.2
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Aug.	21.1	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	- 6.8
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Aug.	14.1	+ 10.4	+ 10.2	- 6.9
Furniture	\$ Million	Aug.	6.8	+ 9.5	+ 2.3	+ 5.4
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Aug.	9.1	+ 19.3	+ 6.2	- 16.5
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Aug.	12.7	+ 39.7	+ 41.2	- 31.8
Financed	('000)	Aug.	5.6	+ 21.6	+ 28.2	- 21.2
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Sept.	117.3	+ 17.9	+ 70.7	+103.6
Residential	\$ Million	Sept.	18.7	+ 52.1	+ 5.1	- 23.4
Business	\$ Million	Sept.	19.8	+ 16.1	- 30.5	- 17.8
Industrial	\$ Million	Sept.	4.0	- 6.7	- 76.3	- 34.4
Engineering	\$ Million	Sept.	74.8	- 3.0	+1,285.2	+2,312.9
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Aug.	4,114	+ 38.2	+ 10.7	+ 1.1
Completions	No.	Aug.	2,603	+ 27.7	- 0.6	- 2.5
Non-Residential Building						
Materials (Canada) (1949=100)	Index	Aug.	124.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials						
(Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Aug.	124.4	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Aug.	4,020	+ 15.5	- 0.3	- 24.2
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	July	72.4	+ 13.3	+ 23.7	- 1.4
Industrial Stock	Index	Sept.	303.0	- 3.8	- 6.3	- 2.6

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All index are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls on the base 1939 = 100.
- (2) The Consumer Price Index and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The Industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

N. C. - no significant change.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of Aug. 20/53	Applications as of Aug. 21/52	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	12,547	15,323	- 18
2. Burlington	7,376	6,579	+ 12
3. Niagara	2,971	2,978	0
4. Lake Erie	254	243	+ 5
5. Upper Thames R.	2,400	2,291	+ 5
6. Border	8,064	4,326	+ 86
7. St. Clair R.	491	767	- 36
8. Upper Grand R.	1,689	1,867	- 10
9. Blue Water	1,705	1,704	0
10. Kawartha	2,901	2,630	+ 10
11. Quinte	1,575	1,184	+ 33
12. St. Lawrence R.	1,670	1,368	+ 22
13. Ottawa Valley	3,375	3,195	+ 6
14. Highlands	866	866	0
15. Clay Belt	1,180	918	+ 29
16. Nickel Range	794	768	+ 3
17. Sault	435	538	- 19
18. Lakehead	1,174	1,585	- 26
ONTARIO	51,467	49,130	+ 5

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Aug./53 Aug./52		Aug./53 Aug./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	\$	
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	200.1 219.3 215.8		474.4 558.3 547.9			58.26 62.54 62.38
				+ 7.8		+ 15.5		
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	198.3 200.1 200.1		516.4 534.1 532.9			61.62 63.05 62.92
				+ 0.9		+ 3.2		
3. <u>Niagara</u> (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	219.3 224.9 221.1		581.5 616.3 601.5			65.13 67.11 66.63
				+ 0.8		+ 3.4		
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	121.4 125.7 129.1		321.6 344.2 348.6			49.26 50.15 49.45
				+ 6.3		+ 8.4		
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	188.2 210.3 203.0		456.8 538.7 517.0			53.44 56.57 56.26
				+ 7.9		+ 13.2		
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	221.0 240.8 233.7		532.3 621.0 596.6			64.61 69.59 68.88
				+ 5.7		+ 12.1		
7. <u>St. Clair R.</u> (Lambton)	1.6	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	302.0 304.4 306.7		672.3 756.1 758.3			65.19 72.72 72.39
				+ 1.6		+ 12.8		
8. <u>Upper Grand R.</u> (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	152.5 162.2 160.6		391.2 440.0 426.3			51.76 54.81 53.64
				+ 5.3		+ 9.0		
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	189.2 197.5 199.6		494.6 541.2 538.6			46.07 48.29 47.57
				+ 5.5		+ 8.9		
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter, Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	215.9 232.7 230.2		590.0 679.6 656.3			60.78 64.89 63.32
				+ 6.6		+ 11.2		
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	323.0 343.5 338.2		916.0 997.1 990.9			52.86 54.03 54.52
				+ 4.7		+ 8.1		
12. <u>U. St. Lawr.</u> (Dun., Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	150.7 159.2 159.7		379.4 423.1 418.4			52.09 54.86 54.08
				+ 6.0		+ 10.3		

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Aug./53 Aug./52		Aug./53 Aug./52		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	Payrolls	+ or -	\$	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Lan, Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Aug. 1/52	174.8		401.5			51.21
		July 1/53	187.2		452.1			54.03
		Aug. 1/53	186.7	+ 6.8	450.7	+ 12.3		54.02
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal, Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Aug. 1/52	196.9		464.5			50.63
		July 1/53	197.1		491.4			53.95
		Aug. 1/53	199.6	+ 1.4	497.2	+ 7.0		53.89
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Aug. 1/52	191.9		474.2			65.63
		July 1/53	192.1		492.9			68.65
		Aug. 1/53	194.5	+ 1.4	492.6	+ 3.9		67.74
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Aug. 1/52	227.7		529.3			70.78
		July 1/53	218.6		566.6			80.46
		Aug. 1/53	218.0	- 4.3	572.3	+ 8.1		81.50
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Aug. 1/52	228.8		545.4			66.02
		July 1/53	245.5		622.1			69.02
		Aug. 1/53	250.0	+ 9.3	637.0	+ 16.8		69.40
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Aug. 1/52	289.3		669.9			65.23
		July 1/53	284.0		692.3			68.71
		Aug. 1/53	289.6	+ 0.1	696.1	+ 3.9		67.74
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	Aug. 1/52	200.1		497.9			59.03
		July 1/53	211.9		558.5			62.51
		Aug. 1/53	209.4	+ 4.6	548.6	+ 10.2		62.12

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Aug. 1/52	142.1		316.1			59.71
		July 1/53	152.7		358.7			63.06
		Aug. 1/53	155.7	+ 9.6	350.4	+ 10.9		60.41
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Aug. 1/52	77.6		137.2			61.56
		July 1/53	73.9		132.6			62.45
		Aug. 1/53	72.2	- 7.0	129.3	- 5.8		62.33
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Aug. 1/52	156.6		348.5			70.77
		July 1/53	168.7		405.6			76.51
		Aug. 1/53	169.4	+ 8.2	401.5	+ 15.2		75.38
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Aug. 1/52	194.5		427.8			71.42
		July 1/53	236.6		566.5			77.74
		Aug. 1/53	244.5	+ 25.7	588.9	+ 37.7		78.20
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Aug. 1/52	76.6		159.6			70.16
		July 1/53	82.1		191.3			78.47
		Aug. 1/53	82.1	+ 7.2	189.2	+ 18.5		77.67
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Aug. 1/52	80.7		142.7			61.81
		July 1/53	75.5		140.9			65.21
		Aug. 1/53	77.5	- 4.0	141.7	- 0.7		63.91
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Aug. 1/52	106.8		205.7			65.67
		July 1/53	107.9		219.2			69.20
		Aug. 1/53	107.8	+ 0.9	219.1	+ 6.5		69.21

CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO - FIRST HALF OF 1952 AND 1953

Proposed construction, as indicated by building permits issued by municipalities throughout Ontario during the first six months of 1952 and 1953, continued to show an increase in dollar value. Proposed construction for the Province in the first half of 1953 increased by 33%. Building materials price indices for the two periods show an increase of only 1.4% for non-residential building and a decrease of 0.9% for residential construction.

Increase in proposed residential construction, 37%, was the dominant factor in the overall increase. Residential building permits comprised 59% of the total for the Province. These permits, if construction is carried through, will mean a total of 21,474 new and converted dwelling units, including 4,100 apartments and flats, for half of the current year. In no region was a drop in residential construction recorded.

Generally, the increase in total proposed construction prevailed throughout Ontario, with only the Upper Thames and St. Clair River Region indicating declines. Decrease in proposed institutional building, of 84% in the Upper Thames and 92% in the St. Clair River, was a large factor in both these Regions. Construction in the Metropolitan Region continued to dominate in the total for the Province. Forty-three percent of the building permits for the first half of this year were issued in the three Metropolitan counties of York, Peel and Halton. The increase in total proposed construction in the Region, 26.3%, was little less than the average for the Province. The Upper Grand River Region recorded the highest increase for the two six month periods -- 86%, but the total construction here was responsible for only 6% of provincial construction.

Figures for 1953 in the following table are preliminary, as returns are outstanding for a few of the more than 290 municipalities reporting. No major centre is outstanding, however. This information is not directly comparable to construction contracts awarded as shown elsewhere in this Review, as building permits are generally issued before contracts are awarded, and the amount of the contract may differ from the amount of the permit issued.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN ONTARIO - FIRST HALF OF 1952 AND 1953

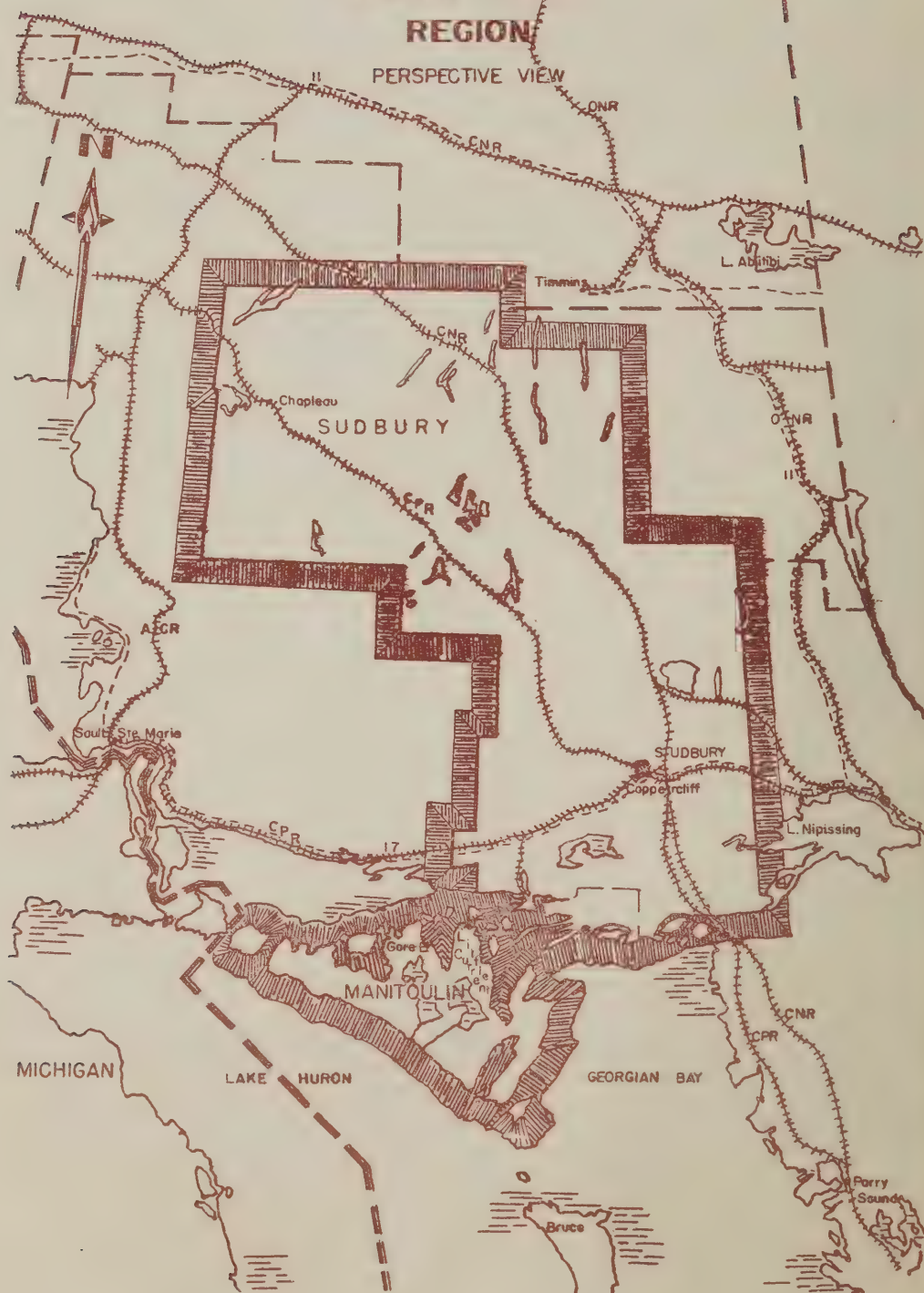
<u>Region</u>		<u>Industrial and Commercial</u>			<u>Total</u> \$'000	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>% Change</u>
		<u>Residential</u> \$'000	<u>Commercial</u> \$'000	<u>Other</u> \$'000		
<u>Metropolitan</u>	1952	63,321.0	35,575.6	7,341.3	106,237.9	
	1953	79,677.2	42,278.8	12,184.2	134,140.2	+ 26.3
<u>Burlington</u>	1952	12,196.7	4,354.9	1,195.0	17,746.6	
	1953	16,380.1	5,156.3	3,074.0	24,610.4	+ 38.7
<u>Niagara</u>	1952	10,174.1	3,817.0	1,179.1	15,170.3	
	1953	13,368.8	3,480.0	560.0	17,408.8	+ 14.8
<u>Lake Erie</u>	1952	456.3	118.2	438.0	1,012.5	
	1953	591.1	487.0	277.3	1,355.4	+ 33.9
<u>Upper Thames</u>	1952	4,172.2	2,191.0	4,532.4	10,895.8	
	1953	6,317.5	3,242.9	724.9	10,285.3	- 5.6

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED IN ONTARIO - FIRST HALF OF 1952 AND 1953

<u>Region</u>		<u>Residential</u> \$'000	<u>Industrial and Commercial</u> \$'000	<u>Other</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000	<u>Cumulative % Change</u>
<u>Border</u>	1952	5,420.9	3,944.2	1,809.9	11,175.0	
	1953	9,390.7	4,982.3	1,816.7	16,189.7	+ 44.9
<u>St. Clair R.</u>	1952	2,264.6	1,287.2	1,656.5	5,208.3	
	1953	2,824.0	564.8	187.2	3,576.0	- 31.3
<u>Upper Grand R.</u>	1952	5,657.1	1,925.2	3,067.4	10,649.8	
	1953	9,944.2	8,330.9	1,570.0	19,845.0	+ 86.3
<u>Blue Water</u>	1952	2,028.4	995.7	777.0	3,801.1	
	1953	2,440.2	1,768.5	677.2	4,885.9	+ 28.5
<u>Kawartha</u>	1952	4,861.4	6,217.7	854.0	11,933.0	
	1953	8,895.2	9,798.9	2,727.6	21,421.8	+ 79.5
<u>Quinte</u>	1952	2,013.5	1,611.0	575.2	4,199.6	
	1953	2,753.5	1,300.3	1,403.1	5,456.8	+ 29.9
<u>Upper St. L.</u>	1952	1,017.5	1,379.3	686.1	3,082.9	
	1953	2,080.1	823.5	185.0	3,088.6	+ 0.2
<u>Ottawa Valley</u>	1952	9,804.3	3,203.0	3,238.1	16,245.4	
	1953	14,615.3	5,406.9	6,544.7	26,566.9	+ 63.5
<u>Highlands</u>	1952	967.2	1,196.2	33.2	2,196.6	
	1953	1,500.9	670.6	627.2	2,798.7	+ 27.4
<u>Clay Belt</u>	1952	1,045.0	361.4	301.3	1,707.7	
	1953	1,118.5	448.7	288.1	1,855.2	+ 8.6
<u>Nickel Range</u>	1952	2,876.3	700.2	121.0	3,697.6	
	1953	3,419.9	802.6	1,159.1	5,381.6	+ 45.5
<u>Sault</u>	1952	2,621.5	1,176.5	645.3	4,443.3	
	1953	3,927.0	552.3	1,114.4	5,593.7	+ 25.9
<u>Lakehead</u>	1952	2,118.0	1,760.2	287.8	4,166.0	
	1953	3,255.4	2,860.8	875.0	6,991.2	+ 67.8
<u>PROVINCE</u>	1952	133,016.0	71,814.5	28,738.6	233,569.2	
	1953	182,499.6	92,956.0	35,995.5	311,451.1	+ 33.3

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

16
NICKEL RANGE
REGION



THE NICKEL RANGE REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Nickel Range Region is composed of the District of Sudbury and the District of Manitoulin, which includes the island of that name.

Manitoulin, the largest fresh-water island in the world, is separated from the north shore of Lake Huron by North Channel and is bounded on the east by the waters of Georgian Bay. The island is nearly one hundred miles long and from two to forty miles in width, with a total area of 1,073 square miles. The first recorded white visitor was the Jesuit missionary, Joseph-Antoine Poncet, a cousin of the martyr Father Lalement. Father Poncet lived with the Ottawa Indians on Manitoulin Island from October 1648 until May of the following year. Returning in the fall, he again spent the winter with them.

Although some Huron survivors of the Iroquois invasion of 1650 took refuge on the island they soon left to find greater security at the settlement on the Island of Orleans, near Quebec. However, in 1652 the Iroquois descended on Manitoulin to punish its inhabitants for their kindness to the vanquished Hurons. The few who escaped their vengeance fled in panic and for nearly twenty years the island was deserted.

After the Ottawas began to return in 1670, a Jesuit mission, or a branch of a mission, was established among them and flourished until the founding of Detroit in 1701, when the majority of the Indians left the island and moved closer to the new post. So few remained that the mission was abandoned and the island was forgotten for nearly a century.

In 1790, the Northwest Company built a fort at La Cloche and some thirty years later the Hudson Bay Company opened a post on the north shore about two miles from the mouth of the Spanish River. After the amalgamation of the two companies, one of the posts was closed, but the other seems to have remained in operation until about 1890. These posts were sited to take advantage of the trade of the island as well as to do business with any travellers on the route between Montreal and the far west.

Early in the nineteenth century, the annual distribution of presents to the Indians was transferred from Amherstburg to Manitoulin. In 1838, under the government of Sir Francis Bond Head, the island became a reservation, in return for

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE NICKEL RANGE

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>	Density: Birth Rate		
				<u>Intercensal</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>Per Sq.Mi.</u>	<u>Per 1,000</u> <u>Population</u>
Manitoulin	1,397	9,817	11,214	3.4	7.24	27.6
Sudbury	<u>69,205</u>	<u>40,385</u>	<u>109,590</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>6.23</u>	<u>33.8</u>
REGION	<u>70,602</u>	<u>50,202</u>	<u>120,804</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>6.31</u>	<u>33.2</u>

which the Indians ceded 1,500,000 acres of the best land in the colony, 23,000 islands in Georgian Bay, one-half of the six mile square reserve near Amherstburg and other tracts.

After operating the Manitoulin reservation for some twenty years, the government decided that the number of Indians interested was not large enough to warrant continuing the scheme. Also, the island was fertile and could be colonized. Therefore, by the Treaty of 1862 the Indians of Manitoulin were given \$700.00 cash, individual land grants and the promise of an annuity based on the income from sales to settlers as compensation; the reservation was discontinued and the island opened for settlement. The Indians of Wikwemikong did not approve this change in government policy, with the result that they were not included in the treaty and the portion of the island occupied by them became the Manitoulin Island Unceded Indian Reserve.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the missionary work of the Anglican church among the lumbermen, settlers and Indians of Manitoulin was generously supported by English philanthropists. Their contributions were varied, including second-hand clothing, old magazines, Bibles, cash donations and the Prince of Wales's steam yacht, "Zenobia". The yacht, rechristened "Evangeline", allowed the

TABLE IB - POPULATION BY ORIGIN
IN THE NICKEL RANGE

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Manitoulin</u>		<u>Sudbury</u>		<u>Region</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>British</u>						
1951	7,690	68.6	38,848	35.4	46,538	38.5
1941	7,693	71.0	29,165	36.1	36,858	40.2
1931	7,791	72.6	18,890	35.5	26,681	41.7
<u>French</u>						
1951	515	4.6	44,683	40.8	45,198	37.4
1941	547	5.0	31,661	39.2	32,208	35.1
1931	397	3.7	23,896	44.9	24,293	38.0
<u>Native Indian</u>						
1951	2,450	21.8	904	0.8	3,354	2.8
1941	2,098	19.4	730	0.9	2,828	3.1
1931	2,208	20.6	1,256	2.3	3,464	5.4
<u>Other</u>						
1951	559	5.0	25,155	23.0	25,714	21.3
1941	503	4.6	19,259	23.8	19,762	21.6
1931	338	3.1	9,209	17.3	9,547	14.9
<u>Region</u>						
1951	11,214	100.0	109,590	100.0	120,804	100.0
1941	10,841	100.0	80,815	100.0	91,656	100.0
1931	10,734	100.0	53,251	100.0	63,985	100.0

Source: D.B.S.

local Bishop to supervise his diocese with a modicum of discomfort.

Except for isolated outposts like the one operated by the Hudson Bay Company at Whitefish Lake, the portion of the Nickel Range Region lying north of Lake Huron was practically unknown prior to the building of the C.P.R. The city of

Sudbury started as a railway construction camp early in 1883. The first buildings, a bunk house and stable, stood in a clearing of about half an acre at the present 158 Elm Street East. Although the local rock formations interested several of the engineers and other professional men in the camp, the amount of the then-worthless metal, nickel, present discouraged serious prospecting until about the time that Sudbury ceased to be a railway camp. By then, expert opinion of the value of nickel had changed and, with the change, the District entered its present era of development.

The unique feature of the population of the Nickel Range is the increase recorded in the Sudbury district. The intercensal (1941-51) increase was 35.6%, the largest among the districts of northern Ontario. The increments in previous decades have been equally spectacular: 38.7% in the period 1931-41, 35.4% in 1921-31, 44.5% in 1911-21, and 84.9% in 1901-11. The steady increase in the population of Sudbury District since the beginning of the century at a rate exceeding one third of the population at each census is a record unparalleled in Ontario. The population of Manitoulin, on the other hand, has remained more or less stationary over the same period, declining in the period 1901-21 and increasing slightly thereafter. The increase in the period 1941-51 was only 3.4%. The population changes of the Region as a whole correspond closely to those of Sudbury District where nine-tenths of the Region's population is located.

Like that of the adjoining Clay Belt Region, the population of the Nickel Range is divided about evenly between people of British and French origin with a remaining fifth composed of people of a number of racial origins. The proportion of the British has declined slightly over the last three decades, while that of the French has risen. The proportion of "others" rose sharply between 1931-41 from 14.9% to 21.6%, but has remained constant since then. The number of Native Indians has increased, but not sufficiently to prevent a decline in their proportion relative to the total population. In Manitoulin, the population has remained predominately British, with about one fifth of the population Native Indians. During the last three decades the population of British Origin has declined numerically while the native Indians have increased.

As in the Clay Belt, the pattern of Settlement in Sudbury district has been

TABLE IC - AGE GROUPS IN THE POPULATION
OF THE NICKEL RANGE

Age Groups	No.	1951	%	No.	1941	%	Change
							%
0 - 4	16,719		13.8	11,577		12.6	+ 44.4
5 - 9	13,585		11.2	10,068		11.0	+ 34.9
10 - 14	11,469		9.5	9,017		9.8	+ 27.2
15 - 19	9,436		7.8	8,409		9.2	+ 12.2
20 - 24	10,273		8.5	8,362		9.1	+ 22.9
25 - 34	20,375		16.9	16,749		18.3	+ 21.6
35 - 44	16,710		13.8	11,882		13.0	+ 40.6
45 - 54	10,734		8.9	7,574		8.3	+ 41.7
55 - 64	6,462		5.4	4,694		5.1	+ 37.7
65 - 69	2,266		1.9	1,372		1.5	+ 65.2
70 +	2,775		2.3	1,952		2.1	+ 42.2

Source: D.B.S.

determined by railways. The importance of minerals near Sudbury, however, has meant a concentration of population in Sudbury and nearby towns, including Copper Cliff. The greater urban area of Sudbury accounts for well over half of the population of the Region, with 70,884 people in 1951. Among the major metropolitan and urban areas it ranks seventeenth in Canada, seventh in Ontario, and second in northern Ontario, exceeded only by Fort William-Port Arthur. The growth of the city has been responsible for, and paralleled that of Sudbury district, mentioned above. The settlements on Manitoulin Island are confined to small centres which serve as distributing points for the predominately rural populations.

The intercensal increase in the population of the Nickel Range may be attributed largely to the high birth rate which is characteristic of northern Ontario. The birth rate in Sudbury district in 1951 is the highest in Ontario except in the James Bay Region. A projection of birth and death rates on the mean population figures indicate that the actual increase was not a result of births alone. That regional immigration did occur is confirmed by a study of age groups in the population during 1951 and 1941. In 1941, for example, there were 16,800 between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four but in 1951 20,400 were recorded between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-four. Actually there is a pattern of continual migration, of young people entering the Region and of senior members leaving it, with a greater number of the former than the latter. The median age of the population is only 24.0 years, the youngest population in Ontario.

FORESTRY

The forests of the Nickel Range, which cover approximately four-fifths of the total land area, supply the raw materials for pulp and lumbering industries. The Region may be conveniently divided into three sections, Manitoulin Island, southern Sudbury district, and northern Sudbury district. Sudbury (city) and Chapleau are located near the centres of the southern and northern areas respectively. The forests of Manitoulin Island still support a small pulpwood logging industry but almost all the saw-log timber has been removed.

Originally the forests of southern Sudbury district contained some fine red and white pine stands, but many of these original pine areas are now covered with stands of poplar and white birch as a result of logging and forest fires. At present almost 60% of the land is classed as mixed forest, containing both hardwood and coniferous species. White birch and poplar constitute 39% of the productive forest, but white and red pine, the most important conifer species, constitute only 22%. Jack pine is utilized extensively for pulp with result that actual cut exceeds allowable cut on a sustained yield basis by about 20%. Actual cut of other timber, however, remained within the limits set by a sustained yield policy. Excessive volumes of poplar and white birch remain unutilized on Crown lands.

The topography of the northern section of Sudbury district is characterized by a rolling country. The forest cover is similar to that of the southern section except that black and white spruce are much more abundant at the expense of the pines. When the Forest Inventory results are published for this area it will be possible to assess the extent of the pulp and lumber utilization.

MINING

Copper was mined in Upper Michigan and northern Ontario by Indians several centuries ago. However, it was the relatively new science of geology which pointed out the richness of the Michigan field in 1841. A similar survey of the Sudbury Region in 1848 (actually, it was on the Whitefish River near Lake Huron, about 35 south of Sudbury city) indicated copper and nickel ore. In 1856, a land surveyor stumbled on the Creighton mine. There was little demand for either copper or nickel at the time, nor was there any technique for separating the two metals.

TABLE II - MINERAL PRODUCTION
IN THE NICKEL RANGE REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Sudbury</u>	<u>Manitoulin</u>	<u>Region</u>
Employers	17	2	19
Employees	<u>17,206*</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>17,265</u>
<u>Products</u>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Metallic</u>			
Gold	2,356.1	-	-
Cobalt	1,360.2	-	-
Copper	70,768.4	-	-
Nickel	151,189.9	-	-
Platinum metals	22,490.5	-	-
Selenium	267.0	-	-
Silver	1,073.8	-	-
Tellurium	11.6	-	-
TOTAL	<u>249,517.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Non Metallic</u>			
Fluxing Sand	86.5	-	86.5
Quartz (silica)	336.2	767.3	1,103.5
Silica Flux	44.9	-	44.9
Sulphur	156.0	-	156.0
<u>Structural Materials</u>			
Limestone	31.8	-	594.9
Sand & Gravel	<u>563.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>250,736.0</u>	<u>767.3</u>	<u>251,503.3</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

*Includes those employed in the mines, smelters and refinery.

The ore deposit was re-discovered in 1883 when the Canadian Pacific built its transcontinental line. At that time, various tests indicated that nickel-steel armor plate was much tougher than ordinary steel. Although the metallurgy of nickel was not well understood then, and the metal was believed to be quite rare, some 830,000 pounds of nickel were produced in Ontario (which means the Sudbury Region) in 1889. Production rose to 45,500,000 pounds in 1914, nearly all for armaments, and 92,500,000 pounds in 1918. Mining declined sharply as soon as the world was made safe for democracy (International Nickel closed its mine for 12 months during 1921-22) but exceeded the wartime level in 1929 when civilian industry learned to use the new metal. Most of it went into motor cars or heavy machinery. Production declined sharply during the first years of the depression but reached a new high of 128,500,000 pounds in 1934. The war, of course, increased the demand to about the present level of production. Nickel was the fifth largest export in 1951 (\$136,689,000) which was 3.5% of all exports and copper was eleventh in value (\$87,189,000) which was 2.2% of all exports except gold.

The gross value of minerals (nearly all metals) produced was \$251,503,279 or 56.8% of the Provincial total in 1951. There were, in that year, 16,977 employed in the mines, approximately 39.5% of all Ontario miners. The employment index stands at 168.7 (for July 1953; 1939 = 100) and weekly wages and

salaries average \$76.51.

The great bulk of the production is contributed by the International Nickel Company which has several mines in the Sudbury area (there is no mining within the city limits). These are the well-known Creighton, Frood-Stobie, Garson, Levack, Murray and Crean Hill mines. The Frood-Stobie began as an open-pit operation but is now largely underground. This group of mines with more than 6,000 employees is believed to be the world's largest underground operation. In addition, more than 8,000 work in the smelters, refinery and concentrator at Copper Cliff and Coniston, the offices, and the Company's standard gauge electric railway (which has 67 miles of track). There is also a large nickel refinery at Fort Colborne on Lake Erie. The Company has large works abroad where most of the demand for nickel lies. The United States which uses about two-thirds of the world's nickel (excluding the U.S.S.R.) has a rolling mill at Huntingdon, West Virginia, and a foundry at Bayonne, New Jersey. There are refineries at Acton, England (near London), Clydach Wales, and rolling mills at Birmingham and Glasgow.

Approximately 90% of the Region's nickel (275,756,308 pounds worth \$151,189,982 in 1951) and copper (257,279,486 pounds worth \$70,768,351) were produced by the International Company. Most of the remainder was mined by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, which began operations in 1928. This firm has about 2,400 employees in the Sudbury area (mines, concentrator and smelter) and a large refinery at Kristiansand, Norway.

These two companies do a great deal of exploration, largely in the Sudbury basin. International Nickel has reserves of about 250,000,000 tons of ore, while Falconbridge has approximately 33,000,000 tons. These figures represent 20 to 25 years production at the present rate. The ore varies in mineral content, but the grade mined by Falconbridge is probably typical - 1.74% is nickel, and 1.0% is copper.

Several interesting by-products are obtained from the ore (largely from the Frood mine). More cobalt (686,965 pounds worth \$1,360,190 in 1951) was mined there than in Temiskaming, and silver production (1,135,754 fine ounces) was about one-third that of the Clay Belt Region.

International Nickel also produces about one-half of the Region's gold (38,016 ounces out of 64,111 ounces) and a large share of Canada's selenium, tellurium, and platinum metals.

The commonest element in the nickel-copper ore is iron which has always been wasted. Recently, International and Falconbridge have announced plans to recover some of that iron. The International Company has awarded a contract for the \$16,000,000 mill which will process the ore.

The best known development in the industry is the 'stockpiling' plan of the American government which is paying premium prices for nickel and copper, to be smelted from low-grade, and otherwise useless, ores. International must deliver

* Selenium is used in photo-electric cells and as an alloy in stainless steels. Tellurium is used to harden lead. Platinum is a chemical catalyst, i.e. its presence causes chemical reactions while it remains unaffected. Canada is the major supplier of this metal and its family; i.e. palladium, iridium, rhodium, and ruthenium. Palladium is a substitute for platinum. Iridium hardens platinum and is used for magneto contacts and hypodermic needles. Rhodium is also a hardening alloy for platinum. These metals are also used in jewellery, but their price (platinum is \$90 per fine ounce, and iridium about \$200) and scarcity make them, except for radium, the most expensive metals in the world.

120 million pounds of nickel and 100 million pounds of copper by the end of 1958. Falconbridge is doubling its capacity to 60 million pounds to fill its contract for 150 million pounds of nickel by the summer of 1962, and 77 million pounds of copper by the end of 1958.

The great demand for nickel and copper has brought several new mines into active exploration; East Main Nickel, Ontario Pyrites, Nickel Offsets Limited, and Milnet Mines. These mines ship their ore to Falconbridge for refining.

Gold ore is found in this Region but rarely in commercially valuable deposits. There is only one producing mine (Renabie with about 140 employees) and it depends on the federal subsidy to continue operations. Several gold mines have operated during the period 1934-42 when high profits kept many sub-marginal operations alive, but higher costs have closed them down.

Non metallic production consisted largely of quartz (\$1,103,452 in 1951) which is used in the smelters at Copper Cliff. Most of this is quarried on Manitoulin Island (\$767,286) and is the only mineral which is mined there.

Limestone is quarried (\$31,774 in 1951) and sand and gravel (\$563,073) used in construction by the mines and the people of Sudbury.

MANUFACTURING

The 144 firms with 8,910 employees (gross value of production, \$206,752,315 in 1950) indicate that manufacturing is of considerable importance in this Region. A large part of this value is contributed by the smelters at Copper Cliff which are discussed in the mining section.

The index of manufacturing employment is 218.6 for July, 1953. (1939 - 100) and the average weekly wage of \$89.46 is the highest of any Region in Ontario.

Canadian Industries Limited has a small plant at Copper Cliff which makes sulphuric acid from the sulphur which must be removed from the nickel-copper ore.

The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company has a plant at Sudbury (with about 100 employees) which produces creosote. There are several saw mills in the City, a foundry, and a small brewery.

The largest mill (with the exception of the Copper Cliff complex) is the K.V.P. (Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment) pulp and paper plant at Espanola. This mill with about 1,000 employees produces kraft paper as well as newsprint.

There are a few sawmills on Manitoulin Island.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculturally, the districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin which comprise the Nickel Range Region, are quite different. Farming is the most important economic activity on Manitoulin Island, which is similar to southern Ontario in many ways. In the district of Sudbury, however, mining and lumbering both far surpass agriculture in importance.

Most of Sudbury is rocky upland covered by sandy drift, with a large number of lakes in rocky basins. There is very little soil suitable for agriculture. Two and a half percent of the total area is farm land, and of this only 34% is improved. Agriculture is confined mainly to the low area forming the southern boundary of Sudbury along Georgian Bay, and the Sudbury Basin, a boatshaped area

TABLE IIIA - FARM LAND
IN THE NICKEL RANGE REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Land Area acres</u>	<u>Total Farm Area acres</u>	<u>Farm Area As % Of Total %</u>	<u>Improved Land acres</u>	<u>Improved Land As % Of Farm Area %</u>
Manitoulin	1,016,320	290,154	28.5	73,141	25.2
Sudbury	<u>11,557,120</u>	<u>284,744</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>95,540</u>	<u>33.6</u>
REGION	<u>12,573,440</u>	<u>574,898</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>168,681</u>	<u>29.3</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

about 23 miles long and 8 miles across at its widest. The Basin is floored by clay, silt and sand. Parts of this plain are too sandy or gravelly for good farming, there are some rock outcrops, and the lowest part, occupied by the Vermillion River, is too wet. The average length of growing season is about 170 days. Chelmsford, with a population of 1,300, located 12 miles northwest of Sudbury on the Whitson River, is the centre of the agricultural district in the Sudbury Basin.

Agriculture followed lumbering to this area, and held on because of the market supplied by the mining towns. The farms are narrow strips with rural homes concentrated along the main gravel roads with six to twelve houses per mile. Fields are small, the crops chiefly hay and oats, with high quality potatoes an important cash crop. Although there are some cows, with pasture both in the improved area and in rough clearings, milk production is insufficient to meet the demand in Sudbury. In the dispersed settlements in small pockets among the hills south of Sudbury. The farms are larger and there are some good dairy herds. Much of the land is fit only for bare subsistence or part time agriculture, however. Both farm acreage and number of farms in the district has declined in the last ten years.

The islands in Lake Huron which make up the district of Manitoulin differ from the adjoining mainland. The Niagara escarpment is the most prominent feature. A large area consists of almost bare rocky plains, but there are parts of sufficient depth to form arable soils. The climate of Manitoulin resembles that of Sudbury, with lesser extremes of temperature and lower rainfall. The growing period extends for about 175 days. The vegetation is similar to that of the Bruce Peninsula.

Shallow soil covered with woods or rough pasture is characteristic of the higher parts of Manitoulin. In the less extensive lowland areas, fine sand, silt or clay affords good soil, and these are the well populated farming sections. Over 900 farms occupy 30%, or 290 thousand acres of Manitoulin district. Only one-quarter of the farm land is improved. Of this, 73% is under crops, 24% in cultivated pasture. Average farm size is 303.5 acres, more than twice the average for the Province.

There are two main patterns of agriculture. On the deeper soils a mixed crop and livestock economy prevails, while the shallow and stony soils are utilized for grazing. Some farmers own 100 acres of good soil on which they grow crops and keep small herds of breeding stock. In addition, they may have grazing rights to as much as a thousand acres of public range land for pasture during the summer. The emphasis on grazing is indicated by the number of livestock in the district--- 20,600 cattle and 15,760 sheep, 8% and 4% respectively of the total in the Province. Because of the problem of growing enough feed for winter on the shallow soils, cattle are raised on the Island for finishing in the more fertile

pastures of Southern Ontario, and only the breeding herd is kept through the winter.

Dairying is of minor importance. A few good dairy herds supply the towns and the two creameries on the island. In spite of conditions similar to those of eastern Ontario, there is no commercial cheese making.

The raising of turkeys has become important recently. One hundred and sixty-five farms were engaged in turkey farming in 1951, 4% of the total for Ontario.

Another specialty is fur farming. Several factors contribute to its success. There is a source of food in old breeding herds on the island, the colder climate produces better pelts, location of a farm on bedrock makes wire flooring and its expensive replacement unnecessary, and the numerous small islands provide a natural situation for fur farms without extensive enclosures. The largest fur farm in Ontario, with several thousand minks and foxes, is on Manitoulin.

In spite of the dependence on farming in Manitoulin County, it is a marginal and extensive type of agriculture handicapped by isolation and lack of good arable land. The area of farm land increased by 4% from 1941 to 1951, but the number of farms declined 17% and the farm population 4% in the same period.

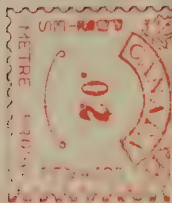
TABLE IIIB - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
NICKEL RANGE REGION

- 1952 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Manitoulin	Sudbury	Region	Region As a % of Ontario
<u>Livestock</u>				
Cattle	3,361.5	2,269.7	5,631.2	1.2
Swine	120.4	199.4	319.8	0.6
Sheep	386.8	13.8	400.6	3.6
TOTAL	<u>3,868.7</u>	<u>2,482.9</u>	<u>6,351.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>
<u>Field Crops</u>				
Wheat	29.3	20.3	49.6	0.1
Oats	239.9	415.0	654.9	1.2
Barley	37.8	52.4	90.2	1.0
Mixed Grains	326.0	54.5	380.5	0.8
Potatoes	103.8	1,394.0	1,497.8	5.3
Hay	945.1	1,104.0	2,049.1	2.2
Others	38.1	80.0	118.1	0.2
TOTAL	<u>1,720.0</u>	<u>3,120.3</u>	<u>4,840.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>
<u>Poultry</u>				
Hens & Chickens	46.7	79.1	125.8	0.6
Turkeys	57.7	9.3	67.0	2.9
Others	1.5	1.2	2.7	0.5
TOTAL	<u>105.9</u>	<u>89.6</u>	<u>195.5</u>	<u>0.8</u>

Source: Ont. Dept. of Agriculture

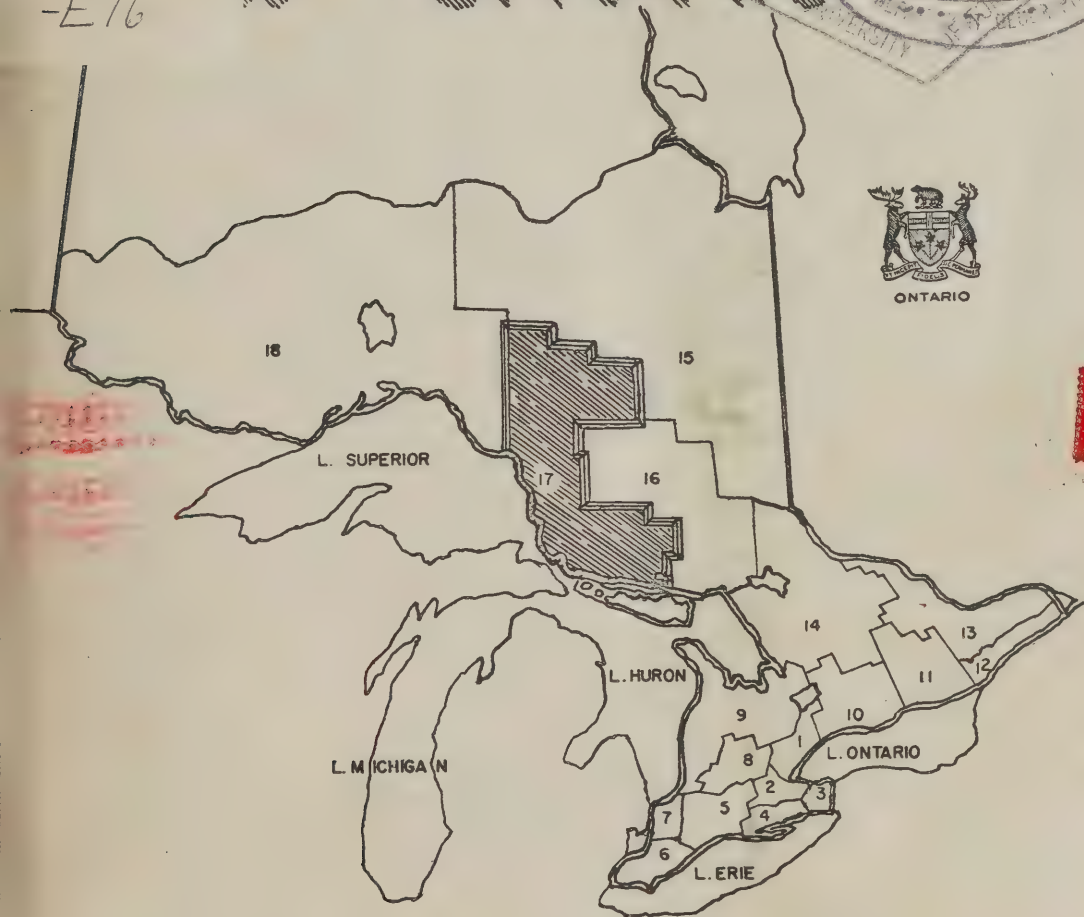


DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
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POPULATION OF ONTARIO REGIONS AND
CENTRES OF 5,000 AND OVER-1951 CENSUS

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase (%) over 1941)

METROPOLITAN	1,270,281 (26)	Orillia	12,110 (24)
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23)	Collingwood	7,413 (18)
Toronto	675,754 (1)	Midland	7,206 (6)
Brampton	8,389 (39)	KAWARTHA LAKES	238,601 (22)
Oakville	6,910 (68)	Gr. Oshawa	51,582 (53*)
Newmarket	5,356 (33)	Oshawa	41,545 (55)
BURLINGTON	344,957 (29)	Gr. Peterborough	41,191 (41*)
Gr. Hamilton	259,685 (31)	Peterborough	38,272 (51)
Hamilton	208,321 (22)	Lindsay	9,603 (14)
Gr. Brantford	52,231 (33*)	Cobourg	7,470 (25)
Brantford	36,727 (15)	Whitby	7,267 (23)
Dundas	6,846 (30)	Port Hope	6,548 (30)
Burlington	6,017 (58)	Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
Paris	5,249 (13)	QUINTE	178,500 (17)
NIAGARA	212,599 (34)	Gr. Kingston	49,327 (35*)
Gr. St. Catharines	67,065 (44*)	Kingston	33,459 (41)
St. Catharines	37,984 (25)	Belleville	19,519 (24)
Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)	Trenton	10,085 (21)
Welland	15,382 (23)	UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	137,854 (8)
Port Colborne	8,274 (18)	Cornwall	16,899 (20)
Fort Erie	7,572 (15)	Brockville	12,301 (8)
Thorold	6,397 (21)	OTTAWA VALLEY	387,807 (16)
LAKE ERIE	66,846 (16)	Gr. Ottawa (Ont.)	218,684 (20)
Simcoe	7,269 (20)	Ottawa	202,045 (18)
UPPER THAMES RIVER	276,475 (23)	Eastview	13,799 (73)
Gr. London	121,516 (34)	Pembroke	12,704 (14)
London	95,343 (22)	Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
St. Thomas	18,173 (6)	Renfrew	7,360 (34)
Woodstock	15,544 (25)	Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
Ingersoll	6,524 (13)	Perth	5,034 (13)
Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)	HIGHLANDS	110,271 (8)
BORDER	296,278 (23)	North Bay	17,944 (15)
Gr. Windsor	157,672 (27)	Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
Windsor	120,049 (14)	CLAY BELT	133,866 (2)
Chatham	21,218 (22)	Timmins	27,743 (-4)
Riverside	9,214 (88)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000
Wallaceburg	7,688 (54)	NICKEL RANGE	120,804 (32)
Leamington	6,950 (19)	Gr. Sudbury	70,884 (45*)
ST. CLAIR RIVER	74,960 (32)	Sudbury	42,410 (32)
Gr. Sarnia	41,303 (71*)	SAULT	64,496 (24)
Sarnia	34,697 (85)	Gr. Sault Ste. Marie	40,490 (38*)
UPPER GRAND RIVER	245,637 (18)	Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
Gr. Kitchener	63,009 (39*)	LAKEHEAD	157,128 (23)
Kitchener	44,867 (26)	Gr. Fort William	
Gr. Guelph	30,387 (19*)	Port Arthur	71,191 (21*)
Guelph	27,386 (18)	Fort William	34,947 (14)
Galt	19,207 (25)	Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
Stratford	18,785 (10)	Kenora	8,695 (12)
Waterloo	11,991 (33)	Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
Preston	7,619 (14)	JAMES BAY	9,583 (-0)
BLUE WATER	270,499 (11)	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542 (21)
Owen Sound	16,423 (17)	*Estimate	
Barrie	12,514 (29)		

SUMMARY

EMPLOYMENT

Although seasonal influences have caused an increase in unemployment in Ontario only 3.2% of Ontario's labour force is idle. The decrease in employment is due in part to students or persons with temporary jobs who withdrew from the labour force. Retooling in the automotive industry has resulted in lay-offs at Windsor, Hamilton and Oshawa, and to a lesser extent at feeder plants in Chatham and St. Catharines. Lay-offs continue in textile mills and farm implements plants in several Ontario centres, although many workers have been absorbed temporarily in construction projects. Iron and steel and household equipment producers report a back of orders for some lines and minor lay-offs have occurred in a number of plants, particularly in Welland. The electrical apparatus industry reports a high level of activity in most centres. The Federal Department of labour reports the labour situation in balance in thirty-three of the thirty-six market areas in the Province.

NEW INDUSTRY

The Labour Gazette reports that Ontario will receive the lion's share of employment resulting from the establishment of new chemical, automotive and electrical apparatus plants during 1953. Eighteen new chemical plants will be completed in Ontario in 1953, employing an estimated 1,200 workers including the plant at Maitland (600) and Cornwall (200). In the transportation equipment industry 5,100 new jobs are expected to open up. The plant in Oakville is expected to employ 4,000 when capacity is reached. In the electrical apparatus industry 2,150 of the 2,800 new jobs in Canada are with plants located in this Province.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction contracts awarded in the Province continued at a high level during October. The value of awards in the month is \$114.5 million, compared to \$98.2 million awarded in October, 1952. The total for the first ten months of this year is 17% higher than in the same period last year. Among the categories residential construction continues to lead the list with contracts awarded during the first ten months of the year valued at \$260.6 million, nearly 50% above the cumulative total in that period last year.

AGRICULTURE

Despite decreases in the production of dairy products compared to the same month last year, the cumulative production for the first nine months of this year remains above the 1952 production to the same period. Creamery butter is 9.4% and cheddar cheese 8.8% higher in this respect.

Powdered milk plants, however, report 13.4% less condensed, powdered, and evaporated milk manufactured during the first three quarters of this year compared to the same period in 1952. In total the estimated amount of whole milk used in the Province during the first eight months of 1953 is 3,155 million pounds, 6.8% above consumption for the same period last year.

C O N T E N T S

November, 1953

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INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Sept.	202.7	+ 3.7	+ 2.2	+ 0.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Sept.	492.8	+ 9.7	+ 7.3	+ 0.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Aug.	247.2	+ 8.9	+ 5.6	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Aug.	260.4	+ 9.3	+ 5.2	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	Index	Aug.	308.9	+ 13.4	+ 7.3	- 3.2
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Aug.	229.4	+ 5.6	+ 3.4	+ 4.6
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	267.2	+ 13.9	+ 20.7	- 2.1
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	331.7	+ 12.5	+ 18.5	+ 5.2
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Aug.	23.7	- 0.4	- 0.8	+ 0.9
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Aug.	22.6	+ 22.9	- 0.9	- 53.5
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Aug.	463.5	+ 26.5	+ 15.8	+ 1.6
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	484.5	N.C.	- 0.4	- 1.4
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Aug.	1,732	+ 5.5	+ 1.8	- 2.4
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Oct.	226.3	- 1.1	- 8.3	+ 1.6
PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 - 100)	Index	Oct.	116.7	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Sept.	221.5	- 2.8	- 0.2	- 0.4
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Sept.	262.5	- 8.8	- 6.2	- 2.1
RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Sept.	374.6	+ 5.7	+ 4.3	+ 1.3
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Sept.	66.8	+ 4.8	+ 7.5	- 4.5
Department Stores	\$ Million	Sept.	30.1	+ 3.4	+ 4.4	+ 37.7
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Sept.	19.3	+ 6.3	+ 3.9	- 8.7
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Sept.	14.7	+ 10.2	+ 9.0	+ 4.5
Furniture	\$ Million	Sept.	6.1	+ 7.0	- 10.7	- 10.3
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Sept.	10.3	+ 17.7	+ 6.3	N.A.
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Sept.	12.5	+ 35.0	- 4.6	- 1.5
Financed	('000)	Sept.	5.1	+ 18.7	- 3.9	- 9.8
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Oct.	114.5	+ 17.7	+ 16.6	- 2.4
Residential	\$ Million	Oct.	30.2	+ 49.3	+ 30.7	+ 61.5
Business	\$ Million	Oct.	22.4	+ 14.2	+ 1.4	+ 13.1
Industrial	\$ Million	Oct.	29.6	+ 11.2	+179.2	+ 640.0
Engineering	\$ Million	Oct.	32.3	- 8.8	- 23.8	- 56.8
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Aug.	4,114	+ 38.2	+ 10.7	+ 1.1
Completions	No.	Aug.	2,603	+ 27.7	- 0.6	- 2.5
Non-Residential Building						
Materials (Canada) (1949 - 100)	Index	Sept.	123.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	- 0.6
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 - 100)	Index	Sept.	123.2	- 0.7	- 1.1	- 1.0

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Sept. 4,	226	+ 14.1	+ 3.1	+ 5.2
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Aug.	56.0	+ 13.8	+ 18.5	- 22.7
Industrial Stock	Index	Oct.	303.2	- 3.7	- 3.2	+ 0.1

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All index are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls on the base 1939 = 100.
- (2) The Consumer Price Index and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The Industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the production manufactured in Ontario.

N. C. - no significant change. N. A. - not available.

**APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION**

Region	Applications as of Sept. 18/52	Applications as of Sept. 17/53	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	12,988	13,162	+ 1.3
2. Burlington	5,473	6,385	+ 16.7
3. Niagara	2,818	3,055	+ 8.4
4. Lake Erie	146	153	+ 4.8
5. Upper Thames	1,835	1,783	- 2.8
6. Border	3,907	7,078	+ 81.2
7. St. Clair R.	535	623	+ 16.5
8. Upper Grand R.	1,579	1,618	+ 2.5
9. Blue Water	1,688	1,794	+ 6.3
10. Kawartha	2,688	2,871	+ 6.8
11. Quinte	1,175	1,655	+ 40.9
12. Upper St. Lawrence R.	1,069	1,604	+ 50.1
13. Ottawa Valley	3,000	3,585	+ 19.5
14. Highlands	816	1,015	+ 12.4
15. Clay Belt	981	1,272	+ 13.0
16. Nickel Range	745	748	+ 0.4
17. Sault	439	537	+ 22.3
18. Lakehead	1,557	1,216	- 21.9
ONTARIO	43,439	50,154	+ 15.5

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Sept/53 Sept/52		Sept/53 Sept/52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
				+	-	+	-	
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	203.4 216.2 219.6			485.6 550.7 561.1		58.66 62.56 62.75
				+	7.9		+ 15.5	
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	199.8 199.9 198.1			503.5 532.4 519.2		62.77 62.92 61.92
				-	.9		+ 3.1	
3. <u>Niagara</u> (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	235.4 221.3 225.6			609.9 599.2 594.2		63.63 66.33 64.49
				-	4.2		- 2.6	
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	148.6 129.1 140.9			416.9 348.6 414.1		52.18 49.45 53.83
				-	5.2		- .7	
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	191.5 203.5 203.9			466.6 518.4 512.5		53.65 56.26 55.51
				+	6.5		+ 9.8	
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	224.1 234.0 229.0			535.4 596.3 557.8		64.10 68.79 65.72
				+	2.2		+ 4.2	
7. <u>St. Clair R.</u> (Lambton)	1.6	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	286.1 306.7 298.6			666.3 770.1 759.2		68.17 73.51 74.45
				+	4.3		+ 13.9	
8. <u>Upper Grand R.</u> (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	154.7 160.5 163.5			403.7 427.3 439.7		52.65 53.81 54.34
				+	5.7		+ 8.9	
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	193.3 199.6 199.1			519.9 538.6 533.9		47.40 47.57 47.27
				+	3.0		+ 2.7	
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	221.6 231.7 232.0			626.2 652.8 646.3		62.83 62.60 61.89
				+	4.7		+ 3.2	
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front, Hast, Len, & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	340.2 337.9 342.5			942.9 990.8 993.6		51.66 54.57 53.99
				+	.7		+ 5.4	
12. <u>U. St. Lawr.</u> (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	152.2 159.7 164.0			394.8 418.4 433.5		53.67 54.08 54.57

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Sept/53	Payrolls	Sept/53	Av. Weekly
				Sept/52 + or - %		Sept/52 + or - %	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	174.6 186.4 187.2		396.1 450.2 455.6		50.57 54.03 54.46
				+ 7.2		+ 15.0	
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal, Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	199.8 199.6 199.1		478.8 497.2 492.6		51.42 53.89 53.53
				- .4		+ 2.9	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	193.7 195.9 196.3		470.6 495.9 502.6		64.52 67.71 68.48
				+ 1.3		+ 6.8	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	218.5 218.0 214.4		510.0 572.3 571.5		71.07 81.50 82.76
				- 1.9		+ 12.0	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	229.9 257.1 255.7		540.3 646.4 626.2		65.11 68.46 66.69
				+ 11.2		+ 15.9	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	268.0 289.9 288.9		627.1 695.4 695.0		65.88 67.61 67.82
				+ 7.8		+ 10.8	
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	203.4 209.7 211.3		507.1 549.6 549.7		59.14 62.14 61.69
				+ 3.9		+ 8.4	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	144.3 155.7 154.1		319.6 350.4 348.9		59.46 60.41 60.79
				+ 6.8		+ 9.2	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	77.6 72.5 69.5		135.7 130.2 123.6		60.88 62.50 61.86
				- 10.4		- .9	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	166.5 169.4 167.4		374.0 401.5 403.0		71.46 75.38 76.57
				+ .5		+ 7.7	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	191.0 244.5 248.9		483.1 588.9 609.8		82.14 78.20 79.55
				+ 30.3		+ 26.2	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	76.4 82.1 82.9		162.9 189.2 197.3		71.87 77.67 80.23
				+ 8.5		+ 21.1	
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	80.7 77.5 77.4		145.1 141.7 142.4		62.78 63.91 64.24
				- 3.6		- 1.9	
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	108.5 108.1 106.0		210.9 219.6 217.1		66.30 69.24 69.76
				- 2.3		+ 2.9	

RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO

Retail sales constitute by far the largest component of consumer expenditure for goods and services; consequently, changes in retail sales reflect similar changes in the aggregate consumer expenditure on goods and services and in the wider sense, changes in the secular standard of living.

The most spectacular change in retail trade in Ontario during the post-war period has been the fourfold increase in the dollar value of sales from \$1,049 million in 1939 to an estimated \$4,388 million in 1952, a record figure. This increase, of course, has been partially the result of an increase in the price level of retail commodities and in order to render the figures comparable the current dollars must be converted to constant dollars. To accomplish this the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Price Index of Retail Commodities has been applied to the current values in table I. The result is a comparable series of retail sales in terms of the 1935-9 dollar and a rough indication of the volume of trade which has almost doubled over the period 1939-52.

TABLE I - RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO

Year	<u>RETAIL SALES</u>		<u>PER CAPITA</u>	
	Current	Constant	<u>RETAIL</u>	<u>SALES</u>
	Dollars	Dollars*	Dollars	Dollars*
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$	\$
1930	1,100	-	325	-
1935	883	921	247	258
1939	1,049	1,039	283	280
1943	1,450	1,165	370	298
1947	2,687	1,806	643	432
1948	3,022	1,703	707	399
1949	3,235	1,750	739	400
1950	3,644	1,918	815	428
1951	4,114	1,918	895	417
1952	4,388	2,041	921	428

* (1935-9)

On a per capita basis, i.e. compensating for the increase in population, the volume of trade has increased about one-third. The increase over the pre-war level of trade had been achieved by 1947, however, and since that time the volume of trade per capita has remained remarkably stable. In total it has increased at about the same rate as the population.

A second aspect of retail trade that is less likely to receive as much attention as the dollar value, but nevertheless of importance, is the relationship between retail sales and personal disposable income, shown in table II. In the 1930's the proportion averaged about sixty percent, fell rapidly at the outbreak of World War II decreasing to a low of 46.4% in 1943, then rose sharply again as commodities became available after the war. Since that time the proportion has fluctuated around seventy percent.

One reason for this increase has been a shift in consumer purchases from services to goods. Of total consumer expenditures in 1939 in Canada, expenditures on services accounted for 36% of the total, but by 1952 this proportion had declined to 30%, with expenditures for durable and non-durable goods accounting for the balance.

TABLE II - RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO

<u>Year</u>	I Retail Sales \$'000,000	II Estimated Personal Disposable Income \$'000,000	I as a Per cent of II %
1930	1,100	1,796	61.2
1935	883	1,397	63.2
1939	1,049	1,746	60.0
1943	1,450	3,125	46.4
1947	2,687	3,814	68.4
1948	3,022	4,355	69.4
1949	3,235	4,717	68.6
1950	3,644	5,088	71.6
1951	4,114	5,849	70.3
1952	4,388	6,288	69.8

Table III illustrates the distribution of retail sales among types of stores, as determined by the 1951 census. The highest proportion of the total went to the food and beverage group and the second highest, by a large margin, to the automotive group.

TABLE III - RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO BY TYPES OF STORES, 1951

	<u>Volume of Sales \$'000</u>	<u>Per cent of Total Sales</u>
Food and beverages	1,265,225	30.8
General merchandise	540,330	13.1
Automotive	1,006,452	24.5
Apparel and accesories	321,642	7.8
Building materials and hardware	261,948	6.4
Furniture, appliances, radio, and home furnishings	180,491	4.4
Drugs and health appliances	113,470	2.8
Second hand	7,822	.2
Other retail stores	416,812	10.1
TOTAL ⁽¹⁾	<u>41,114,191</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The figures for the number of stores and the sales per store for three census periods are as follows:

	<u>1930</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of retail stores	43,045	47,055	50,117
Sales per store	\$25,554	\$29,901	\$82,092

When the 1951 "sales per store" figure is deflated by the Retail Price Index the increase is smaller but still impressive. In terms of 1941 dollars the 1951 figure is \$43,974, or half as much again as the 1941 figure.

The geographical distribution of retail sales by counties or economic regions is available only in census years. Table IV below shows the distribution by regions for the years 1941 and 1951. The increases in the per capita retail sales in predominantly rural areas, such as Blue Water Region during the intercensal period reflects the increases of farm prices in Ontario which reached a peak in 1951.

TABLE IV - DISTRIBUTION OF RETAIL SALES IN ONTARIO

<u>Region</u>	<u>Retail Sales</u>		<u>Per Cent of Total</u>		<u>Per Capita Sales</u>	
	<u>1951</u> \$'000,000	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u> %	<u>1941</u> %	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1941</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	1,355.7	464.8	32.95	33.03	1,062	461
2. Burlington	315.7	114.6	7.67	8.15	932	429
3. Niagara	189.9	67.2	4.62	4.78	893	423
4. Lake Erie	53.5	15.4	1.30	1.09	801	268
5. Upper Thames R.	247.4	79.6	6.01	5.66	895	355
6. Border	264.6	90.6	6.43	6.44	893	377
7. St. Clair R.	59.0	16.3	1.43	1.16	787	287
8. Upper Grand R.	218.9	71.0	5.32	5.05	891	342
9. Blue Water	206.5	63.4	5.02	4.51	763	260
10. Kawartha	188.0	60.3	4.57	4.29	788	309
11. Quinte	141.0	48.8	3.43	3.47	790	321
12. Upper St. Lawrence R.	101.8	33.9	2.47	2.41	738	265
13. Ottawa Valley	318.5	116.0	7.74	8.24	821	348
14. Highlands	83.4	27.1	2.03	1.93	757	266
15. Clay Belt	95.3	43.2	2.32	3.07	712	329
16. Nickel Range	92.7	30.5	2.25	2.17	767	333
17. Sault	50.3	16.3	1.22	1.16	779	314
18. Lakehead	<u>131.9</u>	<u>47.7</u>	<u>3.21</u>	<u>3.39</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>347</u>
PROVINCE	<u>4,114.2</u>	<u>1,407.0</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>371</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

Figures have been rounded, and do not necessarily add to totals shown.

The importance of chain stores in the retail merchandising pattern of the Province is shown in table V below. The proportion of chain store sales to the total is about 20%, somewhat higher than in other Canadian provinces. The proportion for Canada is only 17%, and no other province reached that average. In Ontario the total has not changed appreciably in the post-war period but changes have occurred among the various trade groups. Probably the most significant has been the increase in the share of the grocery trade going to the food chains. In 1949 the proportion was 44%, and by 1952 it had risen to 49% of the total.

TABLE V - Chain Store Sales in Ontario
- 1952 -

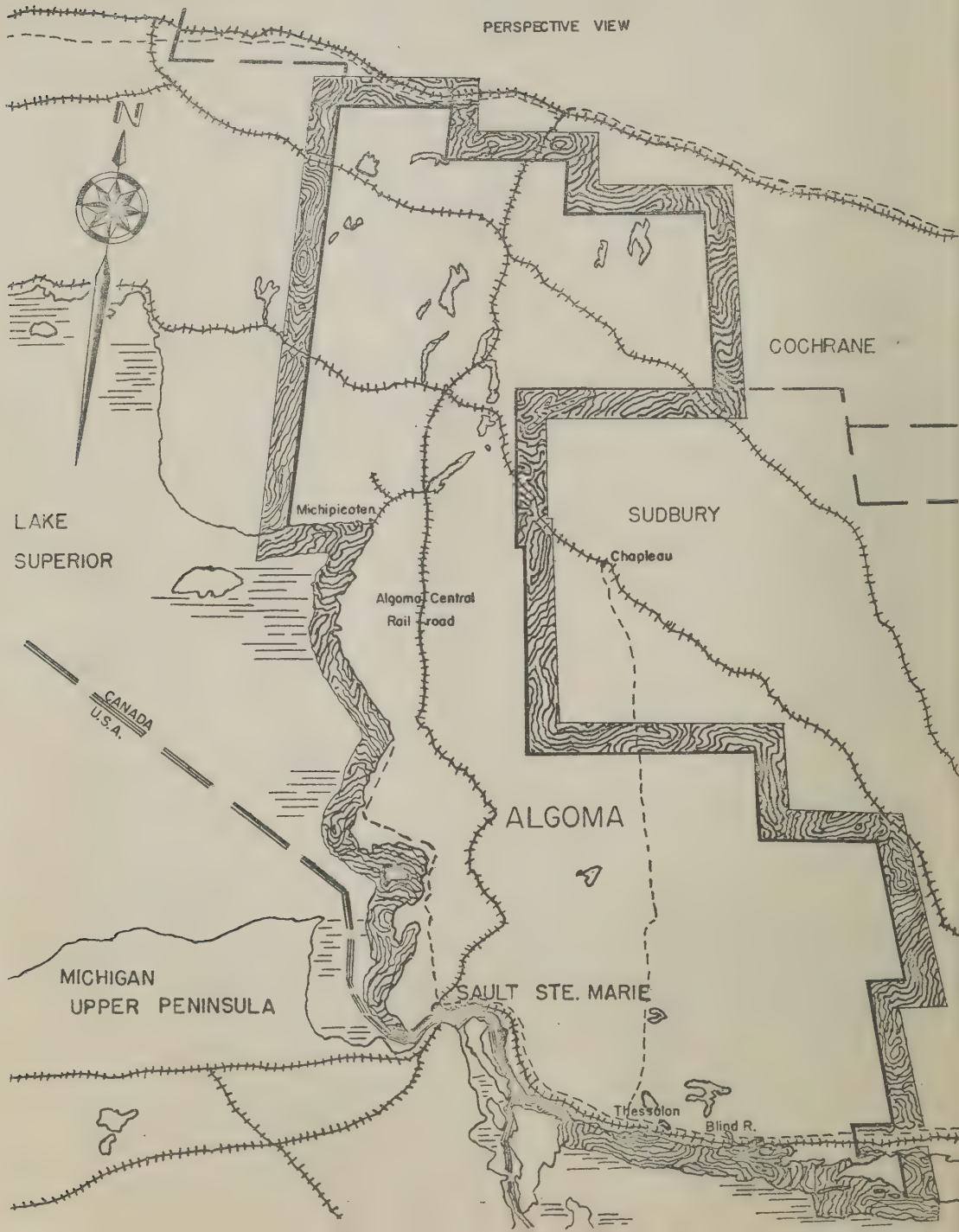
Kind of Business	Chain Store	Total Retail	Proportion of
	Sales	Sales	Chain to Total
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	%
Grocery and Combination Stores	378.8	770.3	49
Meat Stores	5.5	63.8	9
General Stores	7.0	99.6	7
Department Stores	-	334.1	0
Variety Stores	83.6	95.2	88
Motor Vehicle Dealers	7.1	774.9	1
Garages and Filling Stations	*	216.4	-
Men's Clothing Stores	16.5	96.3	17
Family Clothing Stores	9.6	59.3	16
Women's Clothing Stores	19.6	87.5	22
Shoe Stores	22.7	50.2	45
Hardware Stores	3.0	83.5	4
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	16.5	134.7	12
Furniture Stores	17.5	74.5	23
Appliance and Radio Dealers	19.5	120.3	16
Restaurants	12.1	173.4	7
Coal and Wood Dealers	4.7	118.6	4
Drug Stores	16.9	116.4	15
Jewellery Stores	15.4	52.4	29
Tobacco Stores	*	54.8	-
All Other Trades	213.2	811.7	26
Total 1952	<u>877.8</u>	<u>4,387.9</u>	<u>20</u>

*Not available as separate items but included in total.

Current data on retail sales in Ontario reflect the continuing upward trend in the dollar value of sales. Retail sales during the first nine months of 1953 are \$3,354 million, 5.7% above total sales in the same period last year. Appliance and radio sales increased 17.7% in this period, motor vehicles 10.4% and lumber and building material 10.2%. Most other categories recorded moderate increases. Men's clothing decreased 5.3% in the period.

SAULT REGION

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



THE SAULT REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Sault Region, lies north of Lake Huron and St. Mary's River. It is bounded on the west by Lake Superior and the District of Thunder Bay, on the north by Cochrane District and on the east by the District of Sudbury.

Although the city of Sault Ste. Marie is best known for the ship canal which was opened in 1895, the history of the region goes back to the early days of the French regime when the settlement on the south shore of the river was the most important fur trading post on the route between Montreal and Grand Portage. This was half a century before the founding of Detroit.

The first white settlement north of the river was the shipyard and smelter built by Alexander Baxter at Point aux Pins in 1770. The venture was not successful, however, and was soon abandoned. No further attempt at settlement in the area was made until 1796. In that year, the North West Company moved their post from American territory to the Canadian side, where they built a stockaded post and constructed the first Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 2,580 feet in length, with a lock 38 feet long by 8 feet 9 inches wide.

This work was demolished on July 23, 1814 by the American raiding party which burnt the stockade. Their mission accomplished, the invaders withdrew promptly, thereby missing what would have been the great prize of the war -- a cargo of furs which arrived from Grand Portage while the ruins were still smoking. The cargo was valued at over a million dollars, a fabulous sum for that time.

After the War of 1812, both the North West Company and the Hudson Bay Company established posts at Sault Ste. Marie which operated until the union of the two firms in 1821. No buildings of that era remain. The oldest building in the city is the stone house erected by Charles Ermatinger, an independent fur trader, in 1822.

The importance of Sault Ste. Marie as a railway centre was assured in 1888, when the Canadian Pacific Railway completed a bridge across the river linking its Canadian lines with the American system. In the same year, work was begun on the canal, which was completed in 1895. The canal has one lock which is 900 feet long, 60 feet wide and 18.2 feet deep.

In spite of the channelling of transportation facilities through Sault Ste. Marie, the distance of the city from other manufacturing centres is a drawback to its development. The "Soo" is nearly 500 miles by highway from Toronto. By rail, the distance is 439 miles. To reach the lakehead by rail, passengers and freight must go via Sudbury or by the Algoma Central Railway to the Canadian Pacific or Canadian National lines at Franz and Oba. The Canadian Pacific Railway connects through Sault Ste Marie to Duluth and Minneapolis-St. Paul, 430 miles and 500 miles away respectively.

The rate of population growth in the Sault Region has been typical of most districts in northern Ontario. The increment of 24.0% during the decade 1941-51 was higher than the provincial average growth of 21.4%. In part, the increase may be traced to the high birth rate, which in 1951 was 28.0 per thousand population, the fourth highest of the regions of Ontario. A study of the age distribution, however, reveals that migration to the Region has augmented the total population. For example, the 35-44 age group in 1951 is larger than the 25-34 category in 1941. The death rate of 8.6 per thousand in 1951 is lower than the provincial average of 9.6, the result of a somewhat younger population. The median age of the Sault population was only 26.5 years while that of all Ontario was 30.3.

TABLE IA - POPULATION OF THE SAULT REGION

- 1951 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Intercensal Increase</u> %
Greater Sault Ste. Marie	40,490	38
Sault Ste. Marie	32,452	26
Blind River	2,512	- 4
Thessalon	<u>1,595</u>	<u>21</u>
Urban Population*	37,748	27
Rural Population	<u>26,748</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	<u>64,496</u>	<u>24</u>

*Population in the suburban area of Sault Ste. Marie is included under the rural category.

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IB - POPULATION BY ORIGIN
IN THE SAULT REGION

<u>Origin</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1941</u>		<u>1931</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
British	35,278	54.7	29,346	56.4	26,633	57.3
French	10,858	16.8	7,746	14.9	6,716	14.5
Italian	4,959	7.7	3,937	7.6	3,540	7.6
Finnish	2,014	3.1	1 995	3.8	2,091	4.5
Native Indian	2,742	4.3	1,912	3.7	2,111	4.6
Others	<u>8,645</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>7,066</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>5,353</u>	<u>11.5</u>
TOTAL	<u>64,496</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>52,002</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>46,444</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IC - AGE GROUPS IN THE POPULATION
OF THE SAULT REGION

Age Groups	1951		1941		Intercensal
	No.	%	No.	%	Change
					%
0 - 4	8,056	12.5	4,945	9.5	+ 62.9
5 - 9	6,610	10.2	5,163	9.9	+ 28.2
10 - 14	5,590	8.7	5,299	10.2	+ 5.5
15 - 19	5,212	8.1	4,944	9.5	+ 5.4
20 - 24	5,232	8.1	4,574	8.8	+ 14.4
25 - 34	10,151	15.7	7,647	14.7	+ 32.7
35 - 44	8,523	13.2	6,588	12.7	+ 29.4
45 - 54	6,163	9.6	5,630	10.8	+ 9.5
55 - 64	4,568	7.1	4,006	7.7	+ 14.0
65 - 69	1,874	2.9	1,333	2.6	+ 40.6
70 & over	2,517	3.9	1,873	3.6	+ 34.4
TOTAL	64,496	100.0	52,002	100.0	+ 24.0

Ethnically, about half of the population is of British origin and half of other European nationalities, notably French, Italian and Finnish. During the last two decades the proportions have remained remarkably constant although the British portion has declined about two percent proportionally in favour of the French.

The location of Sault Ste. Marie at the focal point of water and rail transportation between Lakes Huron and Superior has resulted in a concentration of population on both sides of the St. Mary's River. On the Canadian side, the development of industry has amplified this trend. The Ontario city, with a population of 40,490 including suburbs in 1951, is larger than its American twin. Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario) and the area in the immediate vicinity of the city contains two-thirds of the population of the Region. The balance, except those in the small centres of Blind River and Thessalon on the North Channel, are widely dispersed in the rural townships. The trend toward urbanization in the Region is evident from a comparison of the urban population increase with the rural rate in table IA. Twenty years ago about half of the population was in the rural category.

MINING

In 1897 the lure of gold brought prospectors into the rocky inaccessible terrain of the Michipicoten area on the east shore of Lake Superior. They found no gold that could be extracted by placer mining, but two of the prospectors, Goetz and Boyer, discovered the hematite deposits of the Helen Mine, the largest body of iron ore yet discovered in the Province. Mining operations were undertaken immediately, and in 1900 the first shipments of ore were exported by steamer to the United States. The carriers brought return cargos of American ore to the Canadian steel mill at Sault Ste. Marie. By 1918, however, the high grade ore from the deposit had been exhausted and the mine was closed.

Mining operations were resumed in 1939 with the discovery of ore at

TABLE II - MINERAL PRODUCTION
IN THE SAULT REGION

- 1951 -

Employers	5
Employees	<u>723</u>
<u>Products</u>	\$'000
Iron Ore	9,224
Silica Brick	205
Sand and Gravel	44
Clay Products	<u>32</u>
 TOTAL	 <u>9,505</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

the New Helen and Victoria mines. Prior to 1950 a combination of tunnel and open pit operations was used to extract the ore but since then underground mining has replaced the surface method.

The ore is transported by aerial tramcar to a sintering plant where the ore is processed by roasting. The siderite ore loses about one-third of its weight during the treatment with the result that the sintered ore contains a high proportion of iron. Ore is shipped to the United States by ore carrier from Michipicoten Harbour or to the mill at Sault Ste. Marie by rail. The railway serving the area is the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay, a line which was built originally for encouraging settlement as well as hauling ore but which now derives its income from heavy freight.

Although the mine is operated by Algoma Ore Properties Limited, a subsidiary of Algoma Steel Corporation, almost two-thirds of the sintered ore is exported to the United States. In 1951 the volume of ore produced was 1,357,000 tons, almost double the 1949 total of 741,000 tons, indicating increased mining activity in the area in recent years. The volume of ore mined at Michipicoten accounts for 35% of the Ontario total. The balance is mined at Steep Rock in Kenora District. At present the company is exploring the area for further ore deposits.

In addition to iron ore, silica and clay bricks are made in the Region and sand and gravel are quarried to meet local requirements. In 1951 the mining industry of the Sault Region employed about 700 workers, almost all of whom were employed in the Michipicoten area. Payrolls totalled \$2.5 million. The recent discovery of uranium ore in two locations near Blind River may result in further increases in mining production and employment, but this will depend on the extent and the quality of the deposits. An estimated 1,500 claims have been staked in the area to date.

FORESTRY

Compared to the iron and steel industry in the Sault Region, lumbering and logging is a relatively minor activity, but it provides an important source of income for about three thousand workers in the winter months. Almost all the area bordering Lake Superior northwest of Sault Ste. Marie is leased to the Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited. The species utilized, chiefly for pulp, are white and black spruce and relatively small quantities of balsam and jack pine. The actual cut of any of these species does not exceed the allowable cut on a sustained yield basis in this area, according to the Forest Resources Inventory (1953).

Sawmills at Sault Ste. Marie and along the shore of the North Channel of Lake Huron utilize timber from the forests to the north, particularly the Mississagi Provincial Forest. The depletion of white pine stands has led to the increased utilization of white spruce in these mills.

MANUFACTURING

The Sault Region with 68,200 people (1952 estimate), two-thirds of them in the city of Sault Ste. Marie, has the second smallest population of any of the Regions. The gross value of manufacturing in 1950 (\$115,077,103) was 1.7% of that for all Ontario, and 19.9% of Northern Ontario's production, putting it in 16th place among Regions. There were 127 manufacturing plants with 8,029 employees, of which 93% were men. The average percentage of men in manufacturing for the Province was 76.7%. These figures include both wage and salary earners. The index of manufacturing employment is 250.0 for August 1953 (1939 = 100) and is exceeded by only three other Regions. Average weekly wages and salaries for the same month (\$69.40) are the third highest among all the Regions, and 11.7% higher than the average for the Province.

These statistics do not, however, give a proper perspective to the Region's importance. Most of the value of production is contributed by the Algoma Steel Company which has nearly 7,000 employees, or about 25% of the Region's labour force. Some 660 are employed in the Company's iron mines and most of the rest in the Sault Ste. Marie mill. This Company had about 2,000 employees in 1935, 3,000 in 1937 and more than 5,000 at the wartime peak in 1942. Employment dropped until 1945 when this trend was reversed and the present level was reached in 1952.

The Algoma plant is the largest basic iron and steel mill in Canada and produced approximately 40% of all pig iron smelted in this country (1,078,908 tons out of 2,552,893 tons) in 1951. This was, in turn, about 50% of Ontario's pig iron tonnage. The Algoma Company produces an even larger share if its subsidiary, Canadian Furnace Company, at Port Colborne is included.

The Company has five of the fifteen blast furnaces in Canada (there are seven more in Ontario, and three in Nova Scotia). Production of steel was somewhat lower than iron (870,736 tons in 1951), whereas the whole steel industry made more steel (3,568,720 tons in Canada and 2,619,072 tons in Ontario than pig iron (see table below). The iron and steel industry of Ontario (including the basic producers) accounts for 16% of the gross value of production (\$1,299,523,236 out of \$8,074,217,000 in 1951). If industries such as transportation equipment and electric equipment which could hardly exist without steel are included, the percentage rises to 36% of all manufacturing.

The Company is building a new blast furnace which will give it an annual capacity of 1,280,000 tons of pig iron. Two new open hearth furnaces and a Bessemer converter will increase steel ingot production to 1,240,000 tons capacity a year. In addition, a bar and strip mill with 250,000 tons capacity a year was finished in 1952 and the rail and structural shapes mill raised its production by 60,000 tons.

PRODUCTION WAS SOMEWHAT LESS THAN CONSUMPTION
BY CANADIAN INDUSTRY IN 1951

Production of: Pig Iron sold	726,357 tons
Steel	3,568,720 tons
Imports:	1,688,971 tons
(mostly structural steel	<u>5,984,048</u>
from the U.S.A.)	
Less: exports,	341,494
pig iron purchased	
for steel furnaces	<u>15,643</u>
	<u>357,137 tons</u>
Apparent Consumption	<u>5,626,911 tons</u>

These additions have required other investments including 57 new coke ovens (total coke production will be 1,340,000 tons), an increase in the size of the blooming mill to handle all the steel ingots, and a new railway yard with diesel engines replacing steam engines. This expansion programme, which began in 1951, will cost \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

The Company produces coke, pig iron, steel ingots, billets, blooms,* rails, structural steel and pilings, automobile sheet steel, forging and spring steel, reinforcing rods, alloy steels, and grinding balls.

The mill was established by Francis Henry Clergue, an American promoter who was interested originally in the "Soo's" pulp and paper potential. Iron ore was discovered near Michipicoten harbour in 1897 and this caused Mr. Clergue to develop the Helenmine, the harbour and the Algoma Central Railway, as well as the steel mill. It is interesting to note that while the Algoma mines produce a large volume of iron ore, a considerable part of this is exported and the mill depends on American hematite ore. In 1951, only 15% of the 3,738,983 tons of iron ore smelted in Ontario was mined here and most of the 2,841,984 tons mined was shipped to the U.S.A. The Algoma mill is located in a rather unusual place if judged by locations of most North American basic steel producers, which are generally near coal beds and large centres of population, rather than iron deposits.

Among smaller manufacturing plants are the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation with about 450 employees. The plant produces chromium and ferro alloys for the iron and steel industry. (The Company does no mining of chrome ore. In fact, no chrome has been mined in Canada since 1949. Most of the metal is imported from Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa).

The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company has a small plant producing coal-tar chemicals (presumably it is located there because of the Steel Company's coke ovens nearby).

* An ingot is a casting in a form suitable for mechanical working. The terms 'bloom' and 'billet' are sometimes used as synonyms. A bloom may be defined as an ingot which has been rolled in a blooming mill and with a cross-sectional area of more than 36 square inches. The cross section is usually square or rectangular. A billet may be defined as a bloom with a cross-sectional area of less than 36 square inches and with the least dimension, at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The second largest employer in the city is the Abitibi Power and Paper Company's plant, built originally by Mr. Clergue in 1894. The plant, with more than 600 employees has an annual production capacity of 96,000 tons of newsprint, and 30,900 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp (used for newsprint). The company has recently modernized its plant and added a new groundwood mill.

Other plants in the City include the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company of Canada with a new veneer mill, a small foundry and machine shop, and a brewery.

The Region has a number of small sawmills in various centres - Blind River, Iron Bridge, Thessalon, Bruce Mines, and Sault Ste. Marie.

AGRICULTURE

Very little farming is carried on in the Sault Region. Only 10% of the total population lives on farms, and less than 5% of the labour force is engaged in agriculture.

The northern part of the Region is rocky upland covered with sandy drift of variable depth. There is little soil suitable for agriculture. Part of this area and of the District of Sudbury has been set aside as the Mississagi Provincial Forest, in which no farming is permitted.

Almost all of the Region's 1,333 farms are in the low area bordering Lake Superior and Lake Huron southeast from Batchewana Bay and into the District of Sudbury. This strip is bordered by bedrock hills from which the overburden has been washed away, but between these and the lakeshore is some agricultural land. The average length of growing season here is around 170 days. This is a relatively short period compared to the growing season in southern Ontario. The average growing period in Essex county, for instance is between 212 and 216 days.

The only provincial highway in the District goes through this narrow strip of lowland, and the small towns of Desbarats, Bruce Mines, Thessalon and Blind River in the area provide markets for the dairy products, fruits and vegetables grown. To the north and east of Sault Ste. Marie dairying and mixed farming is carried on.

There is some farming on conjunction with other economic activity. Seventeen percent of the farms in the district are operated on a part time basis. Altogether, the area produces less than 1% of the net value of farm goods in the Province. Food must be imported to supply even the small market existing.

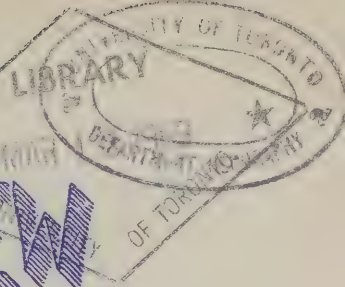
TABLE III - FARM VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS - SAULT REGION - 1952

	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>% of Ontario</u>
<u>Livestock</u>		
Cattle	2,700.9	0.6
Swine	107.0	0.2
Sheeps and Lambs	100.1	0.9
TOTAL LIVESTOCK ON HAND	<u>3,169.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>Field Crops</u>		
Wheat	45.0	0.1
Oats	489.2	0.9
Mixed Grains	145.3	0.3
Potatoes	251.3	0.9
Hay	1,145.4	1.3
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	<u>2,143.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>



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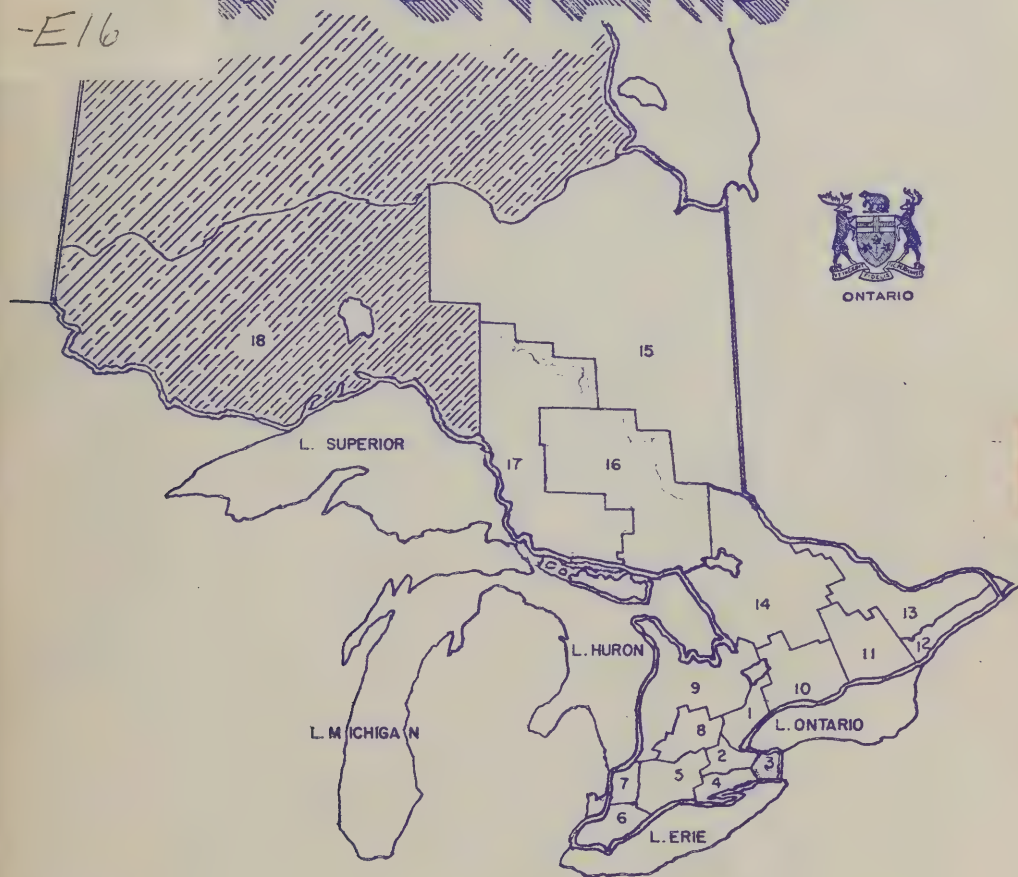


ECONOMIC REVIEW

ONTARIO

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BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

DECEMBER 1953

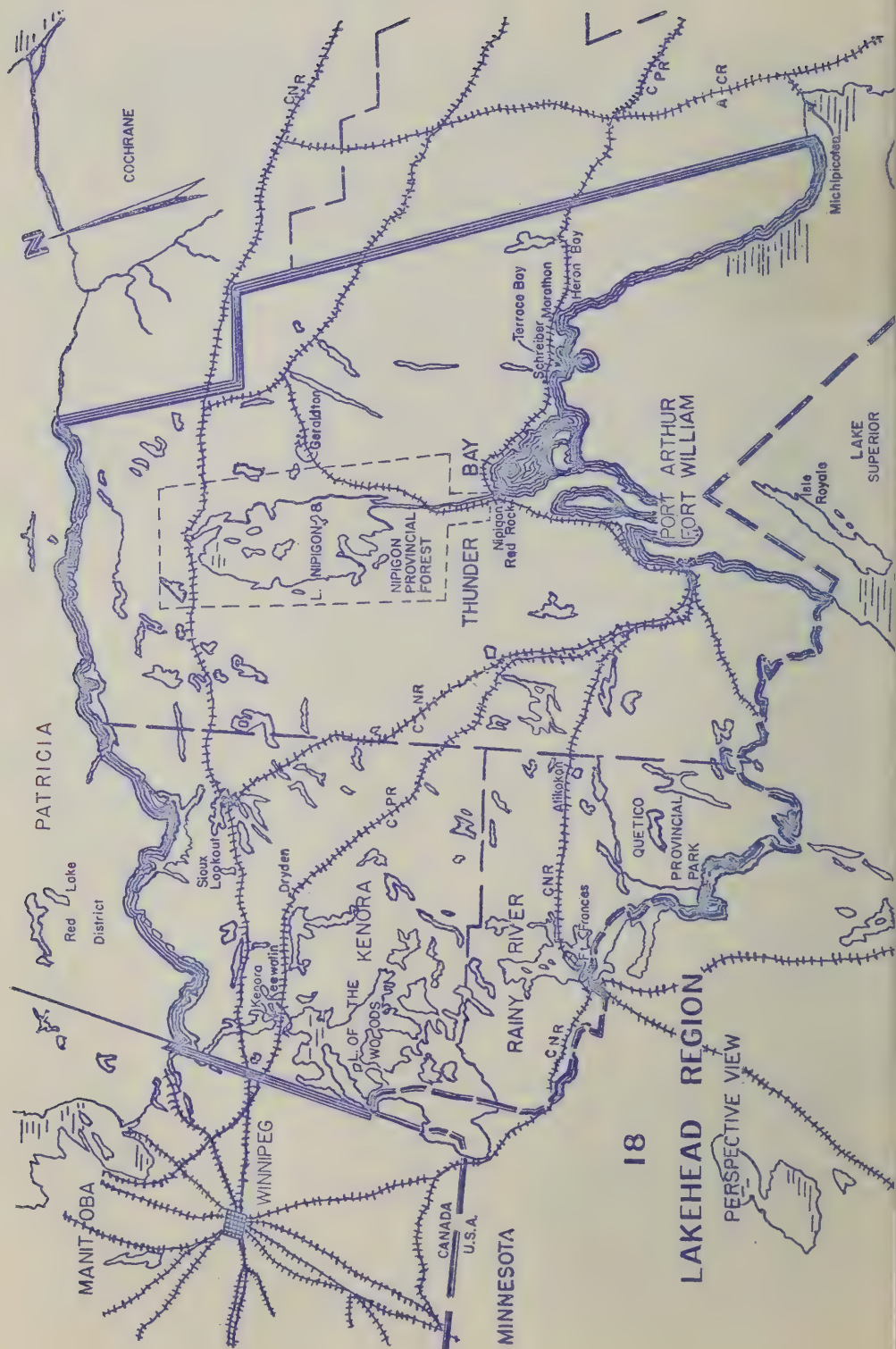
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SUMMARY

Business activity in Ontario during the current year has exceeded last year's level in most sectors of the economy. Increases in retail sales resulting from higher wage levels and a greater volume of consumer credit, together with increased federal government expenditures have maintained the buoyant trend. This trend has resulted in a record volume of industrial production, a high level of construction activity, and the maintenance of almost full employment in Ontario.

Industrial employment increased 3.7% and payrolls 9.7% during the first nine months of the current year compared to the same period in 1952. However, employment in two primary industries, forestry and gold mining declined. In gold mining, employment has decreased continuously since 1948, and the current strike will result in a record low in the industry. Gains in other ore mining have partially offset the downward trend in gold.

Employment in manufacturing reflects the upward trend in sales and construction with an increase of approximately 5% above the 1952 figure. The impact on particular industries has been varied. Firms manufacturing non-durable goods have recorded only small increments in employment. The food and beverage group and the pulp and paper mills are maintaining about the same number of employees as last year. In the textile industry outside competition has been responsible in part for lay-offs in several Ontario centres.

Durable goods industries, however, have recorded higher employment levels during the year. Most branches of the iron and steel industry report increases in employment during the year. The exception is the farm implements industry in which employment decreased from approximately 17,400 in September, 1952 to 12,000 in September, 1953. Record levels of employment were reached in the automotive industry early in the year, and in the electrical apparatus industry employment was 16.5% higher during the first nine months of this year compared to the same period in 1952.

The dollar value of retail sales increased almost six per cent during the first ten months of this year compared to the same period in 1952. Again, this increment was chiefly the result of increased sales of durable items. Sales of appliance stores and automotive dealers were 20% and 11% higher, respectively. Lumber and building materials increased 9% in response to increased construction activity, particularly residential building.

The total value of construction contracts awarded in the Province is substantially higher this year than in 1952, but the amount is not expected to reach the record 1951 level. The increase, 14.3% above 1952 for the eleven month period January to November, has been largely the result of increased residential construction (41.3%). Modest gains are recorded in other categories, except engineering. Dwelling units completed in Ontario will reach a new high this year. At the end of September 23,000 units had been completed during the year, and an additional 27,000 units were under construction at that time.

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INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1953/52		SAME MONTH 1953/52		CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH	
				+ or -	%	+ or -	%	+ or -	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949=100)	Index	Oct.	116.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949=100)	Index	Oct.	159.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Sept.	255.0	+ 8.5	+ 4.5	+ 2.7			
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Sept.	267.9	+ 8.7	+ 4.4	+ 2.4			
Durable Goods	Index	Sept.	320.3	+ 12.5	+ 4.7	+ 3.0			
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Sept.	234.4	+ 5.5	+ 4.2	+ 1.8			
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	244.0	+ 13.4	+ 9.6	- 8.7			
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	321.3	+ 13.0	+ 17.0	- 3.2			
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lb.	Sept.	24.0	+ 0.6	+ 9.1	+ 1.3			
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Sept.	35.0	+ 18.2	- 14.8	+ 54.9			
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Sept.	509.9	+ 25.6	+ 19.8	+ 10.5			
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	510.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	+ 9.3			
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Oct.	1,919	+ 4.9	+ 1.6	+ 6.0			
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Nov.	204.4	- 4.3	- 5.7	- 9.7			
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)									
Consumer Price Index (1949=100)	Index	Nov.	116.2	- 0.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4			
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Oct.	220.7	- 2.5	+ 0.2	- 0.4			
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Oct.	264.5	- 8.2	- 2.9	+ 0.8			
RETAIL TRADE	\$Million	Oct.	415.1	+ 5.9	+ 7.4	+ 10.8			
Grocery and Combination	\$Million	Oct.	73.4	+ 5.7	+ 14.7	+ 9.8			
Department Stores	\$Million	Oct.	31.5	+ 2.2	- 5.5	+ 4.8			
Garage & Filling Stations	\$Million	Oct.	21.0	+ 6.3	+ 6.4	+ 8.7			
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$Million	Oct.	15.6	+ 9.8	+ 7.3	+ 5.6			
Furniture	\$Million	Oct.	7.0	+ 6.3	+ 1.5	+ 16.1			
Appliance & Radio	\$Million	Oct.	13.0	+ 20.2	+ 42.3	+ 25.9			
New Motor Vehicles:									
Sold	('000)	Oct.	14.6	+ 33.1	+ 14.7	+ 17.2			
Financed	('000)	Oct.	5.9	+ 17.0	+ 3.0	+ 16.4			
CONSTRUCTION									
Contracts Awarded:									
Total	\$Million	Nov.	69.2	+ 14.3	- 11.8	- 39.6			
Residential	\$Million	Nov.	37.6	+ 41.3	+ 3.3	+ 24.5			
Business	\$Million	Nov.	19.1	+ 15.2	+ 26.5	- 14.7			
Industrial	\$Million	Nov.	5.5	+ 11.5	+ 19.6	- 81.4			
Engineering	\$Million	Nov.	6.9	- 16.5	- 69.3	- 78.6			
Housing:									
Starts	No.	Sept.	3,567	+ 33.4	+ 6.2	- 13.3			
Completions	No.	Sept.	2,896	+ 28.6	+ 35.6	+ 11.3			
Non-Residential Building Materials(Canada) (1949=100)	Index	Oct.	123.9	+ 1.2	n.c.	+ 0.1			
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949=100)	Index	Oct.	123.0	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 0.2			

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE		SAME MONTH		CURRENT PREVIOUS	
				1953/52	1953/52	1953/52	1953/52	MONTH	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -	+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
FINANCIAL									
Cheques Cashed	\$Million	Oct.	4,926	+ 13.2	+ 5.7	+ 16.6			
Life Insurance Sales	\$Million	Oct.	66.1	+ 11.8	+ 5.4	+ 17.9			
Industrial Stock	Index	Nov.	309.4	- 3.7	- 2.9	+ 2.0			

NOTE: All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949=100, and,
- (2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933=100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

n.c. - no significant change.

n.a. - not available.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of Oct. 23/52	Applications as of Oct. 22/53	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	11,938	14,084	18.0
2. Burlington	6,164	8,199	13.3
3. Niagara	3,080	4,084	32.6
4. Lake Erie	337	403	19.6
5. Upper Thames	2,095	2,430	16.0
6. Border	5,832	10,449	79.2
7. St. Clair River	546	745	36.4
8. Upper Grand River	1,538	2,069	34.5
9. Blue Water	2,126	2,206	3.8
10. Kawartha	2,507	4,161	66.0
11. Quinte	1,333	2,165	62.4
12. Upper St. Lawrence	1,150	2,716	136.2
13. Ottawa Valley	3,001	4,039	34.6
14. Highlands	1,173	1,516	29.2
15. Clay Belt	1,159	1,855	60.1
16. Nickel Range	707	852	20.5
17. Sault	475	738	55.4
18. Lakehead	2,076	1,742	- 16.1
ONTARIO	47,237	64,453	36.4

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Oct./53 Oct./52		Oct./53 Oct./52		Average Weekly Wage and Salaries	
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	Payrolls	\$	\$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct.. 1/53	115.1 122.0 123.0		153.6 170.6 174.4			59.95 62.77 63.65	
				+ 6.9		+ 13.5			
2. Burlington (Brant, Went., Burlington)	13.4	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	106.7 104.5 104.9		138.2 136.1 139.1			61.92 61.90 63.02	
				- 1.7		+ 0.7			
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	125.3 121.2 121.0		165.6 156.7 161.1			65.40 63.96 65.85	
				- 3.4		- 2.7			
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	111.6 110.9 112.4		157.9 158.8 164.0			53.21 53.83 54.83	
				+ 0.7		+ 3.9			
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	108.5 115.2 112.5		143.6 154.9 153.7			54.68 55.51 56.42	
				+ 3.7		+ 7.0			
6. Border (Essex, Kent) Oxford)	8.0	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	113.0 109.2 110.0		141.4 140.4 146.4			63.49 65.34 67.03	
				- 2.7		+ 3.5			
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	116.1 126.7 127.4		162.4 191.9 191.9			69.66 60.70 60.40	
				+ 9.7		+ 18.2			
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	100.2 103.3 104.1		132.4 138.6 142.1			54.53 54.36 55.30	
				+ 3.9		+ 7.3			
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	104.2 105.9 107.1		142.6 140.8 147.2			48.65 47.27 48.86	
				- 1.6		+ 3.2			
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	125.3 126.5 126.1		165.9 164.7 168.1			63.25 61.89 63.35	
				+ 0.6		+ 1.3			
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Len, & Add, Pr. Edward)	2.5	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	124.0 116.6 119.1		159.4 158.7 163.7			51.57 53.78 54.30	
				- 4.0		+ 2.7			
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	102.2 109.3 109.7		128.6 141.8 145.3			53.09 54.78 55.91	
				+ 7.3		+ 13.0			

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Oct./53 Oct./52		Oct./53 Oct./52		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %		
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Ian, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	104.4 112.1 109.8		133.7 151.8 150.4		51.37 54.46 55.07	
				+ 5.2		+ 12.5		
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal, Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	122.8 123.3 116.5		155.4 162.5 155.8		51.54 53.53 54.33	
				- 5.1		+ 0.3		
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	116.0 123.1 118.7		143.8 157.8 155.3		66.43 68.48 69.94	
				+ 2.3		+ 8.0		
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	123.4 133.3 130.6		161.7 178.1 175.3		71.82 74.88 75.20	
				+ 5.8		+ 8.4		
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	127.0 143.5 137.2		158.6 179.9 174.5		67.20 66.69 67.62	
				+ 8.0		+ 10.0		
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	128.6 132.6 130.3		160.4 170.0 165.6		65.88 67.79 67.17	
				+ 1.3		+ 3.2		
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	113.8 116.2 116.4		* 156.7 159.7		60.07 61.53 62.58	
				+ 2.3				

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	135.4 143.5 142.3			184.4 185.8 191.6		61.91 60.79 63.25
				+ 5.1		+ 3.9		
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	101.5 89.4 66.1			122.4 110.4 83.4		61.54 62.80 64.13
				- 34.9		- 31.9		
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	151.4 153.0 151.5			188.8 201.3 200.5		73.52 76.57 77.03
				+ 0.1		+ 6.2		
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	103.7 128.8 127.8			143.0 186.9 185.1		75.82 79.55 79.44
				+ 23.2		+ 29.4		
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	100.5 107.5 108.2			138.0 161.8 162.9		73.33 80.23 80.22
				+ 7.7		+ 18.0		
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	75.4 71.5 73.3			88.4 86.2 89.7		62.52 64.24 65.31
				- 2.8		+ 1.5		
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	117.9 114.3 103.4			* 151.0 139.1		67.11 70.16 71.37
				- 12.3				

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS IN ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE 1901-51

The labour force is broadly defined as that segment of the population fourteen years of age and over at work or willing to work but prevented from doing so because of unemployment, illness or other temporary impediment. Work in this sense means types of work for which some form of economic remuneration is received. The accompanying table shows the number of workers and the proportion of the total labour force in various occupational groups for census years in the period 1901-51 in Ontario.

The most striking change in the occupation groups has been the numerical and proportionate decrease of farmers and farm labourers. The trend has been evident since the beginning of the period but in recent years it has proceeded much more rapidly. The number of male farmers and agricultural workers declined from 265,000 in 1941 to 194,000 in 1951.

The reason for the decline in the main has been the result of increased mechanization on agriculture, although a shift in emphasis from cash crops to live stock production, which requires less labour, is also evident. The number of tractors on Ontario farms, for example, tripled during the 1941-51 intercensal period. A corollary of mechanization is the amalgamation of farms to utilize the equipment more effectively. In Ontario the number of occupied farms decreased from 178,000 to 150,000 in the period 1941-51 while the average acreage of farms increased from 125.6 to 139.2 during the interval. The steady increases in the number of farms over 200 acres is particularly indicative of a continuous trend toward farming as a business enterprise.

The contention that the exodus of young people from rural areas has left the operation of the farms to older farmers is not supported by census statistics. In fact the decrease in the number of farm operators has been chiefly the result of withdrawals in the older age groups. The number of operators sixty years and over declined from 45,000 to 33,000 in the period 1941-51. The number under sixty, on the other hand, increased slightly. However 1941 was a war year which accounts for a somewhat lower proportion of young farm operators in that year.

Manufacturing and the related occupation groups including construction, transportation and communication, trade, finance, and clerical have all increased proportionately as well as numerically during the last intercensal period in response to the demands for increased industrial production. Decreased activity in the gold mining industry has resulted in a slight decline in the total number of miners since 1941. The steady increase in the proportion of clerical workers in the labour force is particularly significant.

The accompanying table does not show the changes which have occurred in the sex composition of the labour force. The proportion of women in the total labour force has increased continuously during the last half century in response to the demands of an industrial society. The proportion of women in the labour force in 1901 was only 14.4% but by 1951 it reached 23.6%.

Clerical and service occupations account for almost two-thirds of women in the force at present. In 1931 there were about an equal number of men and women in clerical occupations but by 1951 the number of women reached 143,100 or 60% of the total. Professional occupations, however, do not appear to conform to the general trend. The proportion of women in professional occupations has declined continuously from 52.3% in 1911 to 42.1% in 1951. The proportion of women in manufacturing and mechanical has varied in intercensal periods, consequently it is difficult to determine a trend from census data. The proportion of women in manufacturing or mechanical occupations in 1951 is approximately the same as in 1941, i.e. 19%.

LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION GROUPS IN ONTARIO

<u>Occupation</u>		<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>
All Occupations	'000	754.2	991.0	1,117.1	1,345.6	1,455.1	1,884.9
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural	'000	306.4	307.0	294.1	304.8	270.3	203.3
	%	40.6	31.0	26.3	22.7	18.6	10.8
Fishing & Trapping	'000	2.0 ^c	3.7	2.0 ^c	6.3	6.3	3.2
	%	0.3 ^c	0.4	0.2 ^c	0.5	0.4	0.2
Logging	'000	6.2	10.5 ^a	7.9	9.0	14.5	17.1
	%	0.8	1.1 ^a	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
Mining & Quarrying	'000	3.9	16.7 ^b	8.7	14.8	24.2	21.3
	%	0.5	1.7 ^b	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.1
Manufacturing & Mechanical	'000	(179.0)	174.8	190.2	224.4	321.7	437.2
	%	{ 23.7 }	17.6	17.0	16.7	22.1	23.2
Construction	'000	{ }	53.8	64.2	76.7	77.7	120.3
	%	{ }	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.3	6.4
Transportation & Communication	'000	{ 83.1 }	58.4	77.4	109.9	113.6	176.2
	%	{ 11.0 }	5.9	6.9	8.2	7.8	9.3
Trade & Finance	'000	{ }	84.7	113.0	134.7	140.9	199.2
	%	{ }	8.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	10.6
Service	'000	95.0	118.9	145.3	211.8	250.5 ^f	333.2
	%	12.6	12.0	13.0	15.7	17.2 ^f	17.7
Professional	'000	^e	36.3	59.3	77.3	88.1	126.6
	%		3.7	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.7
Personal	'000	61.1	75.8	69.3	119.6	146.5	151.7
	%	8.1	7.6	6.2	8.9	10.1	8.0
Clerical	'000	27.3	45.0	94.8 ^c	108.7	139.7	236.6
	%	3.6	4.5	8.5 ^c	8.1	9.6	12.6
Labourers ^d	'000	50.9	117.4	117.0	143.7	91.6	118.3
	%	6.7	11.8	10.5	10.7	6.3	6.3
Not Stated	'000	-	-	2.2	0.8	4.1	19.1
	%	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0

a Includes pulp mill employees.

b Includes mine and smelter workers except clerical staff.

c Not exactly comparable to other years.

d Includes labourers in industries other than primary.

e Not available.

f Includes Armed Forces.

Source of original data: Census of Canada 1951.

THE LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Lakehead Region is composed of the Districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay and part of Kenora. The James Bay Region is simply another name for the vast but sparsely populated Patricia portion of Kenora District.

The area comprising these two regions is bounded on the north by Hudson Bay, on the east by James Bay, Cochrane District and the District of Algoma, on the south by Lake Superior and the International Boundary and on the west and north west by the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba.

Since the creation of Manitoba in 1870, the eastern boundary of that province has never been defined, although numerous boundary commissions have come and gone and, in 1884, the problem was carried to the Privy Council. For the past eighty-three years the two provinces of Ontario and Manitoba have agreed that the one should stop where the other began, meanwhile waiting more or less amicably, for the Dominion government to pass the enabling legislation required. Finally, on November 12th of this year, the Speech from the Throne disclosed that the necessary Act will be passed during the present session.

Although vast areas in these regions are uninhabited, particularly in the Patricia portion, others were settled as long ago as the early years of the French regime. Fort William, for instance, has grown up on the site of a trading post built by Dulhut in 1778 which was rebuilt and named Fort Kamanistiquia in 1717.

Fort Kamanistiquia was abandoned during the Seven Years' War and was not re-occupied until 1796. In that year, the Northwest Company, learning that its post of Grand Portage was in American territory, moved its headquarters to the old French fort at the mouth of the Kamanistiquia River. In 1801 the old fort was again rebuilt and, a few years later, re-named Fort William in honour of the company's principal director, William McGillivray.

Until its amalgamation with the Hudson Bay Company in 1821, the annual meetings of the Northwest Company were held at Fort William, where over three thousand men would be congregated at the height of the season. However, because the re-organized company adhered to the old Hudson Bay Company policy of shipping by the northern route out of Hudson Bay, Fort William declined in importance after 1821. In 1885 its decline was arrested by the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Since then, however, the city has become the entrepot for the western grain trade.

The strategic position of the Twin Cities at the head of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Waterway has been a vital factor in their development as the nexus of water and rail transportation. These cities provide facilities for storing and transshipping grain, particularly wheat. Their combined port has become one of the largest in Canada, and their grain elevators among the largest in the world. In turn, the presence of this grain trade has resulted in the growth of a flour-milling industry.

The forest resources of the Region, exceeding those of any other area in the Province, provided the raw material for the pulp and paper industry. Water resources have been harnessed to provide adequate hydro electricity as a source of power for the industry. Power consumption in the Region increased 127% during the period 1939-51, a rate exceeding the provincial average. The recently constructed Aguasabon and Pine Portage generating stations mean a continuing emphasis on electric power as the main source of energy.

The pulp and paper mills and the sawmills provide employment for about 41% of Ontario's foresters and loggers. Although mines in the Region, particularly

the new iron ore mine at Steep Rock make an important contribution to the total mineral production in the Province, the industry remains a relatively small employer of labour.

In short the Lakehead Region has probably the most diversified economy among the northern Regions. Approximately 22% of the labour force is employed in primary industries, 20% in manufacturing, 18% in transportation, communication and storage, and the balance in trade, finance and other services. Despite this diversity, however, there remains a problem in employment which results from the seasonal nature of woods operations and the grain trade, a factor for which there is no simple solution.

POPULATION

Most of the population of the Lakehead Region is in Thunder Bay district, concentrated about the Twin Cities. The population of Greater Fort William - Port Arthur alone totalled 71,191 at the 1951 Census, 45% of the population for the whole Region.

The population of the Lakehead Region has increased by ninefold from 1891 to 1951. The peak of growth occurred between 1901 and 1911, when the population increased by 132%. Growth has been steady since 1911, with an increase of 22.7% between the 1951 and 1941 Census, compared to 21.4% for the Province. Population increase in the Region as a whole has roughly paralleled the growth of the Lakehead cities. The combined population of Port Arthur and Fort William increased by 305% from 1901 to 1911. Until 1921, the rate of increase was slightly larger than that of the Region as a whole, and from 1921 to the present, slightly smaller.

Growth of the James Bay Region has been less steady. Between 1911 and 1921, the population decreased by 39%. The 1931 and 1941 Census showed increases of 60% and 142% respectively but from 1941 to 1951 there was a decline of slightly less than 1%. Apart from the mining camps, there are no population nuclei in the James Bay Region. Red Lake, with a population of 1,100, is the largest centre.

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Increase 1941 - 51 %</u>	<u>Density: Birth Rate</u>	
					<u>Pop. per Sq. Mi.</u>	<u>Per 1,000 Population</u>
Kenora (excl. Patricia portion)	-	-	29,629	24.7	-	27.3
James Bay	-	-	9,583	0.3	-	37.4
Kenora	16,393	22,819	39,212	17.5	0.26	29.8
Rainy River	9,386	12,746	22,132	15.7	3.04	30.4
Thunder Bay	<u>74,153</u>	<u>31,214</u>	<u>105,367</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>2.01</u>	<u>26.5</u>
TOTAL	<u>99,932</u>	<u>66,779</u>	<u>166,711</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>27.8</u>

Source: D.B.S.
Vital Statistics Branch, Ontario.

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OVER 2,000 - LAKEHEAD REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Intercensal Increase</u>
		<u>%</u>
<u>Kenora</u>		
Dryden	2,627	60.1
Kinora	8,695	12.3
Sionn Lookout	2,364	34.6
<u>Rainy River</u>		
Atikokan I.D.	2,821	(Created 1945)
Fort Frances	8,038	36.3
<u>Thunder Bay</u>		
Neebing	3,509	39.6
Shermiah	3,044	20.7
Fort William	34,947	14.3
Port Arthur	21,161	27.6
Geraldton	3,227	8.3

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa.

TABLE IC - POPULATION BY ORIGIN - LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

- 1951 -

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Kenora (including Patricia Portion)</u>	<u>Rainy River</u>	<u>Thunder Bay</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Proportion of Total %</u>
British Isles	16,044	10,950	48,120	75,114	45.1
Ukrainian	2,638	1,971	11,004	15,613	9.3
French	3,046	2,382	8,759	14,187	8.5
Native Indian and Eskimo	7,716	1,183	2,827	11,726	7.0
Finnish	614	451	9,922	10,987	6.6
Scandinavian	3,264	2,294	5,177	10,735	6.4
Other	5,890	2,901	19,558	28,349	17.0
Total	<u>39,212</u>	<u>22,132</u>	<u>105,367</u>	<u>166,711</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa.

Forty-five per cent. of the combined populations of the Lakehead and James Bay Regions is of British Isles origin, and a slightly larger proportion is of other European nationalities, particularly Ukrainian and French. Nearly one-third of the native Indians and Eskimos in the Province are in the Lakehead and James Bay Regions mostly in Kenora district. This group accounts for 7% of the population in the Region. During the last decade, the British portion has increased 2% and the proportions of other major groups have changed by less than 1%.

FORESTRY

The Lakehead and the James Bay Regions are the largest in Ontario. If the 77,897 square miles of the Lakehead are added to James Bay's 135,071 square miles, the total area, 212,967 square miles, covers 58.6% of the Province's land area. Most of this land is forested, but its value cannot be accurately assessed until the Forest Resources Inventory Reports of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forest for Fort Frances, Kenora, and Sioux Lookout are published. These correspond roughly to the political districts of Rainy River, Kenora, and the northern part of Thunder Bay. The Forestry Reports cover very little of James Bay Region, perhaps because of its inaccessibility. The published Reports deal with the Port Arthur forestry district (16,893 square miles), Geraldton (12,320 square miles), and White River (6,800 square miles). About one-half of the White River forestry district is in Thunder Bay, the rest being in Algoma. Altogether, these three Reports deal with about 40% of the Lakehead.

The 1951 census lists 9,356 (nearly all in Thunder Bay) forestry workers, or 40% of Ontario's 23,030. This was 14.8% of the Lakehead's labour force, a considerable fraction compared with manufacturing which employs 20.2%. However, the employment in forestry or logging is extremely variable. In January 1953, the employment index for Ontario (no forestry index for the Region is available) was 195.2, but only 148.8 for July, a drop of 25%, whereas manufacturing employment in the Lakehead rarely fluctuates more than 11% in a year. As a result, only 63% of the Region's labour force worked 50 weeks or more in 1951, the lowest percentage of any Region except Highlands and Lake Erie. For Ontario as a whole, the figure was 74.1%. It should also be remembered that logging operations provide raw materials for most of the Region's manufacturing.

Most of land is Crown property (i.e. owned by the Provincial Government). In the White River forestry district 89% and in the Port Arthur forestry district 92% (including land grants to the old Grand Trunk Pacific Railway) of the total area is Crown land. The Geraldton forestry district is 99% Crown land.

There is no overcutting of any species in the forestry districts for which there are published reports. Spruce in the Port Arthur forestry district receives the most attention -- 49.6 million cubic feet are cut each year out of a total allowance of 52.3 million cubic feet. For all conifers in this district the rate of cutting is 75% of the annual allowance. This is for Crown lands only as figures are not yet available from owners of patented (i.e. privately owned) lands. The total cut for all species is 80.5 million cubic feet compared to the allowable cut of 209.5 million cubic feet. Hardwoods (white birch, poplar) are virtually untouched -- only 4% of the 99.2 million cubic foot allowance is being used. This is true also in the Geraldton forestry district in which approximately one-half of the conifer allowance is utilized (41.5 million cubic feet out of 87.9 million cubic feet), but only 6% of the hardwood allowance (4.3 million cubic feet out of 72.8).

The White River district continues this pattern. Although hardwoods make up about half of the forests, they are not used in any quantity for pulp because better and cheaper paper can be made from the conifers; consequently these relatively undesirable trees gradually become more common and hence even more undesirable.

MINING

The value of mineral products from the Lakehead and James Bay Regions was \$30,939,680 in 1951, 7 per cent. of Ontario's total or 8.1 per cent. of all metal mining. This considerable total is dwarfed however, by mining operations in the Nickel Range 56.8 per cent. of all mining) or the Clay Belt areas (17.9 per cent.).

The most interesting mining development in the Region is that of Steep Rock Iron Mines in Rainy River district about 140 miles west of Fort William. This is the largest producer of iron ore in Canada, its 1952 production of 1,427,274 tons being 52.5 per cent. of Ontario's iron mining and 27.4 per cent of Canada's.

ONTARIO IRON ORE

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Steep Rock Mines	1,484,996 Tons	1,427,276 Tons
Algoma Ore Properties	1,356,582 Tons	1,286,612 Tons
Marmoraton Mining	-	3,602 Tons
TOTAL	<u>2,841,578 Tons</u>	<u>2,717,490 Tons</u>

The mining of iron ore in the Region began in 1907 at Atikokan, a few miles from the present mine. The ore was magnetite but, unfortunately, contained large quantities of sulphur which is expensive to remove. A blast furnace was built at Port Arthur to use the ore. It smelted the 96,000 tons of ore mined in the period 1907-1911, after which the whole operation was abandoned.

Hematite ore (which is 60 per cent. iron) containing very little sulphur was discovered at the bottom of Steep Rock Lake about 15 years ago. The company spent several years (and about \$11 million, partly privately raised, partly American government funds) damming the lake, removing water and clay, before it could make its first shipment late in 1944. This was from the famous Errington open pit which is now being converted to an underground mine. A similar drainage and dredging programme was used to open the new Hogarth open pit mine. This mine, officially opened September 2, 1953, is expected to produce a greater tonnage than the Errington open pit by 1955 while the Errington underground mine will dig 500,000 - 750,000 tons of ore a year. The Company has recently leased part of its property to the Caland Ore Company (a subsidiary of Inland Steel Company of Chicago) which will spend more than \$25 million over the next five years to develop an underground mine. Total production in this area may exceed the present Canadian production by 1960, if the demand continues to rise and financing permits.

Gold in 1951 was valued at \$17,914,800 or 58 per cent of the Region's mineral production. The Red Lake and Pickle Lake areas of James Bay Region provide about two-thirds of the gold while Thunder Bay District accounted for the rest. Although gold was discovered at Red Lake in 1897, and at Little Long Lac in 1908, no 'rush' developed to those areas until the 1930's, perhaps because of their isolation. The production of gold (486,692 ounces in 1951, 441,816 ounces in 1952) was 17.6 per cent. of the Provincial total. The James Bay Region has had a total of 17 producing gold mines of which only seven (Campbell Red Lake, Cochenour-Willans, Madsen Red Lake, Mackenzie Red Lake, New Dickenson, Pickle Crow, Starrett Olsen) were operating in October, 1953. There have been 226 other mines (mostly gold) in the district, some of which sunk shafts, others made drilling tests, while no information is available from a few. Nearly all had their head offices in Toronto.

Gold mining in the Thunder Bay areas of Little Long Lac, Beardmore, and Sturgeon River follows a similar pattern. Only four of the ten producing gold mines are now in operation. These are: Leitch with about 120 employees, Little Long Lac with about 190, MacLeod-Cochshutt 270, and Theresa Mines. There have been eighty other mines which did not reach the production stage.

There were 3,262 miners in the Regions in 1951, but only 2,899 in 1952. About one-third of these were in the iron mines (692 employees in 1952), most of the remainder in gold. The Lakehead mine employment index for October, 1953 (1949 = 100) was 108.2. The expansion of iron mining has done little to check this trend, as great tonnages of ore are moved with very little labour. Mining wages and salaries averaged \$80.22 per week in the same month -- the highest of any of the mining Regions. James Bay Region on the other hand, has a lower index (73.3), and wages and salaries were lower (\$65.31) - slightly below the provincial average. It must be remembered also that gold mining is almost the only industry in the James Bay Region.

One of the earliest mineral discoveries in Ontario was of silver near Port Arthur about 1847. Various discoveries in the 1850's and 1860's turned up high grade silver deposits. One of the best deposits was on Silver Islet, an island on Lake Superior near Thunder Cape, which was worked between 1869 and 1884. The extreme lowness and small size (about 90 feet by 90 feet) of this island made the mine subject to flooding especially during the fierce winter storms. At present, the only silver mined comes as a by-product from the gold mines.

Other minerals found are sand and gravel, granite and peat moss used for horticultural purposes, bedding litter for animals, and fertilizer. These are quarried largely in Thunder Bay or Rainy River. Discoveries have been made of nickel-copper ore at Emo near Fort Frances and at Werner Lake on the Manitoba border.

TABLE II - MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE LAKEHEAD
AND JAMES BAY REGIONS
- 1951 -

	-----Lakehead Region-----				James Bay Region
	Kenora*	Rainy River	Thunder Bay	Total	
Employers	3	2	13	18	15
Employees	4	572	1,023	1,599	1,663
Products	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Metallic					
Gold			5,050.5	5,050.5	12,864.0
Silver			8.7	8.7	46.3
Iron Ore		11,970.2		11,970.2	
Non Metallic					
Peat		52.8		52.8	
Structural Materials					
Granite & trap	2.3		706.4	708.6	
Sand and gravel	11.8		102.7	114.5	
Brick and tile			117.3	117.3	
TOTAL	<u>14.1</u>	<u>12,023.0</u>	<u>5,985.6</u>	<u>18,022.6</u>	<u>12,910.3</u>

* Excluding Patricia.

Figures have been rounded and do not necessarily add to the totals shown.

Source: B. S. R., Ontario.

MANUFACTURING

The Lakehead and Thunder Bay District in particular is the most important pulp and paper producing Region in Ontario. It has three of the Province's nine pulp mills, eight of the nineteen pulp and paper mills, and about two-fifths of the employees.

Of the 10,280 employed in manufacturing (1950 figures) approximately 7,000 work in the office or mills of the eleven plants. Provincial production of newsprint in 1951 was 1,285,925 tons and of wood-pulp made for sale was 866,348 tons. The estimated annual capacity of Lakehead paper mills in 1952 (comparisons of this sort between two years are not strictly accurate, but capacity did not change much in that period) was about 540,000 tons, or 40% of all Ontario's production. Similarly, these plants produced about 50 per cent of the wood-pulp for all purposes.

The three pulp mills are all in Thunder Bay District, on or near Lake Superior. These plants are: The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company (St. Lawrence Corporation) mill at Nipigon, with about 630 employees, which manufactures about 18,000 tons of groundwood pulp* per year; The Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited at Marathon, with about 760 employees, producing 300 tons of bleached sulphate a day, and the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company at Terrace Bay, with about 600 employees and a capacity of 330 tons of bleached sulphate a day.

The St. Lawrence Corporation mill at Red Rock with about 485 employees has an annual capacity of 80,000 tons of kraft board, 9,000 tons of groundwood and 9,000 tons of unbleached sulphate pulp. Current expansion at an estimated cost of \$22 million will raise kraft board capacity to 150,000 tons, and provide 60,000 tons of newsprint.

The Dryden Paper Company at Dryden, Kenora district, also manufactures kraft pulp (15,000 tons), kraft wrapping paper (30,000 tons), and sheathing paper (15,000 tons). It employs about 450. The Company is expanding its capacity to about 80,000 tons of pulp and paper, compared with the present 60,000 tons.

The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company has two large mills at Fort Frances (Rainy River), and Kenora (district of Kenora). The Fort Frances plant, with some 820 employees, has a capacity of 335 tons of newsprint daily, while the Kenora plant, which hires about 750, turns out 300 tons of groundwood pulp, 90 tons of sulphite pulp, and 365 tons of newsprint each working day.

The Region's four remaining paper mills are all in the twin cities. The Abitibi Power & Paper Company operates two plants in Port Arthur. Its newsprint plant, employing about 650, has a yearly capacity of 110,600 tons. The book paper mill operated by Abitibi's subsidiary, Provincial Paper Company, has in the neighborhood of 600 employees. Its daily capacity is about 150 tons of book and writing paper.

* Groundwood, or mechanical pulp, is simply wood turned into pulp by a grinding process. Sulphite pulp is made from resinous wood such as spruce which is cooked under pressure with a solution of calcium bisulphite. It is used for writing and good grade printing papers. Newsprint is largely groundwood pulp with some sulphite added to increase its strength. Kraft is a strong wrapping paper--quite often brown--which appears in a variety of forms such as that used to wrap groceries, cement or sugar bags. Kraft pulp is a chemical pulp made by cooking wood chips with a solution of sodium sulphate and caustic soda. While actual production is not equal to capacity, Canadian paper mills operated at 98.9% of capacity in 1952. The number of working days in a year varies from 307 to 310.

The Abitibi Company has a smaller newsprint mill at Fort William. Its 300 employees help in producing 63,000 tons of newsprint annually.

The Great Lakes Paper Company has the largest Regional annual newsprint capacity, 155,000 tons, and a large capacity of unbleached sulphite pulp, 60,000 tons. It is also the largest employer, with some 975 in the mill.

General manufacturing statistics are given in the table below. The gross value of production ranks tenth among all the Regions and second among northern Ontario's. (Sudbury's production is slightly greater). The Region's manufacturing employees make up 1.8% of the Provincial total, and receive 2% of the wages and salaries. They produce 2.6% of the value of all manufactured goods. Average weekly manufacturing wages and salaries of \$67.17 for October, 1953, are slightly above the Provincial average of \$62.58, and are exceeded by four other Regions. The twin cities have 53% of the Region's manufacturing employees, and 44% of its value of production.

TABLE III - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS - 1950

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production</u>
			\$
Kenora	87	1,900	39,335,846
Rainy River	55	962	16,420,543
Thunder Bay	244	7,418	121,432,630
TOTAL	<u>386</u>	<u>10,280</u>	<u>177,189,019</u>
Fort William	50	3,046	45,208,699
Port Arthur	54	2,448	32,691,155
TOTAL	<u>104</u>	<u>5,493</u>	<u>77,899,854</u>

Source: D. B. S., Ottawa.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company's plant was opened before 1914, as the title suggests, to build railway cars, but it closed down during the early 1920's when the railway boom ended. During the war, the plant built Hurricane fighters and Curtiss dive bombers. The hectic expansion of production required a labour force of 5,000 to 6,000. When the war ended, the Company began to make buses. It was the first in the country to build them, and employs about 700 at the present time.

There are several smaller, but important, manufacturers in the city, including the Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping Company (pine and spruce lumber), Canada Iron Foundries Limited (car wheels, iron castings, pipe, boilers), Ogilvie Flour Mills Limited, and the Day Company of Canada (air and dust control equipment). There are also several machine shops and a plant producing vegetable oils.

Port Arthur, like its twin, has industries other than pulp and paper. The largest employer (about 800) is the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, a subsidiary of Canada Steamship Lines, which builds boilers, pulp and paper machinery, etc. in addition to its ship repair business. There is also a firm which manufactures wood preservatives and several sawmills.

The only other large plant in the Region is the Lake of the Woods Milling Company flour mill at Keewatin, with about 300 employees. There are also a large number of sawmills in the Region, most of which are small and many are part time operations.

AGRICULTURE

Only 3.4% of Ontario's agricultural land is situated in the enormous area of the Lakehead and James Bay Regions, which comprises 59% of the Province. In the 1951 Census, one-half of one per cent of the total area was occupied farm land. Of this, 27% was improved land, compared to 61% average for the Province. There are 3,785 farms in the three districts of Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay, most of them in the Thunder Bay district. Five per cent of the total labor force is engaged in agriculture.

The whole of the Lakehead and James Bay Regions is underlain by the Precambrian rocks of the Canadian Shield. The area slopes slightly to the north so that the highest part and the water divide is near its southern margin, where the general elevation is about 1,500 feet.

Most of the Lakehead Region is sandy upland cut by lakes and rivers. There are a few pockets of reasonably good agricultural land. These are in the low land around the lakehead cities and around Upsala to the northwest, in the clay plain between Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, and in deposits of deep silt and clay extending north of Dryden. Mixed farming is carried on in these limited areas.

The main agricultural activity in the Thunder Bay district is the production of whole milk for the lakehead fluid milk market. Some cream, sour and sweet is produced in the outer circle of the district, too far away for the transport of whole milk. The two lakehead cities and mining and pulp and paper towns near the limited agricultural area of the Thunder Bay district consume all the locally produced milk, eggs, dressed poultry, vegetables and small fruits. In addition, food must be imported from Western and Eastern Canada.

TABLE IVA - FARM LAND
IN THE LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Occupied Farm Land</u>	<u>Proportion Farm Land of Total Area</u> %	<u>Improved Farm Land</u>	<u>Proportion Improved of Farm Land</u> %
Kenora, including Patricia Portion	117,420	0.1	28,226	24.0
Rainy River	312,699	6.7	90,294	28.9
Thunder Bay	278,156	0.8	75,595	27.2
LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS	708,275	0.5	194,115	27.4

Source of original figures: D.B.S., Ottawa

In the Rainy River clay plain, the climate is similar to that on the prairies rather than in the rest of northern Ontario, and therefore conducive to agriculture. Leguminous crops grow exceptionally well. As a result, alfalfa both for hay and seed is an important crop, replacing corn for livestock feed. Canning peas have also been a remunerative cash crop. A canning factory at Emo took the peas grown in the district until it was brought out. Pea growing is now on a limited scale. Grass seeds of high quality, including alfalfa, alsike, red clover and timothy are marketed from the area.

In the vicinity of Kenora, market gardening and small fruit farming is carried on. The agricultural centre is Dryden. Some livestock and surplus grain and flax is marketed in Winnipeg.

The James Bay Region falls into three roughly equal areas - uplands to the south west with drift deeper than further north, central plains of loamy clay, sand and boulders with intervening bogs, and, following the coastline of Hudson Bay and James Bay, a low, flat, thinly covered area. The terrain and the climate in the Region make agriculture unfeasible, and all food for the community of Red Lake and the Hudson Bay Company posts on James Bay is flown in from the south.

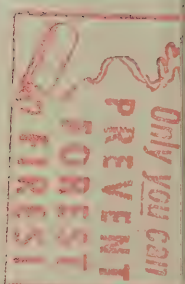
TABLE IVB - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

- 1952 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Kenora (including Patricia Portion)	Rainy River	Thunder Bay	Lakehead & Regions as James Bay Regions	a % of Province %
<u>Livestock on hand</u>					
Cattle	461.8	1,605.8	1,733.4	3,801.0	0.8
Sheep & Lambs	5.0	171.2	21.6	197.8	1.8
<u>Field Crops</u>					
All Field Crops	492.3	1,469.5	2,435.5	4,397.3	1.3
Wheat	19.9	44.4	29.1	93.4	0.2
Oats	87.8	179.9	216.5	484.2	0.9
Barley	17.3	80.3	37.3	134.9	1.5
Flax	9.7	222.7	0.3	232.7	8.5
Potatoes	84.1	123.3	505.5	712.9	2.5
Field Roots	5.8	4.4	47.8	58.0	1.7
Hay	245.6	788.1	1,560.5	2,594.2	2.8
<u>Poultry on hand</u>					
Total poultry on hand	30.7	62.7	139.9	233.3	1.1

Source: Ontario Dept. of Agriculture



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Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer

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ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 5,000
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 CENSUS)

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. <u>Metropolitan</u>			
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23)	Midland	7,206 (6)
Toronto Proper	675,754 (1)	TOTAL	270,499 (11)
Brampton	8,389 (39)	10. <u>Kawartha Lakes</u>	
Oakville	6,910 (68)	Oshawa	41,545 (55)
Newmarket	5,356 (33)	Peterborough	38,272 (51)
TOTAL	1,270,281 (26)	Lindsay	9,603 (14)
2. <u>Burlington</u>		Cobourg	7,470 (25)
Hamilton	208,321 (22)	Whitby	7,267 (23)
Brantford	36,727 (15)	Port Hope	6,548 (30)
Dundas	6,846 (30)	Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
Burlington	6,017 (58)	TOTAL	238,601 (22)
Paris	5,249 (13)	11. <u>Quinte</u>	
TOTAL	344,957 (29)	Kingston	33,459 (11)
3. <u>Niagara</u>		Belleville	19,519 (24)
St. Catharines	37,984 (25)	Trenton	10,085 (21)
Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)	TOTAL	178,500 (17)
Welland	15,382 (23)	12. <u>Upper St. Lawrence</u>	
Port Colborne	8,275 (18)	Cornwall	16,899 (20)
Fort Erie	7,572 (15)	Brockville	12,301 (8)
Thorold	6,397 (21)	TOTAL	137,854 (8)
TOTAL	212,599 (34)	13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u>	
4. <u>Lake Erie</u>		Ottawa	202,045 (18)
Simcoe	7,269 (2)	Eastview	13,799 (73)
TOTAL	66,846 (16)	Pembroke	12,704 (14)
5. <u>Upper Thames River</u>		Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
London	95,343 (22)	Renfrew	7,360 (34)
St. Thomas	18,173 (6)	Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
Woodstock	15,544 (25)	Perth	5,034 (13)
Ingersoll	6,524 (13)	TOTAL	387,807 (16)
Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)	14. <u>Highlands</u>	
TOTAL	276,475 (23)	North Bay	17,944 (15)
6. <u>Border</u>		Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
Windsor	120,049 (14)	TOTAL	110,271 (8)
Chatham	21,218 (22)	15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	
Riverside	9,214 (88)	Timmins	27,743 (-4)
Wallaceburg	7,688 (54)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000
Leamington	6,950 (19)	TOTAL	133,866 (2)
TOTAL	296,278 (23)	16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	
7. <u>St. Clair River</u>		Sudbury	42,410 (32)
Sarnia	34,697 (85)	TOTAL	120,804 (32)
TOTAL	74,960 (32)	17. <u>Sault</u>	
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u>		Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
Kitchener	44,867 (26)	TOTAL	54,496 (24)
Guelph	27,386 (18)	18. <u>Lakehead</u>	
Galt	19,207 (25)	Fort William	34,947 (14)
Stratford	18,785 (10)	Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
Waterloo	11,991 (33)	Kenora	8,695 (12)
Preston	7,619 (14)	Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
TOTAL	245,637 (18)	TOTAL	157,128 (23)
9. <u>Blue Water</u>		19. <u>James Bay</u>	
Owen Sound	16,423 (17)	TOTAL	9,583 (-0)
Barrie	12,514 (29)	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542 (21)
Orillia	12,110 (24)	*Estimate	
Collingwood	7,413 (18)		

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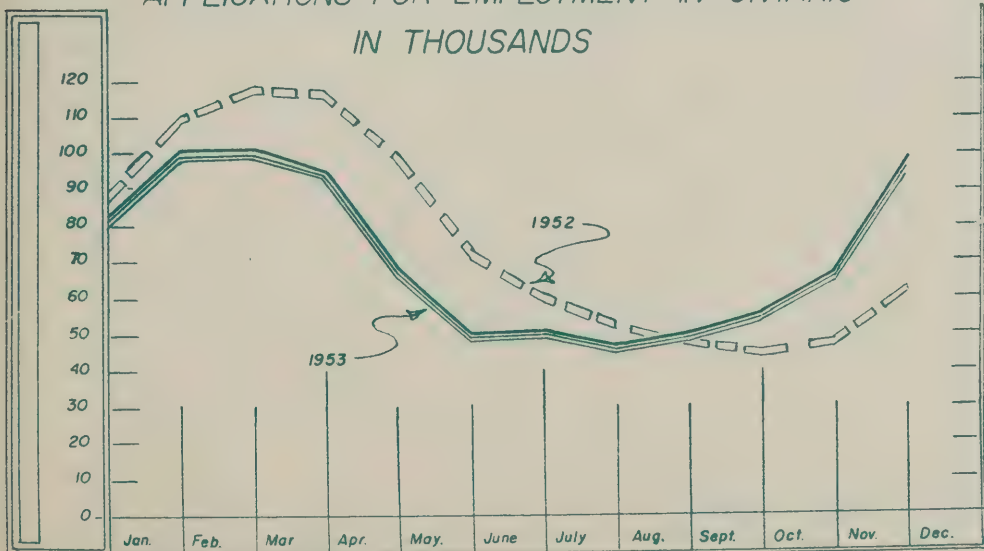
SUMMARY

The current unemployment situation in Ontario appears to be chiefly the result of seasonal factors combined with marketing difficulties in the textile and the heavy iron and steel industries; consequently the impact of unemployment has been more severe in centres where one or both of these industries is a substantial employer, such as Hamilton and Brantford. There are, however, a number of industries throughout the Province affected by a seasonal employment pattern and which have contributed to the increase in unemployed. In the woods ideal fall weather meant an earlier completion of cutting operations with the resulting decline in employment. In the leather and shoe industries and some apparel companies start-time work persists, but increasing activity is expected in preparation for spring season. In Hamilton, Brantford and the Niagara peninsula several foundries and heavy metal products manufacturers report lay-offs and closings. Textile mills in Brantford, Hamilton, Renfrew, Trenton and Cornwall report lay-offs.

Severe weather conditions limited construction projects, but the outlook is more encouraging. The value of contracts awarded in the final quarters of last year reached \$25.6 million, an increase of 13% over the previous year. As the weather moderates these projects will provide additional employment.

In the transportation industry employment has been maintained at a high level. In Windsor approximately a thousand workers were recalled earlier than the usual date, and in St. Catharines an auto parts plant has resumed production. The aircraft and diesel locomotive industries are operating at full production.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO IN THOUSANDS



INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE	SAME MONTH	CURRENT PREVIOUS
				1953/52 + or - %	1953/52 + or - %	MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	116.3	+ 2.8	+ 0.4	- 0.7
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	158.6	n.a.	+ 5.2	- 0.5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Oct.	254.6	+ 7.9	+ 2.6	- 0.7
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Oct.	267.8	+ 8.2	+ 2.8	- 0.4
Durable Goods	Index	Oct.	322.3	+ 11.6	+ 3.7	n.c.
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Oct.	233.0	+ 5.2	+ 2.1	- 0.8
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	254.6	+ 14.0	+ 12.9	- 4.0
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	324.5	+ 13.2	+ 8.9	- 8.5
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Nov.	25.4	+ 2.0	+ 11.4	+ 2.4
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Oct.	35.9	+ 14.6	- 13.8	+ 2.5
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Oct.	524.9	+ 24.7	+ 17.4	+ 2.1
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	431.2	- 0.3	- 6.9	- 15.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Nov.	1,915	+ 4.7	+ 2.9	- 0.2
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Dec.	183.4	- 4.8	- 10.4	- 10.3
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	115.8	- 0.8	n.c.	- 0.3
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Nov.	218.8	- 2.4	- 1.2	- 0.9
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Nov.	253.0	- 8.1	- 7.3	- 4.6
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Nov.	383.1	+ 5.5	+ 1.3	- 7.7
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Nov.	65.9	+ 5.3	+ 1.0	- 10.1
Department Stores	\$ Million	Nov.	39.0	+ 2.6	+ 5.2	+ 23.7
	\$ Million	Dec.	48.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.8	+ 24.1
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Nov.	18.1	+ 6.6	+ 10.4	- 13.9
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Nov.	13.4	+ 10.3	+ 14.7	- 14.1
Furniture	\$ Million	Nov.	6.4	+ 5.4	- 3.2	- 9.5
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Nov.	13.0	+ 19.2	+ 11.2	+ 0.3
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Nov.	12.5	+ 28.1	- 17.4	- 14.6
Financed	('000)	Nov.	5.3	+ 16.1	+ 5.3	- 10.6
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Dec.	66.9	+ 16.4	+ 47.7	- 3.3
Residential	\$ Million	Dec.	34.2	+ 46.6	+ 115.1	- 9.0
Business	\$ Million	Dec.	18.3	+ 13.4	+ 1.1	- 4.2
Industrial	\$ Million	Dec.	12.8	+ 17.9	+ 172.3	+ 132.7
Engineering	\$ Million	Dec.	3.1	- 17.8	- 53.0	- 55.1
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Oct.	3,898	+ 29.7	+ 7.1	+ 9.3
Completions	No.	Oct.	4,078	+ 25.4	+ 9.6	+ 40.8
Non-Residential Building Mat- erials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	123.7	+ 1.0	- 0.4	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	122.5	- 0.8	- 1.4	- 0.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Nov.	5,607	+13.4	+ 14.8	+ 13.8
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Nov.	80.7	+ 12.2	+ 15.9	+ 22.1
Industrial Stock	Index	Dec.	311.7	- 3.5	- 2.2	+ 0.7

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except

- (1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks; as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

n.c. - no significant change.

n. a. - not available.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Regions	Applications as of Dec. 4/52	Applications as of Dec. 10/53	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	12,329	21,723	+ 76.2
2. Burlington	6,988	11,982	+ 17.1
3. Niagara	4,668	8,288	+ 77.5
4. Lake Erie	441	738	+ 67.3
5. Upper Thames	3,097	4,264	+ 37.7
6. Border	6,071	8,110	+ 33.6
7. St. Clair River	829	1,366	+ 16.5
8. Upper Grand River	2,064	3,831	+ 85.6
9. Blue Water	3,280	4,649	+ 41.7
10. Kawartha	3,647	5,542	+ 52.0
11. Quinte	2,318	4,022	+ 73.5
12. Upper St. Lawrence	1,973	2,922	+ 48.1
13. Ottawa Valley	4,371	6,222	+ 42.3
14. Highlands	2,048	3,196	+ 56.1
15. Clay Belt	2,092	3,324	+ 58.9
16. Nickel Range	1,516	2,202	+ 45.3
17. Sault	611	2,235	+365.8
18. Lakehead	4,290	4,611	+ 7.5
ONTARIO	<u>62,633</u>	<u>99,227</u>	<u>+ 58.4</u>

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 = 100)

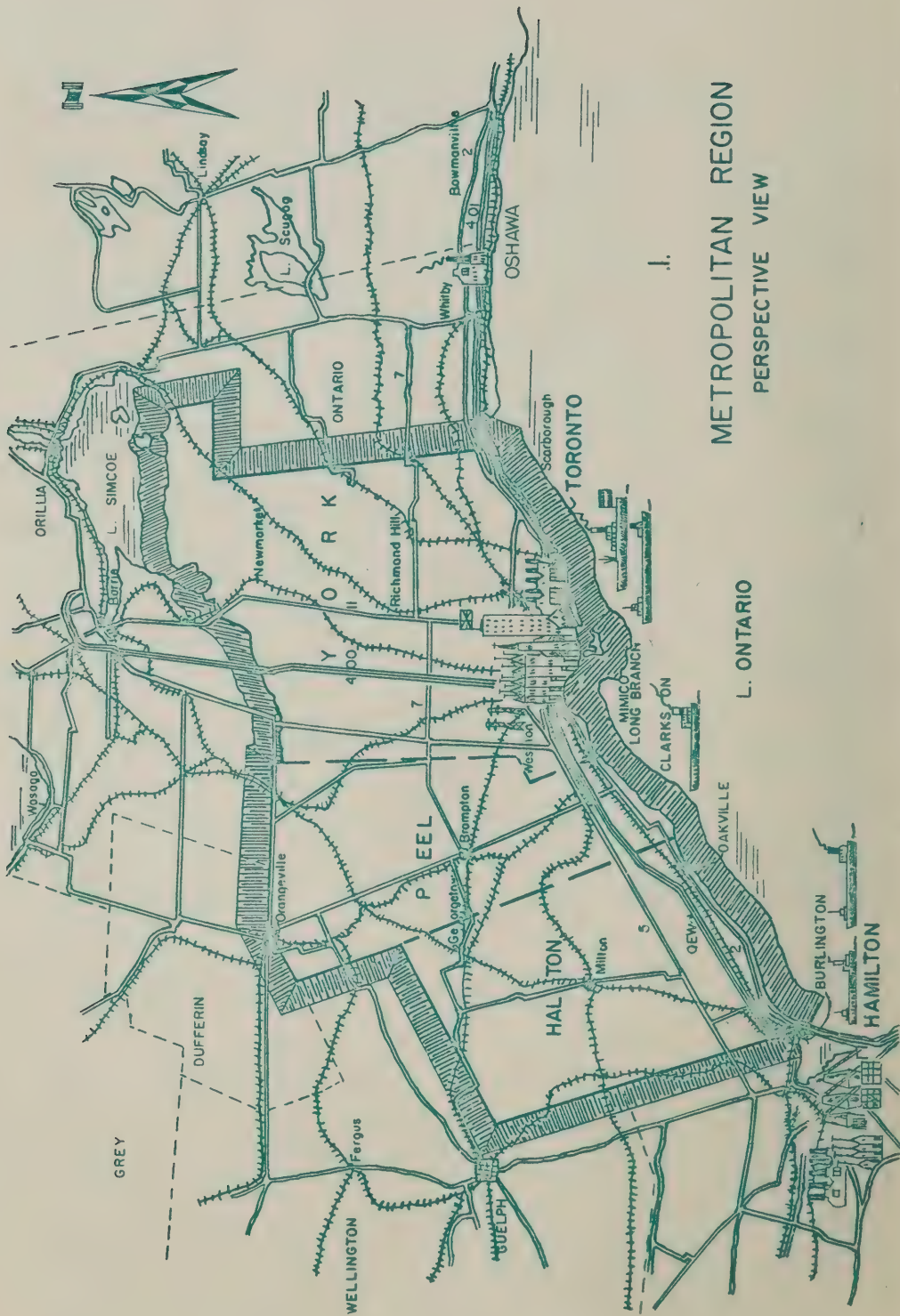
Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Nov./53 Nov./52		Nov./53 Nov./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+	-	+	-	
				%		%		
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Nov. 1/52	116.6			157.9		60.85
		Oct. 1/53	122.9			174.3		63.66
		Nov. 1/53	123.7	+	6.1	175.1	+ 10.9	63.56
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Nov. 1/52	106.0			139.4		62.84
		Oct. 1/53	104.9			139.1		63.02
		Nov. 1/53	102.3	-	3.5	137.2	- 1.6	63.76
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Nov. 1/52	119.9			161.7		66.70
		Oct. 1/53	121.2			161.5		65.94
		Nov. 1/53	116.4	-	2.9	155.9	- 3.6	66.24
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Nov. 1/52	104.3			133.8		48.18
		Oct. 1/53	112.4			164.0		54.83
		Nov. 1/53	104.7	+	0.4	136.0	+ 1.6	48.82
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Nov. 1/52	111.0			147.9		55.06
		Oct. 1/53	112.7			153.7		56.28
		Nov. 1/53	114.1	+	2.8	155.9	+ 5.4	56.41
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Nov. 1/52	106.1			132.3		63.21
		Oct. 1/53	111.1			146.6		67.08
		Nov. 1/53	103.3	-	2.6	137.8	+ 4.2	67.79
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Nov. 1/52	112.5			159.1		69.36
		Oct. 1/53	113.7			171.5		75.71
		Nov. 1/53	112.7	+	0.2	174.0	+ 9.4	77.46
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Nov. 1/52	102.6			136.3		53.91
		Oct. 1/53	104.1	+	1.0	142.0		55.30
		Nov. 1/53	103.6			141.7	+ 4.0	55.45
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Nov. 1/52	100.9			136.9		48.26
		Oct. 1/53	107.7			148.0		48.84
		Nov. 1/53	109.2	+	8.2	150.9	+ 10.2	49.09
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Nov. 1/52	121.3			160.2		63.05
		Oct. 1/53	126.1			168.2		63.41
		Nov. 1/53	121.1	-	1.2	161.1	+ 0.6	63.24
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Nov. 1/52	112.0			150.6		53.87
		Oct. 1/53	121.2			165.3		53.88
		Nov. 1/53	109.8	-	2.0	156.1	+ 3.7	56.18
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Nov. 1/52	102.2			132.5		54.72
		Oct. 1/53	109.7			145.0		55.81
		Nov. 1/53	110.7	+	8.3	145.4	+ 9.7	55.48

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Nov./53	Payrolls	Nov./53	Av. Weekly
				Nov./52 + or - %		Nov./52 + or - %	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Lan, Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Nov. 1/52	102.9		133.1		51.94
		Oct. 1/53	110.1		150.8		55.08
		Nov. 1/53	109.1	+ 6.0	150.2	+ 12.8	55.35
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal, Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Nov. 1/52	118.9		154.4		52.75
		Oct. 1/53	116.5		155.8		54.33
		Nov. 1/53	105.7	- 11.1	145.8	- 5.6	56.02
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Nov. 1/52	110.8		140.3		67.79
		Oct. 1/53	117.4		150.0		68.31
		Nov. 1/53	110.2	- 0.6	144.6	+ 3.1	70.11
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Nov. 1/52	122.1		162.7		72.99
		Oct. 1/53	130.6		175.3		75.20
		Nov. 1/53	123.9	+ 1.5	166.5	+ 2.3	75.26
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Nov. 1/52	126.8		158.6		67.39
		Oct. 1/53	137.2		174.5		67.62
		Nov. 1/53	131.1	+ 3.4	168.5	+ 6.2	68.32
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Nov. 1/52	125.2		157.9		66.62
		Oct. 1/53	130.3		165.6		67.17
		Nov. 1/53	127.2	+ 1.6	165.4	+ 4.7	68.70
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	Nov. 1/52	112.9		-		60.73
		Oct. 1/53	116.5		159.8		62.56
		Nov. 1/53	114.5	+ 1.4	157.6	-	62.80

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Nov. 1/52	135.4		187.9		63.24
		Oct. 1/53	142.3		191.6		63.25
		Nov. 1/53	144.8	+ 6.9	189.0	+ 0.6	61.31
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Nov. 1/52	101.1		123.4		63.90
		Oct. 1/53	66.1		82.0		63.01
		Nov. 1/53	65.3	- 35.4	81.0	- 34.4	63.12
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Nov. 1/52	152.4		191.7		74.06
		Oct. 1/53	151.5		200.5		77.03
		Nov. 1/53	158.8	+ 4.2	210.3	+ 9.7	77.08
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Nov. 1/52	108.0		156.1		79.54
		Oct. 1/53	127.8		185.1		79.44
		Nov. 1/53	128.1	+ 18.6	187.0	+ 19.8	80.02
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Nov. 1/52	99.0		139.3		75.17
		Oct. 1/53	108.2		162.9		80.22
		Nov. 1/53	108.9	+ 11.0	160.8	+ 15.4	78.70
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Nov. 1/52	75.6		91.2		64.32
		Oct. 1/53	73.3		89.7		65.31
		Nov. 1/53	75.0	- 0.8	93.1	+ 2.1	66.15
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Nov. 1/52	117.1		-		68.43
		Oct. 1/53	103.7		139.1		71.18
		Nov. 1/53	105.1	- 10.2	141.6	-	71.50



METROPOLITAN REGION PERSPECTIVE VIEW

1.

THE METROPOLITAN REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Metropolitan Region is made up of York, Peel and Halton Counties, with a land area of 1,714 square miles. It is the most densely population region in the Province, having an estimated population density of 786.99 per square mile.

The earliest white settlement in the region was a mission established by the Sulpician order at the Indian village of Tarantou. This was followed, some-time between 1720 and 1730, by a small trading post near the mouth of the Humber River. The post grew in importance until, in 1750, it was replaced by a fort, Fort Rouille, which was built three miles to the east, on a point of land overlooking the entrance to Toronto Bay. This fort, which had a garrison of one officer, two sergeants, five soldiers and a storekeeper, was burned in 1759 to prevent its capture by the English.

In 1783 a strip of land bordering the old fur-trading trail between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario was purchased from the Indians by the Governor, Lord Dorchester, who intended to re-open the route from the northwest which by-passed Michilimachinac, Detroit and Niagara, since the Treaty of Paris had awarded them to the Americans. As part of Dorchester's plan a town plot was surveyed at Toronto but nothing more was done about settling the district until ten years later.

In 1793 Governor Simcoe, disregarding the Dorchester plan, built a fort near the ruins of Fort Rouille and laid out a new town, forty acres in extent, on a level tract where the Don River empties into the Bay. Whereas the Dorchester scheme had contemplated a trading post, this new town, named York, was planned as the capital of Upper Canada. Here Governor Simcoe set up his government in part of the tent which he had bought at the sale of Captain Cook's effects before leaving England. The rest of the tent was occupied by the Simcoe household during the winter of 1793-4.

The new capital grew slowly. In 1797 it contained twelve houses, and a census taken in 1805 showed a total of only 474 inhabitants. During the early years of its existence York was cordially detested by the United Empire Loyalist settlements in the colony, as the oligarchy controlling the little capital constantly schemed to extend its authority. However, by 1834 the town had outgrown its early boundaries and some of the characteristics which had rendered it obnoxious to the rest of the colony. In that year, with a population of 9,254, it was incorporated as a city under the name of Toronto.

The city's first mayor, W. L. Mackenzie, took an active part in Canadian politics until the collapse of the rebellion, which he led, in 1837. Although the rebellion was a fiasco, it did attract the attention of the British government to the unhealthy political situation in Canada and thus brought about much-needed reforms.

When the capital was moved to Kingston, after the Act of Union in 1840, Toronto suffered a depression which lasted until the return of the government nine years later. Shortly afterward, with the building of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad in 1851 and the signing of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States three years later, the prosperity of the city was assured.

METROPOLITAN AREA

"An Act to Provide for the Federation of the Municipalities in the Toronto Metropolitan Area for Certain Financial and other Purposes" was passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1953. Unification of common services in the area came into effect at the beginning of this year.

The Toronto Metropolitan Area thus created is composed of 13 municipalities: Toronto, East York, Etobicoke, Forest Hill, Leaside, Long Branch, Mimico, New Toronto, North York, Scarborough, Swansea, Weston and York. These are the sections of York County which have been most affected by a 24% increase in the population between 1941 and 1951. During this period, while the population of the city proper increased 1%, the population of the surrounding municipalities now forming part of the Metropolitan area increased 82%. These areas had become structurally part of the city, but had their own elected councils, their own schools and systems of local services. Housing development and provision of transportation, water, sanitation and school facilities were hampered by the lack of a central authority.

The Council set up under the Act consists of 24 members: the mayor, two senior controllers and the senior alderman from each of the nine wards of Toronto, and the mayor or reeve of each of the twelve outlying municipalities. The first chairman, F. G. Gardiner, was appointed by the Province. Subsequent chairmen are to be selected by the Council. A Metropolitan School Board of 22 members parallels the Metropolitan Council.

Although the local governments will retain their identity and continue to have a vital part in the provision of public services in the area, the metropolitan government will assume about a dozen functions which have outgrown local boundaries. It will be responsible for assessments, water supply, sewage, drainage, arterial roads, certain welfare services, public transportation, planning, financing and constructing new schools, payment of maintenance assistance grants to local school boards, and raising capital funds for its own requirements and those of the local municipalities, the Metropolitan School Board and the Toronto Transit Commission. It will share with the local governments broad powers with respect to housing, redevelopment, parks and recreation areas. Taxation revenue will be obtained from each municipality according to its proportionate share of rateable property.

POPULATION

The rate of population growth in the Metropolitan Region has been somewhat higher than that for the Province as a whole. During the period 1941-51 the population of the Metropolitan Region increased 26.2%, compared to an increase of 21.4% for Ontario. This increase has been due only in part to natural increase. A study of the age groups in the census reveals that the population has been substantially increased by immigration from other parts of the Province, Canada, and other countries. In the 35-44 age group, for example there were 196,000 people in 1951, but there were only 171,000 recorded in 1941 in the 25-34 age group. The migration of adults to the Region also meant an increase in the children entering the Region. There were eighty thousand in the 15-19 age group in 1951, but in 1941 only seventy thousand were recorded in the 5-9 group, for example.

The influx of people into the Metropolitan Region is reflected in the high proportion of the labour force to the total population. In Toronto 50.1% of the population is included in the labour force, the highest percentage among all the major Ontario centres.

The most important characteristic of the population in the Region is the concentration of urban population. Approximately 93% of the population was classed as urban in the 1951 census. Lower birth rates, a phenomenon typical of urban communities, is characteristic of the Metropolitan Region. The Region has the lowest birth rate of any in the Province, only 23.0 per thousand population in 1951. The average for the Province during the same period was 25.0.

Table IC shows the changes in the racial composition of the population during the last two decades. The increases in the Italian, Polish and Ukrainian populations during 1941-51 have been largely due to immigration from Europe.

TABLE IA - POPULATION STATISTICS
OF THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>1941 - 51</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Density:</u> <u>Pop. per</u> <u>Sq. Mi.</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u> <u>Per 1,000</u> <u>Population</u>
Halton	17,855	26,148	44,003	54.3	121.2	24.5
Peel	28,935	26,738	55,673	76.5	118.7	25.9
York	<u>42,106</u>	<u>1,134,516</u>	<u>1,176,622</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>1,334.0</u>	<u>22.8</u>
TOTAL	<u>88,896</u>	<u>1,187,402</u>	<u>1,276,298</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>744.6</u>	<u>23.0</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa
Vital Statistics, Ontario

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF
OVER 2,500 IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1951 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>1941 - 51</u> <u>%</u>
Acton	2,880	40
Aurora	3,358	23
Brampton	8,389	39
Georgetown	3,452	35
Metropolitan Toronto		
Etobicoke Township	53,779	183
Forest Hill	15,305	30
Leaside	16,233	163
Long Branch	8,727	69
Mimico	11,342	41
New Toronto	11,194	18
Scarborough Township	56,292	132
Swansea	8,072	16
Toronto	675,754	1
Weston	8,677	51
York Township	101,582	25
York East Township	64,616	55
York North Township	<u>85,897</u>	275
	1,117,470	26
Newmarket	5,356	33
Oakville	6,910	68
Port Credit	3,643	69

Source: Census of Canada, 1951

NB. Town of Burlington is included in Burlington Region

TABLE IC - POPULATION BY RACIAL ORIGINS
IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION

<u>Origin</u>		<u>1951</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1931</u>
British	No.	943,935	828,901	764,315
	%	74.0	81.9	83.8
French	No.	35,484	21,087	14,507
	%	2.8	2.1	1.6
German	No.	24,063	13,937	13,493
	%	1.9	1.4	1.5
Italian	No.	28,777	19,125	16,195
	%	2.2	1.9	1.8
Jewish	No.	59,589
	%	4.7		
Polish	No.	28,900	13,825	9,788
	%	2.2	1.4	1.1
Ukrainian	No.	30,862	12,395	5,195
	%	2.4	1.2	.5
Other and not Stated	No.	124,688	102,333	88,176
	%	9.8	10.1	9.7
TOTAL	No.	1,276,298	1,011,603	911,669
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source of original data: Census of Canada .. Not Available

TABLE ID - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY AGE GROUPS - 1951

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Metropolitan Region</u>	<u>Province Of Ontario</u>
	%	%
0 - 4	9.7	11.2
5 - 9	7.0	8.7
10 - 14	5.6	7.1
15 - 19	6.2	6.9
20 - 24	8.1	7.7
25 - 34	17.4	16.0
35 - 44	15.4	14.0
45 - 54	12.4	11.2
55 - 64	9.4	8.5
65 - 69	3.7	3.4
70 +	5.1	5.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Median Age in Years	32.7	30.3

Source of original data: Census of Canada, 1951

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Toronto is the commercial metropolis of Ontario and one of the two major financial centres of Canada. The wholesale trading orbit of the city encompasses the southern part of the Province. The importance and extent of this wholesale market is not generally recognized. Table IIA although computed from 1941 census data, shows clearly that the major proportion of the sales of various types of wholesale establishments in Ontario is made by Toronto firms. The pattern of sales to be revealed in the 1951 census is not expected to differ much from this, although sales will be substantially higher.

TABLE IIA - WHOLESALE TRADE

- 1941 -

	<u>ESTABLISHMENTS</u>		<u>TOTAL SALES</u> (Million Dollars)		Toronto Sales As a % of
	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Ontario</u> %
Wholesales proper	1,846	3,539	532.6	817.8	65
Manufacturers sales branches	301	548	356.9	478.6	75
Agents and brokers	488	654	171.2	207.6	82
Other operations	<u>152</u>	<u>1,503</u>	<u>75.3</u>	<u>240.7</u>	<u>31</u>
TOTAL TRADE	<u><u>2,787</u></u>	<u><u>6,244</u></u>	<u><u>1,136.0</u></u>	<u><u>1,744.7</u></u>	<u><u>65</u></u>

Source of original data: Census of Canada, 1941

In the realm of finance the influence of the Toronto money market extends throughout the nation and beyond its borders. Five of the eleven chartered banks have their head or chief offices in Toronto, and the chief offices of numerous insurance, trust, and loan companies are established in the city. Twenty of some fifty insurance companies operating in Canada have head offices in Toronto. Markets for both stocks and bonds have widened and developed steadily, with the result that Toronto now has more investment dealers than any other city in Canada. The three largest investment firms in Canada are located in Toronto -- A.E. Ames, Wood Gundy, and Dominion Securities. Finance, insurance, and real estate companies employed 5.8% of the total labour force in the Metropolitan Region, contrasted with other Ontario centres which employ between one and two per cent.

The volume of cheques traded in the clearing house is an indicator of the financial prowess of a city. In recent years the total value of cheques cashed in the Toronto clearing house has exceeded that of any other in the country, and accounts for more than one-quarter of the Canadian total.

The Toronto Stock Exchange, the pulse of the financial community, was established in 1852. Opened in a period when British capital was difficult to obtain, the exchange made possible the development of a Canadian money market. Since that time its volume of trading has increased until it has become one of the foremost in the world, and the largest with respect to mining shares. The number of stocks listed on the exchange, only 36 in 1861, reached a total of 1,040 with a listed value in excess of twenty billion dollars at the end of 1953. The Exchange reports that for the second time in its history, Toronto Stock Exchange figures eclipsed all other exchanges on the North American continent in share activity during 1953.

Another indicator of the financial importance of a city is the size and

TABLE IIB - CHEQUES CASHED THROUGH
CLEARING HOUSE CENTRES

(Million Dollars)

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Canada</u>
1939	8,759	10,174	13,618	31,617
1946	18,828	19,907	30,402	69,248
1951	29,185	32,272	47,047	112,185
1952	31,720	36,607	52,717	125,197
Eleven Months				
1953	30,924	38,653	53,801	129,630

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

distribution of personal income among the inhabitants. According to taxation statistics for 1950, issued by the Department of National Revenue, approximately 9,800 returns reporting more than \$10,000 taxable income were received in the Toronto district. This represents almost twenty per cent of the people reporting such incomes in Canada.

TRANSPORTATION

Toronto is the transport hub of Ontario. In volume of cargo handled the harbour ranks fourth in Canada. It has a depth of 25 feet, but could be dredged to admit all ships entering the St. Lawrence Seaway, which will have a maximum depth of 27 feet. Expansion of harbour facilities is now being considered to handle the increase in shipping expected after the completion of the Seaway. The harbour is open nine months of the year.

The city is also the division point for east-west rail traffic, with lines giving direct service to all parts of the country and linking with American railways. Although railways are vital to many Toronto industries the emphasis in recent years has been on increased highway construction. The result of this policy is a more adequate coverage by road than rail in southern Ontario. The Metropolitan Region is now served by dual highways from the east, the west, and the north. A trucking service on a daily schedule from Halifax to Vancouver with a change of carrier at Toronto was instituted during 1953. The airport at Malton, 13 miles from Toronto, is the focal point of air routes in Canada.

MANUFACTURING

The gross value of goods manufactured in the Toronto area in 1950 was 92.5% of the Metropolitan Region's total. In spite of suburban growth, 77% of the Region's production came from Toronto city. While the Toronto area overshadows all its neighbours in importance, it should not be forgotten that the gross value of production of Halton and Peel counties alone, \$133.2 million in 1950, was as great as or greater than that of many whole regions.

The Region's manufacturing labour force, 202,494 in 1950, was 35.7% of Ontario's and 17.1% of Canada's totals. In sharp contrast to the northern regions, only 70.4% of these employees were men. The provincial average was 76.7%. Average regional weekly manufacturing wages and salaries for November 1953 of \$63.56 are only slightly above the provincial average of \$62.80 and are exceeded by eight other regions.

Why has Toronto grown so large in this century? The city had already reached a fair size in late Victorian times. In 1901, the 218,504 people living in Toronto accounted for 10.0% of Ontario's and 4.1% of Canada's population. By 1951, the Greater Toronto population of 1,117,470 was 24.3% of Ontario's and 8.0% of Canada's totals. This percentage distribution of the population was reached by about 1931. It is not surprising that industrialists build in an area that offers them a minimum of 8% of all Canadian sales with very little shipping expense. (Montreal contains 9.9% of the Canadian people while New York has 8.4% of the American population). The market is proportionally larger for makers of producers' goods. Thus, an easy and obvious partial answer to the question above is that the city grew because it was already large. The sheer size of the market for all kinds of goods causes a movement towards it which automatically makes the market still larger.

What were the natural advantages of Toronto that made it the second largest city in Canada as early as 1871, before manufacturing was important? Nobody really knows why, although the city does seem to be favourably located for distribution of goods to and from the north, west and east parts of the Province. The presence of one of the few good harbours on the North shore of Lake Ontario certainly helped to concentrate trade that might otherwise have been spread among several towns. These slight advantages were increased when the railways used Toronto as a junction point after 1853.

The harbour is the fourth most important in Canada in terms of tonnage handled. Montreal, Vancouver, and Hamilton handle more freight. Toronto-Port Credit handled a total of 5,695,986 tons of freight in 1952. This consisted almost entirely of coal (mostly soft coal) or oil brought in from other provinces or countries. Very few goods were shipped out. Thus the harbour derives its importance largely from the presence of the city, with its voracious appetite for fuel, and not the other way around.

Until 1949, a large proportion of new manufacturers located in the Metropolitan area. This pattern has changed slightly since then as shown by the following table.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
New Industries	47	78	92	126
Greater Toronto	31	26	25	37
Other Ontario Areas	16	52	67	89

The following firms which have built or are building plants in Toronto are, perhaps typical of newcomers. These are: Canadian S.K.F. (Sweden, ball and roller bearings), Barber-Greene, (U.S.A., materials handling and road-building machinery), Exide Batteries (U.S.A.), Clyde Tube Forgings (U.K., pressure piping for petroleum, chemical, and marine engineering), Somerville (Canada, automotive panels), Canadian Stackpole (U.S.A., electronic components), Mall Tool (U.S.A., chain saws, portable power tools), Ansco (U.S.A., partial manufacture of photographic materials), Molson's Brewery (Canada), Consumers Glass (Canada, containers), Upjohn (U.S.A., ethical drugs) and Lennox Furnace (U.S.A. furnaces, air conditions).

While the number of new Canadian-owned firms has increased sharply since 1945, many are still foreign-owned -- largely American and (since 1951) British. American manufacturers are said to have a greater investment in the Toronto area than in any other city outside the United States.

In 1951, 78.3% of the total Metropolitan Region's labour force worked 50 weeks or more, the highest figure in the Province. Manufacturing employment indices, however, show more variation. In 1951, the lowest point on the manufacturing index, 107.7, was 2.8% below the highest point, 111.8, while in 1952 the difference was 9.8%. This was a slightly greater deviation than that shown by province-wide manufacturing employment in the latter year. This was 8.9%.

In 1950, the Region's gross value of production was 32.0% of Ontario's and 15.8% of Canada's manufacturing. It is interesting to compare these percentages with those given above for employment, and with wages and salaries of 1950. Metropolitan Region manufacturers paid \$502.4 million in wages and salaries in 1950, 35.6% of those paid in Ontario and 18.1% of Canada's.

SUMMARY OF 1950 FIGURES - METROPOLITAN REGION
COMPARED TO ONTARIO AND CANADA

	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Canada</u>
	%	%
Employees	35.7	17.1
Wages and Salaries	35.6	18.1
Gross Value of Production	32.0	15.8

Presumably the Region's gross value of production would be higher if it included more highly mechanized industries, i.e. blast furnaces, pulp and paper mills, oil refineries, chemical plants, etc., where the value of product per man is very high. The other figures require little comment.

Comparisons in the table below may help in giving some perspective to the Toronto area's size and importance. The cities chosen are similar in size and in industry to Toronto, but none can be regarded as a carbon copy of the others.

<u>Metropolitan Area</u>	<u>Firms</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Net Value of Production</u>
			\$'000
Buffalo	1,694	183,876	1,023,231
Toronto	4,348	187,223	915,544
Montreal	4,546	217,522	971,259

The Canadian figures are for 1950, and the American for 1947. The gross value of production is simply the manufacturers' receipts from the sale of goods (sales tax excluded), while the net value of production is the gross figure less the cost of fuel and materials. American authorities refer to it as net value added by manufacture. The result more or less disentangles manufacturing costs from the costs of mining, lumbering, farming and other primary industries. The gross value of production per employee (\$10,815.18) was only 5.3% higher in Toronto than in Montreal (\$10,266.12) while the average net value of production was 9.5% higher (\$4,890.13 as against \$4,465.11) in Toronto as compared to Montreal. This was, perhaps, one of the main reasons why average manufacturing wages and salaries in Toronto were 7.7% higher (\$2,483.98 as against \$2,305.76) than in Montreal. However, average factory salaries and wages in Buffalo (\$3,031.30) in 1947 were 56% higher than they were in Toronto that year, and 22% higher than they were in Toronto three years later. This is not to imply that real incomes in the two cities varied as much as money incomes did. The high cost of services, for example, in high income areas like Buffalo tends to reduce this gap in living standards, but no precise measurements of

DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1950 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> \$'000
<u>Halton</u>			
Acton	20	1,019	11,252
Burlington	16	652	7,963
Georgetown	18	1,053	10,220
Milton	13	638	6,521
Oakville	43	1,449	13,754
Other	<u>20</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>1,407</u>
TOTAL	<u>130</u>	<u>5,023</u>	<u>51,118</u>
<u>Peel</u>			
Brampton	30	1,080	8,975
Streetsville	13	313	5,148
Other	<u>71</u>	<u>6,292</u>	<u>68,104</u>
TOTAL	<u>114</u>	<u>7,685</u>	<u>82,127</u>
<u>York</u>			
Aurora	14	647	7,826
Newmarket	19	1,028	9,775
Leaside	50	8,918	101,385
Long Branch	34	1,241	14,491
Mimico	31	618	4,955
New Toronto	37	6,589	124,431
Swansea	9	718	7,787
Toronto	4,011	160,063	1,686,022
Weston	46	2,716	27,654
Other	<u>228</u>	<u>7,248</u>	<u>70,993</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,479</u>	<u>189,786</u>	<u>2,056,124</u>
REGION	<u>4,723</u>	<u>202,494</u>	<u>2,180,370</u>
ONTARIO	<u>12,809</u>	<u>566,513</u>	<u>6,822,953</u>
CANADA	<u>35,942</u>	<u>1,183,297</u>	<u>13,817,526</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

this are available.

More than three-quarters of the manufacturing firms in the Toronto area have less than 50 employees, only 351 (1950 figures) hiring more than 100. However, the latter accounted for 62.1% of the employees and 67.8% of the gross value of production.

What is produced in the Toronto area? Nearly everything. A long list of everyday articles -- soap and toothpaste, soup and macaroni, sausages, beer, gin, shoes, suits, carpets, jute bags, cloth of all kinds, corsets, windowsashes, furniture, paper, typewriters, alarm clocks, motor cars, hot water tanks, television and radio sets, bicycles, paint, fertilizer, fountain pens, jewellery, brooms, neon signs, toys, and umbrellas.

The food and beverage products industry had the greatest dollar value, \$480.9 million in 1950, which was 23.7% of all manufacturing in the Metropolitan area. The largest fraction -- about 40% of this value -- comes from meat packing (mostly Swift Canadian and Canada Packers). In addition many other firms supply a great variety of foods for the local markets.

The second most important industry in terms of dollar value was iron and steel products. The total, \$261.6 million in 1950, was 12.9% of Toronto's manufacturing. This included goods with little in common except their raw material, which was not made in this Region. Twenty-eight per cent of this total came from industrial machinery -- most of Ontario's industrial machinery. Products include conveyers, machine tools, farm machinery, and much special purpose equipment for various industries. Other goods in the iron and steel category are boilers, bridges and platemwork, hardware, tools, heating and cooking equipment, iron castings, household and office machines, and sheet metal products.

Closely allied with this field is the electrical apparatus industry. The gross value, \$203.2 million in 1950, was 10% of the area's production. This was also about 35% of the value of all electric equipment built in Canada. Products were mostly appliances, not heavy machinery. Well known firms in this field include: General Electric, Addison, Crosley, Admiral, Hallicrafters, Motorola, Philco, Philips, Stromberg-Carlson, General Motors (Frigidaire), Sangamo, Ferranti, Moffat, Thor, Lincoln, Amalgamated Electric, Square 'D', and Lucas Rotax.

Toronto is the provincial centre for the printing and publishing industry. The 1950 value of its products (\$147.9 million) accounted for most of Ontario's and about 39% of Canada's printing. This also includes engraving, lithographing, electrotyping but not blueprinting. The Canadian Almanac lists 208 publications printed in the Metropolitan area (Montreal has 142). Included are three newspapers, several national trade and professional journals, national magazines, religious papers, and a sizeable foreign language press.

Besides these industries, Toronto is the centre of Ontario's aircraft industry, represented largely by the two British firms, A.V. Roe, and De Havilland. (A.V. Roe is in Toronto Township, Peel county, just outside the Metropolitan area). Employment and production figures in this industry vary greatly from year to year. In 1950, these two firms employed a total of about 4,800. This figure nearly doubled in 1951, while in 1953, A.V. Roe expanded to use about 14,000 and DeHavilland employed about 2,200. Average salaries and wages in this industry (Ontario, 1950) of \$2,878.53 were noticeably higher than the average for all Toronto area manufacturing. This may be due to the combination of high skill and impermanence which is characteristic of the aircraft industry. Production of planes and parts in Ontario totalled \$24.0 million (largely parts) in 1950, and \$56.9 million in 1951. This was, for each year, about one-half of the total Canadian output in the aircraft industry. No recent figures are available as to the number of machines built. The Federal Government has recently announced plans to stabilize production (and employment) at about the present level.

TABLE IIIA - ESTIMATED NEW INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING

(Thousands of Dollars)

-----T O R O N T O M E T R O P O L I T O N A R E A-----									
Capital Expenditures				Repair and Maintenance			Capital, Repair and Maintenance		% Toronto of Ontario Canada
Con- struction & Equip't	Machinery	Sub- Total	Con- struction & Equip't	Machinery	Sub- total	Con- struction & Equip't	Machinery	Total	
1945	8,314	13,303	21,617	-	23,109	-	-	44,726	49,697 22.9 11.6
1946	24,610	30,033	54,643	9,533	15,880	34,143	45,913	80,056	70,796 30.7 15.6
1947	33,879	42,565	76,444	8,608	23,215	42,487	65,780	108,267	109,936 26.2 13.5
1948	22,733	39,234	61,967	8,375	24,521	31,108	63,755	94,863	124,521 20.7 10.4
1949	14,068	39,600	53,668	7,218	24,815	21,286	64,415	85,701	112,429 21.6 9.6
1950	15,587	38,320	53,907	6,345	25,212	21,932	63,532	85,462	104,874 20.8 9.8
1951	26,755	42,430	69,185	7,528	30,791	34,283	73,221	107,504	124,548 17.8 8.8
1952	31,693	46,856	78,549	9,428	29,748	41,121	76,604	117,725	130,097 16.3 8.4
1953	34,463	48,077	82,540	9,322	30,854	43,785	78,931	122,716	113,988 17.8 9.1

Source: Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

1952 and 1953 figures are subject to revision

The amount of new manufacturing investment may give a clue as to the future of an area. As shown by the table, investment in the Metropolitan area has stayed at a fairly high and steady rate (excluding 1945 when materials were scarce) since the war ended. Steady spending on repairs has tended to modify the violent shifts associated with purchases of new capital equipment and buildings.

Toronto and Montreal then, seem to be gradually losing their dominant positions (another war might upset this pattern) in manufacturing although both will continue to be of great importance. Ontario as a whole is not losing its pre-eminence, however. Fifty-one per cent of new manufacturing investment in Canada was made in this Province in 1946, and 51.3% in 1953.

The amount invested in 1950 per \$100 of sales varied widely among Toronto industries. Chemicals were the highest (\$5.92), clothing the lowest (\$1.60), with other industries as followers; printing and publishing (\$5.19), iron and steel products (\$5.00), food (\$4.42), rubber (\$4.31), and electric equipment (\$3.40). Total new investment by the electrical industry rose sharply (from 1950 to 1952) (from \$6,977,000 to \$14,326,000) as did that by the rubber industry (from \$3,546,000 to \$6,966,000). New investment by the food industry rose slightly, chemicals and clothing were almost unchanged. New investment in printing and publishing was less than in 1950.

The new Ford assembly plant at Oakville, covering 32½ acres, has the largest area of any single factory building in Canada. This plant, costing more than \$30,000,000, employs about 2,500 at its present production level. Ultimately 4,000-5,000 will be employed. The general location of the factory was determined by the Company's desire to be near its largest market and also near the body stamping plant at Buffalo. Approximately 36% of the Company's Canadian sales are within 200 miles of Toronto.

Oakville has a number of smaller plants producing a wide range of goods such as: electric light bulbs, patent medicines, jams, paint, ink, rubber products, industrial refrigeration equipment, dehydrated fruits and vegetables.

The largest employer in Georgetown is the Smith and Stone plant with more than 500 employees, manufacturing electrical equipment (porcelain and metal). There are also two paper mills, Alliance, and Provincial Paper, making book, writing, and coated papers. These have about 200 employees each. Other industries include textiles, and textile machinery, and wood products.

The most important industry in Peel county, A.V. Roe, has already been mentioned. The British-American Oil Company's refinery is located at Clarkson, near Port Credit. This plant, employing about 600, supplies a considerable share of the Region's gasoline, diesel oil, lubricants and, since last year, grease.

Shoes, furnaces, air conditioning, and paper products are among the most important manufactures of Brampton. Paper products include boxes, loose leaf systems, paper cups and gummed papers.

MINING

Although mining is of little importance compared with other Metropolitan industries, the 1951 output of \$12.1 million (2.73% of the provincial total) was the fourth highest of all the regions. This consisted entirely of structural materials -- 24% of Ontario's structural materials were mined here -- including most of the bricks, sewer pipe, chimney flues, and other clay products. The size of these figures is due to a favourable combination of clay and gravel deposits, and the very large market created by an expanding Toronto. In addition to the private firms, the Ontario Reformatory at Mimico produces about 1% of the Region's bricks.

TABLE IV - MINERAL PRODUCTION
IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Halton</u>	<u>Peel</u>	<u>York</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employers	9	17	21	47
Employees	<u>69</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>503</u>
<u>Products</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$ 000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Lime (hydrated and quick)	144.9	-	-	144.9
Limestone	455.8	-	-	455.8
Sandstone	75.6	106.8	-	182.4
Sand and Gravel	520.2	439.6	2,710.5	3,670.3
Sand-lime Blocks and Bricks	-	-	816.5	816.5
Clay Products (brick and tile)	<u>1,318.6</u>	<u>2,691.4</u>	<u>2,807.7</u>	<u>6,817.7</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,515.1</u>	<u>3,237.8</u>	<u>6,334.7</u>	<u>12,087.6</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

AGRICULTURE

The important influence on agriculture in the Metropolitan Region is, of course, the presence of the Toronto market. The type of farming varies in three strips, roughly parallel to the lakeshore, which appear to be defined as much by distance from the city as by growing conditions.

The first division is a narrow plain of sandy soil edging the lake from Hamilton to Toronto. Here are grown apples, strawberries, sweet corn, tomatoes and other special crops for the Toronto market.

Away from the lakefront is the dairy belt. Most of this belt is a slope to the south with deep, gently rolling, loamy soils in Scarborough, Markham and Vaughan Townships becoming less productive and harder to till west of Toronto. Beef cattle and hogs were the chief sources of income in the general farming originally carried on here, and are still important. However as the Toronto milkshed has extended, dairying has become dominant. In Scarborough Township and near Georgetown, truck crops and fruit growing is taking the place of dairying. Also in this area is the town of Brampton, where greenhouse establishments growing flowers are an important source of employment. Most of the \$1.4 million derived from greenhouse products in Peel county comes from Brampton.

In the centre of this southern slope is about 300 square miles of clay soil. This area was settled soon after the founding of Toronto and became a noted wheat growing area for the Toronto market and export to the United States. Now crossed by a number of provincial and county highways and within easy trucking distance, it has become a well developed part of Toronto's milkshed.

North of the dairy belt lies an area of general farming where livestock and livestock products are the main source of farm income. Most of the land here is sandy, gravelly, hilly and subject to blowing. There have been attempts to control erosion by reforestation, as in the York County forest near Vivian. Lack of streams in the area limits the usefulness of the land as pasture, but reforestation is now helping to maintain the water table. The livestock economy is supplemented by potatoes and rye.

General farming with an emphasis on beef cattle is also carried on in the portion of Halton County northwest of the Niagara escarpment, which runs from the southwest to the northeast corner.

There are centres of specialization in the mixed farming belt. The most important of these is the Holland Marsh, which lies along the Schomberg and Holland Rivers, about half in Simcoe County and half in York County. The marsh is a shallow southward extension of the Lake Simcoe basin which has become filled with peat. Beginning in 1935, a colony of Dutch gardeners established on the marsh and a drainage scheme has been carried out to reclaim 7,000 acres of a possible 20,000 in the two counties, Simcoe and York. From the muck soil made available, remunerative truck crops have been produced. The main crops are onions, lettuce, celery, spinach, carrots and potatoes. Over 15% of the acreage is in lettuce, as lettuce is a cold air crop and the temperature of Holland Marsh is usually about 12 degrees below Toronto.

Nearly 21% of the vegetables cultivated for sale in the Province come from the Metropolitan Region, and well over half of these come from the Holland Marsh. Most of the produce of the marsh is trucked directly to Toronto markets. In 1952 an estimated \$6 million worth of Holland Marsh vegetables were sold on the Toronto market. An ice packing plant began operations in the area in 1946, and considerable amounts are now shipped by refrigerator car to all parts of Canada and to cities in the United States.

In the Region as a whole, agriculture ranks well behind manufacturing in economic importance. Only 2.4% of the total labour force was engaged in agriculture at the 1951 Census, compared to 35.7% in manufacturing. In Halton and Peel farming ranks second in terms of labour force, but in York County agriculture employs far less of the labour force than each of utilities, construction, transportation and communication, trade, finance and service industry groups. The presence of a food source near the manufacturing areas has contributed to the general prosperity of the Region, however.

While originally the growth of Toronto was dependent to some extent on its agricultural hinterland, today the prosperity of the farming areas in the Metropolitan counties is due to the proximity of the city. Demand makes certain food products remunerative in spite of high operation costs. As the urban area extends, incorporating what was once farming land, and good roads are built out of the city, more distant areas are devoted to feeding Toronto. Sections which once derived their income from beef cattle come within the Toronto milkshed, and parts of the dairy belt find it economic to convert to truck gardens.

TABLE VA - FARM LAND
IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1951 -

County	Occupied Farm Land acres	Proportion Farm Land of Total Area %	Improved Farm Land acres	Proportion Improved of Farm Land %	Average Farm Size acres
Halton	204,579	88.1	153,398	75.0	100.5
Peel	256,801	85.6	201,822	78.6	111.1
York	403,304	71.4	307,122	76.2	95.3
REGION	864,684	78.8	662,342	76.6	100.8

Source of original figures: Census 1951

TABLE VB - FARM VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
METROPOLITAN REGION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Halton	Peel	York	Region	Region As a % of Ontario
<u>Livestock on hand - 1952</u>					
Cattle	5,637.6	9,208.9	13,238.6	28,085.1	6.1
Swine	614.6	838.6	2,276.6	3,729.8	7.1
<u>Field Crops - 1952</u>					
All Field Crops	3,400.7	4,956.9	11,077.8	19,435.4	5.8
Wheat	603.1	817.8	2,158.2	3,579.1	9.5
Oats	765.4	816.5	1,891.6	3,473.5	6.3
Mixed Grains	350.5	872.3	1,630.5	2,853.3	6.3
Potatoes	140.2	800.8	1,348.7	2,289.7	8.1
Hay	1,251.5	1,286.3	2,970.7	5,508.5	6.0
<u>Poultry on hand - 1952</u>					
Total Poultry on hand	502.4	460.3	990.9	1,953.6	8.3
Hens and chickens	462.4	387.7	847.4	1,697.5	8.2
<u>Vegetables and Fruits cultivated for sale - 1950</u>					
Vegetables	651.8	323.8	1,517.5	2,493.1	20.5
Tree Fruits	428.1	672.6	169.4	1,270.1	10.6
Small Fruits	157.5	222.7	78.8	459.0	8.0
Products of Greenhouses, Mushroom and Rhubarb Houses, and Nurseries	892.8	1,539.3	1,699.2	4,131.3	50.3

Source: Ontario Department of Agriculture
Census, 1951

NOTE:

This is the last in a series of articles on each of the nineteen regions of the Province. These articles will be revised and included in the 1954 Annual Economic Survey which will be published in late spring by this Bureau. Copies will be available on request.

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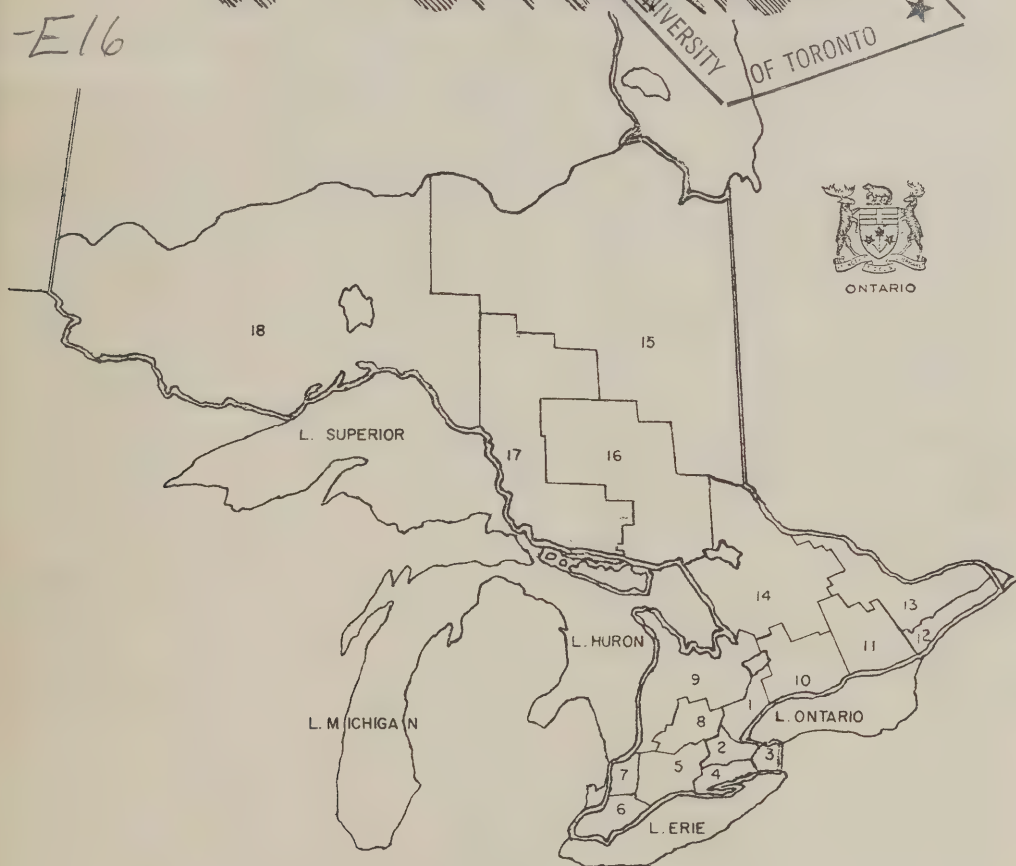
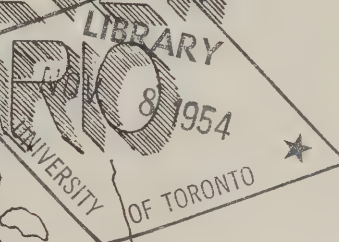
Ontario, Treasury, Department of, Office
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ESTIMATED POPULATION OF REGIONS AND
COUNTIES IN ONTARIO, 1952 and 1953

(In Thousands)

	June 1 1952	June 1 1953		June 1 1952	June 1 1953
METROPOLITAN ^(a)	1,341	1,387	QUINTE	182	186
Halton	47	51	Frontenac	69	70
Peel	66	75	Hastings	75	77
York	1,235	1,269	Lennox and Addington	20	20
			Prince Edward	19	19
BURLINGTON ^(a)	358	365	UPPER ST. LAWRENCE R.	141	144
Brant	75	75	Leeds and Grenville	57	60
Wentworth	276	283	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	84	84
NIAGARA	226	242	OTTAWA VALLEY	398	407
Lincoln	94	101	Carleton	250	258
Welland	132	141	Lanark	36	35
LAKE ERIE	68	70	Prescott and Russell	44	43
Haldimand	25	25	Renfrew	68	71
Norfolk	43	45			
UPPER THAMES RIVER	279	287	HIGHLANDS	113	113
Elgin	56	57	Haliburton	8	8
Middlesex	164	170	Muskoka	25	24
Oxford	58	60	Nipissing	53	53
BORDER	305	309	Parry Sound	28	28
Essex	224	226	CLAY BELT	135	134
Kent	81	83	Cochrane	84	84
ST. CLAIR R. (Lambton)	81	82	Temiskaming	51	50
UPPER GRAND R.	254	259	NICKEL RANGE	124	129
Perth	54	54	Manitoulin	12	12
Waterloo	132	136	Sudbury	112	118
Wellington	68	70	SAULT (Algoma)	68	76
BLUE WATER	276	277	LAKEHEAD ^(b)	175	177
Bruce	42	42	Kenora	41	41
Dufferin	15	15	Rainy River	23	23
Grey	59	59	Thunder Bay	112	113
Huron	50	51			
Simcoe	111	111	TOTAL	<u>4,766</u>	<u>4,897</u>
KAWARTHA	244	251	(a) The Town of Burlington (population 7,000) is included in Burlington Region		
Northumberland and Durham	64	67	(b) Includes population of James Bay Region		
Ontario	90	93			
Peterborough	62	63	Source: B.S.R., Ontario		
Victoria	28	28			

Figures have been rounded and do not necessarily add to totals shown.

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SUMMARY

Retail sales in most lines continued at a high level in Ontario during January despite concern about the current unemployment situation. Total sales for the month dropped only 2.5% below January 1953. Other indicators, notably carloadings which have decreased 11.2%, suggest some decline in the pace of industrial activity compared to the record levels established in 1953.

The number of unemployed in manufacturing industries has continued to increase during January, particularly in industries where winter slackness has tended to aggravate a tenuous marketing position as in the farm implements and textile industries. In the main non-durable goods industries have maintained high employment levels. The food and beverage industry recorded a slight increase in December over December 1952 and employment in the pulp and paper industry is up 6.5% over the same period. Short time and lay-offs are prevalent in the clothing and textile industries however. Moderate decreases are general in the durable goods industries. Employment in iron and steel is down 6.3% from December 1952 but the impact varies among industries and regions. Decreases are reported in the transportation industry, especially motor vehicle plants, but production and employment in the aircraft industry continues at peak levels.

The market value of Canada's total production in 1953 as measured by the gross national product was \$24,242 million, almost 5% above the 1952 figure. Since prices were relatively steady during the year, the increment was chiefly the result of an increment in volume. National income, the nation's earnings from current production, increased in about the same proportion. Wages and salaries, the largest component of national income, increased 8% but corporate earnings declined moderately. On the expenditure side purchases of consumer goods and services increased about 5%, again chiefly the result of an increase in volume. Investment in new residential construction advanced 35% over 1952 outlays and became one of the major expansionary forces operating in the economy during the year.

The estimated population figures for 1952 and 1953, shown on page two, are based on the 1951 Census and adjusted in terms of data supplied by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE 1953/52*	MONTH 1953/52*	PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	114.8	+ 2.5	- 0.9	- 1.3
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	156.7	+ 8.4	+ 3.1	- 1.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Nov.	251.2	+ 7.3	+ 1.2	- 1.2
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Nov.	264.8	+ 7.5	+ 0.5	- 1.2
Durable Goods	Index	Nov.	316.4	+ 10.7	+ 1.3	- 2.2
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Nov.	231.8	+ 4.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	220.5	+ 12.3	- 5.2	- 13.4
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	296.3	+ 11.4	- 5.0	- 8.7
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Dec.	24.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.7	- 5.5
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Nov.	19.9	+ 10.7	- 36.4	- 44.5
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Nov.	546.6	+ 24.1	+ 18.4	+ 3.8
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	473.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	n.c.
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Dec.	2,031	+ 4.5	+ 3.2	+ 6.1
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Jan.	177.2	- 11.2	- 11.2	- 3.4
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	115.7	n.c.	n.c.	- 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Dec.	219.0	- 2.3	- 0.9	- 0.1
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Dec.	254.6	- 10.5	- 6.0	- 0.8
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Dec.	464.0	+ 5.2	+ 2.8	+ 21.1
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Dec.	77.0	+ 5.9	+ 11.8	+ 16.8
Department Stores	\$ Million	Dec.	48.4	+ 2.5	+ 1.7	+ 24.0
	\$ Million	Jan.	22.5	- 2.5	- 2.5	- 53.6
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Dec.	17.9	+ 6.7	+ 8.0	- 1.0
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Dec.	14.0	+ 11.7	+ 27.2	+ 4.4
Furniture	\$ Million	Dec.	7.7	+ 4.8	- 0.7	+ 21.6
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Dec.	17.2	+ 17.0	+ 3.8	+ 32.3
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Dec.	10.1	+ 21.2	+ 13.3	- 19.1
Financed	('000)	Dec.	4.4	+ 14.9	+ 12.5	- 15.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Jan.	45.0	+ 21.3	+ 21.3	- 29.6
Residential	\$ Million	Jan.	14.4	+ 37.1	+ 37.1	- 52.6
Business	\$ Million	Jan.	19.9	- 9.6	- 9.6	+ 8.7
Industrial	\$ Million	Jan.	8.9	+ 329.6	+ 329.6	- 26.5
Engineering	\$ Million	Jan.	1.8	- 5.3	- 5.3	- 41.9
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Nov.	3,861	+ 31.6	+ 51.4	- 0.9
Completions	No.	Nov.	4,017	+ 24.4	+ 18.0	- 1.5
Non-Residential Building Mat- erials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	123.6	+ 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	122.0	- 0.9	- 1.9	- 0.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52*	1953/52*	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashied	\$ Million	Dec.	5,273	+ 12.1	n.c.	- 6.0
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Dec.	76.0	+ 12.2	+ 11.8	- 5.8
Industrial Stock	Index	Jan.	318.6	- 1.8	- 1.8	+ 2.2

NOTE: All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

- All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except
- (1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
 - (2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.
- These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

n.c. - no significant change.

n.a. - not available.

* in the case of figures for January, 1954, the comparison is for the same month of 1953.

INDICES OF AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN
ONTARIO BY INDUSTRIES, 1947-53
(1949 = 100)

Industry	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Forestry	160.9	148.3	100.0	99.8	139.6	126.6	98.0
Mining	93.4	97.9	100.0	104.1	110.1	115.6	112.7
Manufacturing	95.7	99.3	100.0	101.6	108.6	108.8	114.5
Construction	86.9	95.6	100.0	108.6	123.0	127.9	119.9
Transportation, Storage and Communication	94.1	97.8	100.0	100.6	105.9	109.6	111.0
Public Utility Operation	71.5	84.8	100.0	103.0	107.5	112.1	115.3
Trade	88.5	95.7	100.0	104.6	110.6	113.5	116.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	92.0	95.9	100.0	106.6	118.0	124.4	122.6
Service	92.7	97.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	108.9	109.8
Industrial Composite	94.7	98.9	100.0	102.7	110.4	112.0	114.7

Source of original data: D.B.S., Ottawa

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Dec./53 Dec./52		Dec./53 Dec./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	%	+ or -	%	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Dec. 1/52	117.9			160.4		61.21
		Nov. 1/53	123.7			175.0		63.51
		Dec. 1/53	122.6	+ 4.0		174.4	+ 8.7	63.81
2. Burlington (Brant, Went., Burlington)	13.4	Dec. 1/52	106.5			142.4		63.88
		Nov. 1/53	102.5			138.2		64.09
		Dec. 1/53	101.7	- 4.5		138.1	- 3.0	64.59
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Dec. 1/52	117.5			159.8		67.11
		Nov. 1/53	118.5			159.2		66.57
		Dec. 1/53	114.2	- 2.8		154.3	- 3.4	66.94
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Dec. 1/52	101.3			135.4		49.26
		Nov. 1/53	104.7			136.0		48.82
		Dec. 1/53	92.1	- 9.1		121.1	- 10.6	49.41
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Dec. 1/52	109.1			146.9		55.62
		Nov. 1/53	114.1			156.1		56.49
		Dec. 1/53	113.1	+ 3.7		153.4	+ 4.4	56.03
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Dec. 1/52	110.6			148.3		68.56
		Nov. 1/53	103.3			138.5		68.15
		Dec. 1/53	104.1	- 5.8		143.2	- 3.4	69.89
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Dec. 1/52	113.3			161.4		69.62
		Nov. 1/53	112.7			174.0		77.46
		Dec. 1/53	113.1	- 0.2		171.8	+ 6.4	76.18
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Dec. 1/52	103.2			137.5		54.07
		Nov. 1/53	103.6			141.8		55.45
		Dec. 1/53	102.4	- 0.8		139.2	+ 1.2	55.09
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Dec. 1/52	99.8			131.6		46.86
		Nov. 1/53	109.2			150.9		49.09
		Dec. 1/53	106.5	+ 6.7		148.5	+ 12.8	49.53
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Dec. 1/52	120.5			151.2		59.64
		Nov. 1/53	121.1			161.1		63.24
		Dec. 1/53	104.8	- 13.0		137.4	- 9.1	62.28
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Len, & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Dec. 1/52	112.0			151.4		54.57
		Nov. 1/53	109.8			156.1		56.18
		Dec. 1/53	105.0	- 6.3		149.8	- 1.1	56.40
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Dec. 1/52	103.2			133.0		54.09
		Nov. 1/53	110.7			145.4		55.48
		Dec. 1/53	111.3	+ 7.8		145.2	+ 9.2	55.08

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Dec./53 Dec./52		Dec./53 Dec./52		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	Payrolls	+ or -	\$	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u>	3.1	Dec. 1/52	103.0		137.8			53.36
Carl, Ian, Pres,		Nov. 1/53	109.6		151.0			55.38
Ren., Russell)		Dec. 1/53	108.1	+ 5.0	149.2	+ 8.3		55.47
14. <u>Highlands</u>	0.6	Dec. 1/52	101.5		132.3			52.75
(Hal, Muskoka		Nov. 1/53	105.7		145.8			56.02
Nip., Parry S.		Dec. 1/53	98.5	- 3.0	137.1	+ 3.6		56.53
15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	0.9	Dec. 1/52	104.6		144.3			73.42
(Cochrane		Nov. 1/53	110.2		143.4			69.66
Temiskaming)		Dec. 1/53	105.6	+ 1.0	140.5	- 2.6		71.22
16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	1.8	Dec. 1/52	117.0		157.8			74.19
(Manitoulin		Nov. 1/53	123.9		166.5			75.26
Sudbury)		Dec. 1/53	125.1	+ 6.9	169.4	+ 7.4		75.87
17. <u>Sault</u>	1.6	Dec. 1/52	122.3		154.6			68.02
(Algoma)		Nov. 1/53	131.1		168.5			68.32
		Dec. 1/53	112.1	- 8.4	159.7	+ 3.2		75.77
18. <u>Lakehead</u>	2.1	Dec. 1/52	118.8		150.7			67.24
(Kenora, Rainy		Nov. 1/53	127.2		165.4			68.70
River, Thunder Bay)		Dec. 1/53	120.5	+ 1.4	161.4	+ 7.1		70.79
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Dec. 1/52	113.2		-			61.43
		Nov. 1/53	114.7		158.0			62.87
		Dec. 1/53	112.7	- 0.4	155.8			63.27

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u>	2.0	Dec. 1/52	135.4		183.2			61.77
(Salt, Natural Gas)		Nov. 1/53	144.8		189.0			61.31
		Dec. 1/53	141.0	+ 4.1	189.5	+ 3.4		63.12
15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	28.2	Dec. 1/52	100.8		125.6			63.57
(Gold, Silver)		Nov. 1/53	65.3		81.0			63.12
		Dec. 1/53	64.6	- 35.9	82.5	- 34.3		64.91
16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	40.1	Dec. 1/52	152.4		191.7			74.01
(Nickel, Copper,		Nov. 1/53	158.8		210.3			77.08
Gold, Silver)		Dec. 1/53	153.7	+ 0.9	206.5	+ 7.7		78.22
17. <u>Sault</u>	1.7	Dec. 1/52	107.5		157.6			80.92
(Iron Ore)		Nov. 1/53	128.1		187.0			80.02
		Dec. 1/53	132.7	+ 23.4	205.6	+ 30.5		84.98
18. <u>Lakehead</u>	3.7	Dec. 1/52	98.5		147.0			79.68
(Gold, Iron Ore)		Nov. 1/53	108.9		160.8			78.70
		Dec. 1/53	109.2	+ 10.9	157.1	+ 6.9		76.63
19. <u>James Bay</u>	3.9	Dec. 1/52	76.0		94.1			65.96
(Gold, Silver)		Nov. 1/53	75.0		93.1			66.15
		Dec. 1/53	74.3	- 2.2	95.4	+ 1.4		68.45
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Dec. 1/52	116.1		-			69.36
		Nov. 1/53	105.1		141.6			71.50
		Dec. 1/53	103.0	- 11.3	141.6			72.97

ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE 1946-53

One aspect of the labour force that has received increased attention from industry and government has been its modest growth compared to the increment in total population during the post-war period. In Ontario there has been a gradual but significant decline in the proportion of labour force to population, the former increasing only fourteen per cent numerically, the latter twenty per cent. The chief reason for this disparity has, of course, been the high birth rate in recent years, especially the fifties. Consequently the number of children under fourteen years has increased thirty-four per cent during the period. Nevertheless, omitting the children, the population has increased at a slightly greater rate than the labour force -- and this despite continued immigration.

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO

Date (Nearest June 1)	-----LABOUR FORCE-----			Proportion of Total Population
	Male '000	Female '000	Total '000	%
1946	1,260	417	1,677	41.0
1947	1,320	413	1,733	41.5
1948	1,356	414	1,770	41.4
1949	1,375	426	1,801	41.1
1950	1,379	431	1,810	40.5
1951	1,407	445	1,852	40.3
1952	1,444	452	1,896	39.8

Source of data: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The labour force is not a fixed body of persons; rather it may be pictured as a stream which most people enter for a shorter or longer period and then leave. Technically the force is defined as that segment of the population fourteen years of age and over at work, available for work, or temporarily absent from work because of illness, holidays, short-term lay-offs or industrial disputes. (Work in this sense refers to effort for which some form of economic remuneration is received. Housewives and students, for example, are excluded). The labour force is increased by the entry of young people, immigrants and temporary workers, and diminished by deaths, retirements, marriages (women), physical incapacity and emigration. Unfortunately, the available statistical data does not permit a study of each of the factors separately. It is possible however to speculate about the size and composition of the labour force in the immediate future using the estimated age and sex distribution from labour force surveys.

A study of the age groups in the Ontario labour force reveals three significant trends that have changed its composition during

the period. On the average people now enter the force at a later age than formerly and retire younger. The middle age groups have increased proportionately relative to those at each end of the distribution.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUPS

<u>Date</u>	<u>14 - 19</u> %	<u>20 - 24</u> %	<u>25 - 44</u> %	<u>45 - 64</u> %	<u>65 & Over</u> %
1946	10.9	13.0	42.7	28.1	5.3
1947	10.4	13.5	43.2	27.6	5.2
1948	10.5	13.5	42.6	28.2	5.2
1949	10.0	13.8	43.3	27.6	5.3
1950	9.2	13.5	43.7	28.3	5.2
1951	9.2	13.3	44.0	28.3	5.2
1952	8.8	13.3	45.5	27.5	4.9
1953	8.0	12.7	46.5	28.4	4.4

Source: C.B.S., Ottawa

The impact of immigration is reflected in the increase of the twenty-five to forty-four group, which rose twenty-four per cent during the period and which constituted forty-six per cent of the force in 1953 compared with forty-three per cent in 1946. While the proportion of older workers has remained more or less constant, a comparison of labour force to total population sixty-five years and over shows a trend toward earlier retirement. In 1951, for example, only forty-three per cent of the male population sixty-five and over was included in the labour force. But in 1941, forty-eight per cent were gainfully occupied.

The number of young people between fourteen and nineteen years of age in the labour force has declined seventeen per cent from 183,000 in 1946 to 152,000 in 1953. This decrease appears to be the result of two factors. The first, and most apparent, is the popularity of trade school and college educations which result in postponed entry into the labour force. Second, a study of age groups in the population reveals a "valley" in the teen-age population relative to other age groups. The low birth rate during the nineteen-thirties accounts for this difference. That it did not rise substantially until the beginning of the war suggests that little increase in the young age groups of the labour force can be anticipated for a few years yet.

Since the war the proportion of women in the labour force has decreased, but until that time the trend had been in the opposite direction. In 1931 the percentage was 18.6, in 1941, 21.6. By 1946 the percentage reached 24.7, then decreased slowly to 23.6 in 1953. Probably the proportion will decrease still further in the immediate future as the demand for labour eases.

The most important factor contributing to the increase in Ontario's labour force in the post-war period has been immigration.

During the period the net immigration (including migration from other provinces) was an estimated 331,000 persons. The exact proportion of these people who entered the labour force is not known, but the available evidence suggests that it was somewhat higher than the ratio of the existing labour force to total population. Using the proportion observed in Canadian immigration data, it appears that approximately 180,000 persons were added to Ontario's labour force during the period. This represents more than three quarters of the total increment of 224,000 to the force. While this figure is only an estimate, it serves to illustrate clearly the sizable contribution of new Canadians to Ontario's labour force between 1946 and 1953. The decrease in the rate of immigration since 1951, however, suggests that gains in the labour force are likely to be more modest in the immediate future.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIES

In assessing the economy of a particular area or region it is desirable to have some statistical measure of the pattern of industrial development and of the relative importance of the various industries as sources of employment and income. The table on the opposite page showing a regional breakdown of the labour force distributed by industry groups has been prepared from the county breakdown published recently for the first time in the 1951 Census of Canada. In the table shown the distributed figures have been converted to percentages to facilitate regional comparisons, but the total is shown as an absolute to indicate the relative size of each region.

In the main the figures reveal patterns of development that have been noted in the recent series on the economic regions of Ontario. Manufacturing absorbs a high proportion of the labour force in regions bordering western Lake Ontario and the Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Mary's Rivers. Proximity to the American border appears to be one of the chief determinants of the location of manufacturing establishments in Ontario. Factories located in the valley of the Upper Grand River are a notable exception however.

The high proportion of the labour force engaged in trade and finance in the Metropolitan Region confirms Toronto's position as the wholesale and financial centre of the Province. That the Upper Thames Regions ranks second in both respects suggests the importance of London in south-western Ontario. In the Lake Erie Region there is an almost complete dependence on agriculture as a source of income, and a relatively small number of workers in service occupations, a characteristic of predominately rural areas. In the Blue Water Region the presence of military establishments distorts the proportion in the service category. Omitting the armed forces the figure would be about 12%. The seat of the federal government at Ottawa accounts for the high proportion in the Ottawa Valley.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
IN THE EIGHTEEN REGIONS OF ONTARIO - 1951 -

Region	Total Labour Force	INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION									
		Agri- culture	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining and Quar- rying	Manu- fac- turing	Utilities	Construc- tion	Transp't'n & Communica'n	Trade	Finance Service
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Metropolitan	587,680	2.5	.1	*	.1	36.0	2.0	7.3	7.1	18.8	5.8
Burlington	144,810	4.6	*	*	.2	51.6	1.1	6.1	4.7	13.7	2.3
Niagara	86,578	7.8	*	*	.3	47.0	3.0	7.6	5.9	11.4	1.8
Lake Erie	25,593	42.0	.6	1.1	1.1	18.2	1.0	6.1	4.2	11.6	1.7
Upper Thames	111,572	17.5	*	.1	.1	26.9	1.5	6.7	7.6	14.8	3.6
Border	117,397	13.1	*	.4	.1	42.4	1.6	5.8	6.0	13.5	2.1
St. Clair River	28,331	19.9	*	.1	.3	34.6	1.5	8.8	7.1	11.6	1.7
Upper Grand River	103,093	15.8	.1	*	.1	44.0	.9	5.7	4.4	12.1	2.9
Blue Water	100,409	33.2	.3	.2	.1	18.2	1.4	6.3	6.0	11.1	1.6
Kawartha	89,933	18.2	.4	.1	.2	40.5	1.2	6.1	4.8	11.8	1.9
Quinte	66,950	17.5	.8	.2	.4	24.0	1.3	7.1	6.4	12.3	1.8
Upper St. Lawrence	49,177	26.6	.3	.1	.2	29.9	.8	6.6	6.6	11.2	1.5
Ottawa Valley	154,169	11.9	.6	*	.2	14.2	1.6	6.8	5.9	12.5	3.4
Highlands	37,448	11.3	5.1	.3	.6	20.3	3.2	11.3	12.7	12.2	1.4
Clay Belt	48,706	7.7	10.1	.2	25.8	16.3	2.0	4.7	6.3	11.0	1.4
Nickel Range	44,048	6.2	5.7	.4	25.8	19.5	1.0	7.3	8.8	9.6	1.3
Sault	24,921	5.5	6.3	.5	3.0	39.8	1.2	6.5	11.2	10.2	1.2
Lakehead & James Bay	64,126	4.9	14.8	.7	4.8	20.2	1.4	7.3	16.1	11.5	1.3
ONTARIO	1,884,931	10.8	1.2	.1	1.6	33.0	1.6	6.8	6.8	14.3	3.3

Figures have been rounded and do not necessarily add to 100.0%

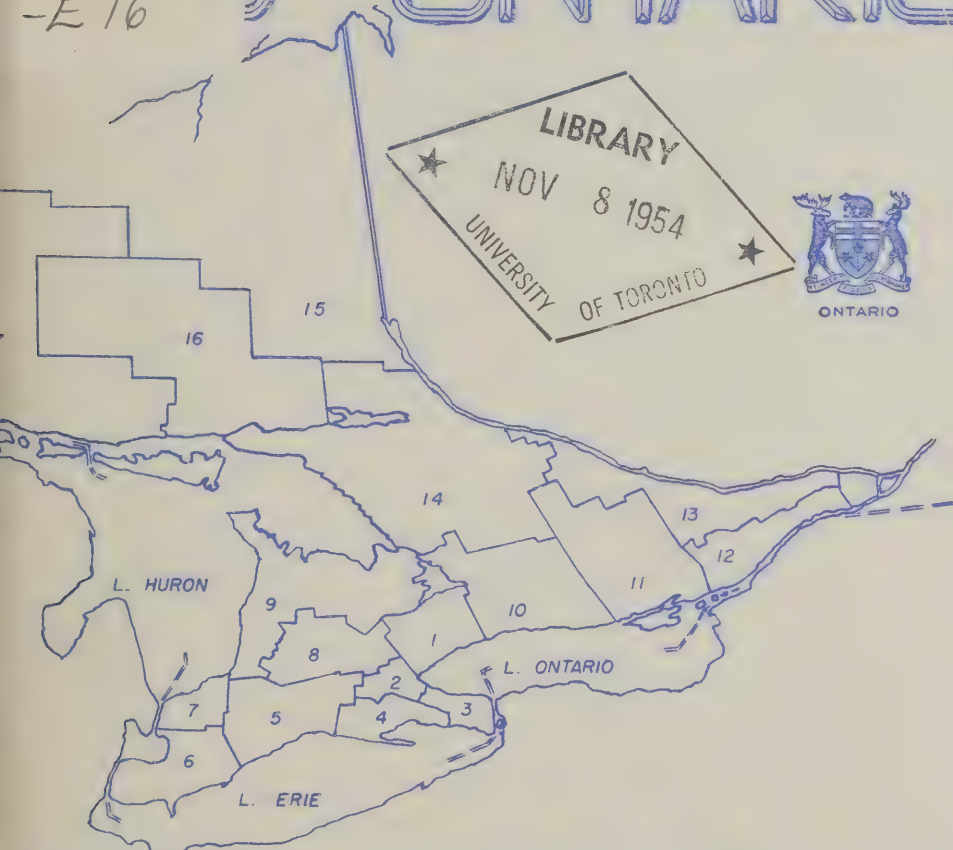
Source: 1951 Census of Canada.

* Less than .05%

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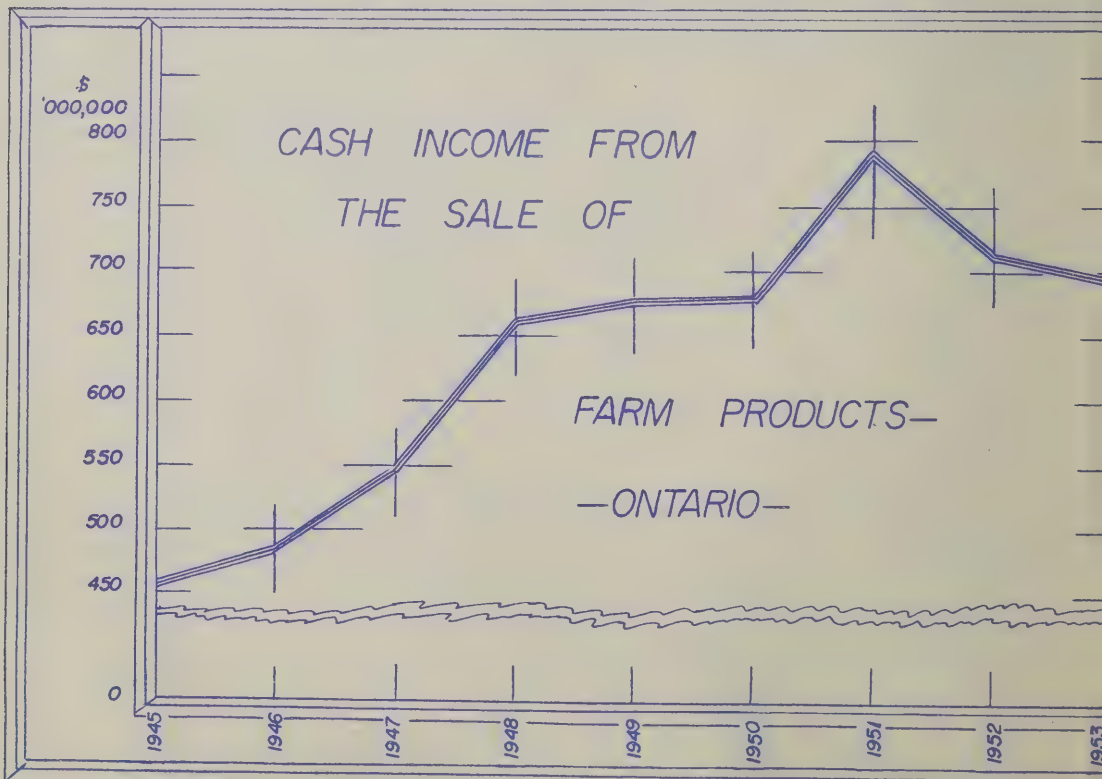
East Block, Tower Queens Park
Toronto, 2.

TRENDS IN THE MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS

Ontario farm produce depends to a great extent on the home rather than the foreign market. With urban residents comprising 71% of Ontario's population, town and city consumers in the Province provide the dominant source of demand. Farming has become supplementary to other economic activity, so that 11% of the labour force is largely occupied in supplying with food the 33% engaged in manufacturing, 17% in trade and finance, and 20% in service occupations.

On a regional basis, of course, several areas, such as the Lake Erie, Blue Water, Quinte, Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley Regions, are essentially farming areas, but for the most part their produce helps to feed the manufacturing centres in other regions.

The relation of farming to manufacturing and trade may be seen in the Metropolitan Region, where the presence of the Toronto market, rather than soil and weather conditions, determines the type of farming carried on. Demand makes certain food products remunerative in spite of high operation costs. As the urban area extends, farms which once derived their income from beef cattle come within the Toronto milkshed, and parts of the dairy belt find it economic to



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SUMMARY

Unemployment in Ontario appears to have reached its peak and there are some indications that the situation is improving. Farm implement production increased in Brantford, Toronto, and the Niagara peninsula and some men have been recalled. Two steelwares firms in Toronto have recalled workers previously laid-off. There has been no general improvement in the textile industry however.

The total unplaced applicants at January 21, shown on page 5 of this report, is substantially higher than at any time since the war. The winter of 1952 was the second highest with 15% less than the current number. The pattern has been extensive, affecting every regions of the Province and unemployment in each, with the exception of the Border and Kawartha Regions, has been higher this winter than any in the past four years.

Despite the unemployment situation, industrial employment in January dropped only 1.7% below January 1953, and payrolls were up 5.0% during the period. Retail sales only declined slightly in this period, and the increase in department store sales of 5.6% during February compared to the same month last year suggests further advances in total retail sales may be anticipated. Consumers prices have remained relatively stable over the period which means that changes in sales may be attributed to corresponding changes in the volume of goods sold.

The construction industry has experienced its seasonal slump and employment is at a low ebb at present. Construction contracts awarded in February, valued at \$40.5 million, were down 18.5% below February 1953 chiefly as a result drops in the residential category. This decrease is also reflected in housing starts which have been fewer this January than last.

NOTE

The Sixth Annual Economic Survey (1954) published by the Bureau will be available shortly. This volume includes studies of the economic regions of the Province and numerous tables of current economic statistics presented on a provincial, regional and county basis. Copies will be sent on request.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO SAME CURRENT DATE MONTH PREVIOUS 1954/53*1954/53* MONTH					
				+ or -		+ or -		+ or -	
				%		%		%	
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	112.6	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.9
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	149.5	+	5.0	+	5.0	-	4.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Dec.	237.7	+	6.7	+	0.8	-	5.1
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Dec.	250.8	+	6.9	+	0.8	-	4.9
Durable Goods	Index	Dec.	312.2	+	10.0	+	2.5	-	0.9
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Dec.	211.5	+	4.1	-	0.9	-	8.4
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	220.5	+	12.3	-	5.1	-	13.4
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	290.5	-	14.4	-	14.4	-	2.0
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs.	Dec.	24.0	+	2.3	+	1.7	-	5.5
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Jan.	40.3	+	12.3	+	12.3	+	19.4
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index	Dec.	531.2	+	23.8	+	20.1	-	3.5
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	473.3	+	0.6	+	2.1	-	n.c.
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Jan.	2,043	+	2.7	+	2.7	-	0.6
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Feb.	181.3	-	6.6	-	1.7	+	2.3
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)									
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	115.7	+	0.1	+	0.2	-	n.c.
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Feb.	219.0	-	0.8	-	0.9	-	0.4
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Jan.	258.6	-	5.1	-	5.1	+	2.0
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Jan.	332.9	-	0.8	-	0.8	-	28.2
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Jan.	70.0	+	4.7	+	4.7	-	9.1
Department Stores	\$ Million	Jan.	21.0	-	2.5	-	2.5	-	56.6
Department Stores (preliminary)	\$ Million	Feb.	23.8	-	2.0	+	5.6	+	13.3
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Jan.	17.5	+	5.2	+	5.2	-	2.0
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Jan.	8.6	+	0.2	+	0.2	-	38.6
Furniture	\$ Million	Jan.	5.3	-	14.0	-	14.0	-	31.7
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Jan.	14.4	+	17.2	+	17.2	-	16.3
New Motor Vehicles:									
Sold	('000)	Jan.	10.8	-	11.9	-	11.9	+	6.5
Financed	('000)	Jan.	3.8	-	16.7	-	16.7	-	15.2
CONSTRUCTION									
Contracts Awarded:									
Total	\$ Million	Feb.	40.5	-	1.5	-	18.5	-	10.0
Residential	\$ Million	Feb.	12.8	-	23.6	-	49.0	-	11.1
Business	\$ Million	Feb.	18.8	-	1.5	+	8.7	-	5.5
Industrial	\$ Million	Feb.	7.9	-	64.3	+	295.0	-	11.2
Engineering	\$ Million	Feb.	0.9	-	62.5	-	83.0	-	50.0
Housing:									
Starts	No.	Jan.	1,763	-	9.0	-	9.0	+	28.0
Completions	No.	Jan.	3,856	+	52.5	+	52.5	+	3.8
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	123.2	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	0.3
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	121.6	-	2.3	-	2.3	-	0.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO SAME DATE MONTH PREVIOUS 1954/53*1954/53* MONTH		
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashied	\$ Million	Jan.	5,190	- 2.7	- 2.7	- 1.6
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Jan.	62.4	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	- 17.9
Industrial Stock	Index	Feb.	324.9	- 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.0

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except

(1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,

(2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

n.c. - no significant change.

n.a. - not available.

* in the case of figures for December 1953, the comparison is for the same month of 1952.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Regions	Applications as of Jan. 22/53	Applications as of Jan. 21/54	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	23,609	36,644	+ 55.2
2. Burlington	10,082	15,297	+ 51.7
3. Niagara	6,249	9,409	+ 50.6
4. Lake Erie	694	1,118	+ 61.1
5. Upper Thames	4,261	6,391	+ 50.0
6. Border	8,438	10,328	+ 22.4
7. St. Clair River	1,502	2,337	+ 55.6
8. Upper Grand River	3,422	7,177	+109.7
9. Blue Water	6,409	8,434	+ 31.6
10. Kawartha	5,459	7,487	+ 37.1
11. Quinte	4,004	6,266	+ 56.5
12. Upper St. Lawrence	3,289	5,417	+ 64.7
13. Ottawa Valley	7,586	10,361	+ 36.6
14. Highlands	3,110	4,347	+ 39.8
15. Clay Belt	2,537	4,092	+ 61.3
16. Nickel Range	2,848	4,012	+ 40.9
17. Sault	1,234	2,998	+142.9
18. Lakehead	5,497	7,005	+ 27.4
ONTARIO	100,230	149,120	+ 48.8

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 - 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan./54 Jan./53		Jan./54 Jan./53		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	\$	
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Jan. 1/53	116.4		148.6			57.30
		Dec. 1/53	122.7		173.6			63.52
		Jan. 1/54	120.1	+ 3.2	165.8	+ 11.6		61.99
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Jan. 1/53	106.7		132.2			59.77
		Dec. 1/53	101.7		138.1			64.60
		Jan. 1/54	98.8	- 7.4	129.8	- 1.8		62.42
3. <u>Niagara</u> (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Jan. 1/53	113.9		142.6			61.83
		Dec. 1/53	113.9		153.9			66.97
		Jan. 1/54	109.3	- 4.0	147.2	+ 3.2		66.75
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Halldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Jan. 1/53	98.8		117.9			44.16
		Dec. 1/53	92.1		121.1			49.41
		Jan. 1/54	91.7	- 7.2	108.9	- 7.6		44.63
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Jan. 1/53	110.1		140.8			52.98
		Dec. 1/53	113.0		152.3			55.65
		Jan. 1/54	110.5	+ 0.4	145.2	+ 3.1		54.24
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Jan. 1/53	107.8		125.6			59.10
		Dec. 1/53	103.1		142.9			70.41
		Jan. 1/54	104.4	- 3.2	134.2	+ 6.8		65.36
7. <u>St. Clair R.</u> (Lambton)	1.6	Jan. 1/53	112.4		154.8			67.16
		Dec. 1/53	113.1		171.8			76.18
		Jan. 1/54	111.4	- 0.9	165.0	+ 6.6		74.30
8. <u>Upper Grand R.</u> (Perth., Water., Wellington)	7.2	Jan. 1/53	102.1		126.2			50.12
		Dec. 1/53	102.3		138.8			54.97
		Jan. 1/54	96.2	- 5.8	123.9	- 1.8		52.17
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Duff., Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Jan. 1/53	100.3		122.5			43.44
		Dec. 1/53	106.5		148.5			49.53
		Jan. 1/54	103.0	+ 2.7	134.6	+ 9.9		46.45
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Jan. 1/53	116.1		135.3			55.59
		Dec. 1/53	104.9		137.1			62.13
		Jan. 1/54	121.4	+ 4.6	164.1	+ 21.3		64.29
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front, Hast, Len, & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Jan. 1/53	107.3		142.6			52.65
		Dec. 1/53	104.7		149.5			56.41
		Jan. 1/54	101.4	- 5.5	138.6	- 2.8		54.00
12. <u>U. St. Lawr.</u> (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Jan. 1/53	100.9		116.9			48.80
		Dec. 1/53	111.3		145.2			55.08
		Jan. 1/54	111.0	+ 10.0	140.1	+ 19.8		53.28

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan./54 Jan./53		Payrolls	Jan./54 Jan./53		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u>	3.1	Jan. 1/53	104.9			129.9			50.57
Carl., Lan., Pres.,		Dec. 1/53	108.1			149.4			55.52
Ren., Russell)		Jan. 1/54	105.0	+ 0.1		143.7	+ 10.6		55.05
14. <u>Highlands</u>	0.6	Jan. 1/53	97.3			122.7			51.37
(Hal., Muskoka,		Dec. 1/53	99.4			138.5			56.63
Nip., Parry S.)		Jan. 1/54	97.2	- 0.1		129.2	+ 5.3		53.99
15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	0.9	Jan. 1/53	102.9			129.9			67.63
(Cochrane		Dec. 1/53	105.5			140.5			71.22
Temiskaming)		Jan. 1/54	98.6	- 4.2		124.3	- 4.3		67.45
16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	1.8	Jan. 1/53	122.5			161.9			73.84
(Manitoulin		Dec. 1/53	125.1			169.4			75.87
Sudbury)		Jan. 1/54	122.7	+ 0.2		166.4	+ 2.8		75.98
17. <u>Sault</u>	1.6	Jan. 1/53	115.2			153.1			70.57
(Algoma)		Dec. 1/53	123.2			157.9			68.14
		Jan. 1/54	118.7	+ 3.0		153.0	- 0.1		68.53
18. <u>Lakehead</u>	2.1	Jan. 1/53	117.8			147.4			66.13
(Kenora, Rainy		Dec. 1/53	119.0			159.3			70.77
River, Thunder Bay)		Jan. 1/54	114.7	- 2.6		149.1	+ 1.2		68.74
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Jan. 1/53							
		Dec. 1/53	112.4			155.4			63.06
		Jan. 1/54	110.7			148.8			61.36

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u>	2.0	Jan. 1/53	130.1			176.7			
(Salt, Natural		Dec. 1/53	141.0			189.5			63.12
Gas)		Jan. 1/54	138.5	+ 6.5		184.3	+ 4.3		62.51
15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	28.2	Jan. 1/53	100.3			118.0			
(Gold, Silver)		Dec. 1/53	61.7			79.1			65.19
		Jan. 1/54	60.2	- 40.0		74.3	- 37.0		62.67
16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	40.1	Jan. 1/53	153.5			193.2			
(Nickel, Copper,		Dec. 1/53	153.7			206.5			78.22
Gold, Silver)		Jan. 1/54	156.8	+ 2.1		209.0	+ 8.2		77.55
17. <u>Sault</u>	1.7	Jan. 1/53	109.7			149.3			
(Iron Ore)		Dec. 1/53	132.7			205.6			84.98
		Jan. 1/54	137.7	+ 25.5		192.8	+ 29.1		76.78
18. <u>Lakehead</u>	3.7	Jan. 1/53	97.4			125.3			
(Gold, Iron Ore)		Dec. 1/53	109.2			157.1			76.63
		Jan. 1/54	109.4	+ 11.2		150.4	+ 20.0		73.23
19. <u>James Bay</u>	3.9	Jan. 1/53	73.2			83.5			
(Gold, Silver)		Dec. 1/53	74.3			95.4			68.45
		Jan. 1/54	73.7	+ 0.7		86.8	+ 4.0		62.86
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Jan. 1/53							
		Dec. 1/53	101.6			140.1			73.13
		Jan. 1/54	100.2			133.3			70.60

convert to truck gardens. A similar though less spectacular process is evident in other areas, such as the Burlington and Border Regions, where the urban population increased 29% in the last intercensal period.

In other parts of the Province, the character of agriculture as supplementary to industries other than manufacturing may be seen. In the Nickel Range Region, agriculture is limited by unsuitable land and climate, but even under these conditions some farming is carried on to feed the mining towns. The farm produce of the Clay Belt Region is unable to compete with that of southern Ontario, and depends on local mining and lumbering towns for markets.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of farm produce marketed outside the country by individual Provinces, but some indication of the proportion of Ontario agricultural products exported may be gained from the following statistics.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, COMPARED TO
CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FARM ORIGIN - 1951

<u>Products</u>	<u>RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS</u>		<u>Proportion</u>		<u>Proportion Exports of Sales</u>
	<u>Ontario</u> \$'000	<u>Other Provinces</u> \$'000	<u>of Ontario</u> %	<u>Canadian Exports</u> \$'000	
Field Crops and Vegetable Products	169,213	952,901	15.1	894,120	79.7
Wheat	24,126	671,313	3.5	441,043	63.4
Oats	5,661	66,238	7.9	53,899	75.0
Tobacco	54,417	2,794	95.1	16,693	29.2
Animals and Animal Products	593,335	966,161	38.0	348,033	22.3
Cattle & Calves	161,387	336,208	32.4	114,030	22.9
Dairy Products	197,590	318,715	38.3	24,847	48.1

Important Canadian exports from Ontario are livestock and dairy products and tobacco. These products are not wholly dependent on foreign markets by any means; a large proportion of them sell locally or nationally. However, their dependence is sufficient to make fluctuations in the export market important and evident in the total farm cash income of the Province.

Great Britain, before the war Ontario's chief customer for farm products, has been limited in her purchases by exchange difficulties. Cheese and bacon remained the chief Ontario exports to Britain in the post-war period, but these have also been severely reduced.

From a prewar yearly level of 80 to 90 million pounds, almost entirely to Britain, cheese exports increased to a peak of 141

million pounds in 1941. Still higher exports were restricted by labour and capital shortages in the dairy industry during the war, rather than by lack of demand. After the war, contract prices agreed on were too low to maintain cheese production at wartime level, and alternative outlets for milk were developed in some dairy areas. However, it was the dollar shortage which most severely reduced exports, to 2 million pounds in 1952. Since Ontario produced 75% of Canadian cheese in that year, it was most affected by the drop.

Cheese production rose in 1953. There was an increase in the number of cows on farms due to reduced exports during the American embargo, and a high manufactured milk product inventory caused a diversion of the surplus milk to cheese. In an effort to stabilize the dairy industry in the face of increased production and reduced markets, the Dominion and Provincial Governments together guaranteed to pay 30¢ a pound for cheese held by the Ontario Cheese Producers Association at November 1st, 1953. In October, a contract for 10 million pounds of cheese at 26½ cents a pound was negotiated with the United Kingdom. The lower price was accepted in the hope of keeping the British market open. The producers received the domestic price for the exported cheese, the difference being made up from a levy collected from the cheese producers by the Association during the year.

Domestic consumption of cheese in Canada amounted to 53 million pounds in 1952. Consumption per capita was 3.8 pounds compared to about 10 pounds in Great Britain.

Before the war, Canada supplied 20 to 25% of the cheese consumed in Britain. However, Australia and New Zealand dairy products continue to have an advantage over Canadian as long as the dollar shortage continues. The American market cannot be developed to replace Great Britain, as recent trade restrictions have reduced from 10 million pounds to 2.8 million pounds the amount of cheese to be admitted from all countries.

Diversion of milk into other manufactured products also does not seem to be a complete answer. In 1952 the U.S. took 12 million pounds of skimmed milk powder, but this fell in 1953 to 5 million pounds and skimmed milk is now a restricted commodity. Casein milk, which is admitted to the U.S., has been substituted for restricted milk products to some extent. Exports of casein to the States increased to 2,787 thousand pounds in 1953 from 712 thousand pounds the previous year. Venezuela is taking a substantial amount of whole milk powder annually, 7.2 million pounds in 1952. Other South American countries may be developed as markets in the future.

The dairy bill now before the Provincial Legislature may help to stabilize the dairy industry in Ontario. Under it, the dairy industry itself could establish quotas for the production of milk, butter, cheese, concentrated milk and other milk products. It also

contains provisions for all producer groups in the industry to contribute to a stabilizing fund such as that operated by the Cheese Producers Association at present. This fund would be used to subsidize the export of cheese at a price lower than that paid on the domestic market, as was done in the 1953 sale to Britain. Export of cheese at the lower price must be limited to countries where competition with the domestic product is negligible. Britain produces only 5% of the cheese it consumes. In a country with high cheese production anti-dumping restrictions would probably be applied.

Maintenance of a healthy cheese industry is important to all processors of dairy products. Condenseries, with expensive plant equipment, require a year-round supply of fluid milk. Cheese factories, many operated by an individual farmer on his own property with small capital investment, are more adaptable. They can absorb surplus fluid milk when milk production is high or when manufacture of other milk products falls. Many cheese factories, particularly in the Quinte and Upper St. Lawrence Regions, operate only during the summer. Domestic prices for all milk products are maintained when excess milk is diverted to cheese and when exports absorb the surplus cheese. On the other hand, continued government purchase creates a stockpile which, if released, would force down domestic prices.

Export of bacon to the United Kingdom has also declined sharply, but the hog producer appears to have adjusted more successfully than the dairy farmer. Before the war, a bacon hog was developed in Canada to meet a strong British demand and in 1939 the U.K. took almost all of the 187.8 million pounds of Canadian bacon exported. With the disappearance of the Danish source of bacon during the war, Canadian exports rose to almost 700 million pounds in 1944. The accumulation of large feed supplies during the early war years made this level of production possible. Demand for wheat and other cereal grains increased after the war, however. Hog feeding became less profitable and production declined. Exports also declined steadily from the 1944 peak to 3.5 million pounds in 1952, none of which went to Britain. The return of the Danish supply at prices lower than Canadian and, of course, the dollar shortage, were factors in this reduction. In 1951 a U.K. order for 120 million lbs. at 29 dollars a cwt. was refused because of high domestic prices at the time. Six million pounds of bacon and ham went to the U.S. in 1953, almost the total Canadian export.

Domestic consumption of pork has increased over the last few years and appears to be able to absorb most of the production. Some exchange of different types of pork between Canada and the U.S. will continue. The United States pays high prices for high quality Canadian bacon, and Canada imports pork shoulders and other lower priced American pork cuts. Developments in the beef cattle market helped the adjustment of the hog producer to reduced markets. A large prewar market in the U.K. was replaced after the war by the United States, which in 1951 took 91.7 million pounds of fresh, chilled and frozen beef from Canada. This market was closed during the outbreak

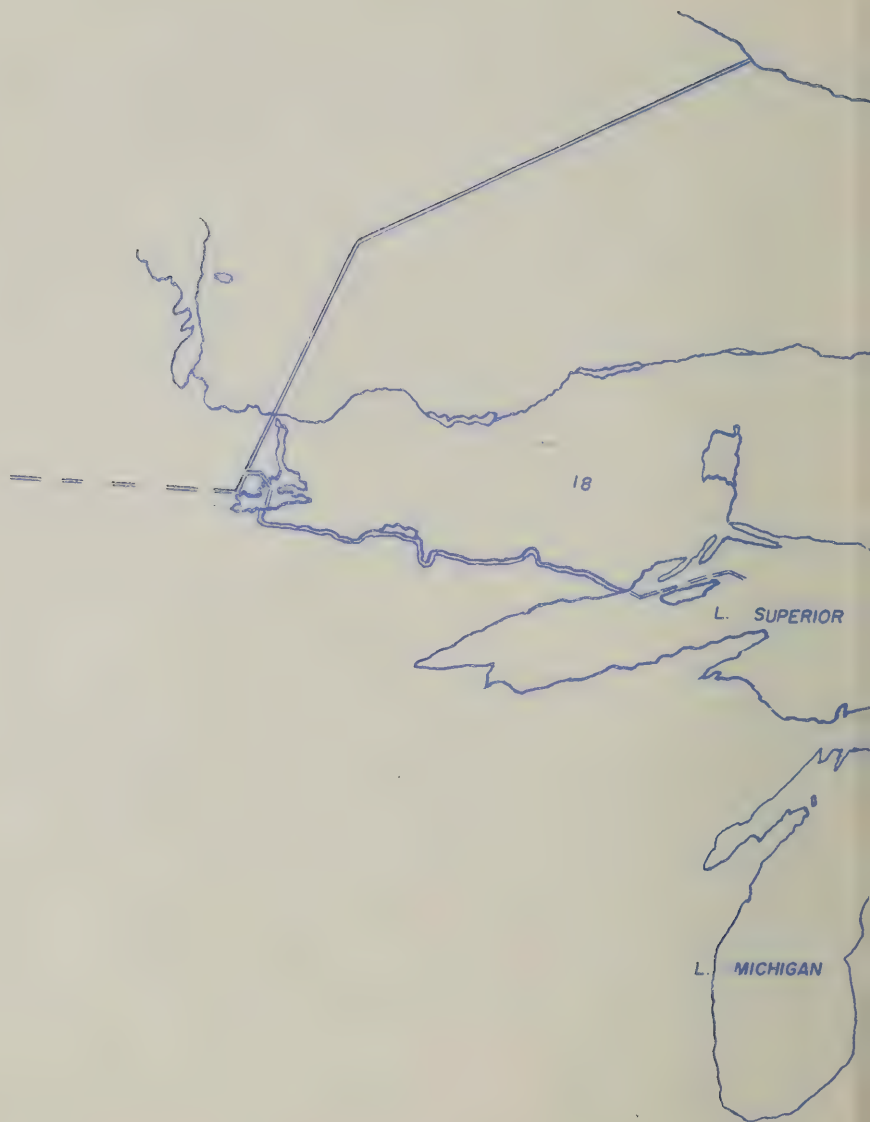
of foot and mouth disease in 1952. Beef and pork price supports were set up as an emergency move to prevent the collapse of the meat industry at this time, and the Federal Government bought about 85 million pounds of surplus beef, most of which was disposed of to Britain at a loss.

"Any sharp change in the price of livestock has been reflected upon the cash returns of Ontario farmers, who have been depending upon this industry for over 70% of their income. In 1952 the farm cash income of this province declined to \$719,898,000 after reaching an all time high of \$790,934,000 in 1951. Practically all of the reduction in income was absorbed by the livestock producers who received lower prices for about the same volume of product as was sold in the previous year." (Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1953, (Ontario) p.151)

In 1953, the U.S. had a large surplus of domestic beef and the American price was not sufficiently attractive to Canadian producers. The United States and United Kingdom took 16.8 and 6.5 million pounds respectively last year, while domestic consumption increased about 20% to approximately 685 million pounds because of low beef prices compared to pork.

Ontario's biggest cash crop, tobacco, also depends on the export market, although only about 18 to 30% of the annual crop has been exported in the last four years. Export figures show a rise in post-war years to a peak in 1952 of 38 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco to all countries, with 32 million pounds of this going to the U.K., almost the same amount as in 1939. Exports declined in 1953 to 28 million pounds, with only 23 million pounds to Great Britain, reflecting British restriction of dollar imports. Stocks of unmanufactured domestic tobacco on hand at December 31st, 1953 amounted to 160 million pounds, a decrease of 2.8% from the same date in 1952. A contract with Britain for 25 million pounds negotiated last year will come partly from these stocks. There is some indication that further contracts from Great Britain may be expected.

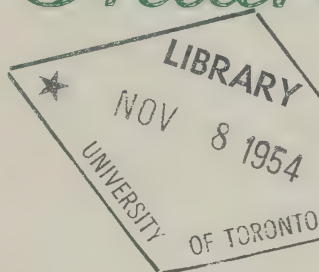
In summary, the dependence of Ontario farmers on home rather than international outlets tends to provide more stable markets for their produce than are enjoyed by producers of world staples. Since the second world war, Ontario's export markets have been reshaped. The United States has replaced Great Britain, limited by exchange difficulties, as our most important customer. Dependence on the American outlet is not altogether satisfactory, because of a large U.S. farm surplus and restrictions on foreign farm produce entering the country while the surplus remains. However, high domestic consumption, a continued American market for unrestricted commodities, and the possibility of new overseas markets developing makes expectations for 1954 brighter than those for recent years.



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EMPLOYMENT IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA VALLEY REGIONS

Upper St. Lawrence

Textile and chemical industries are the major employers of manufacturing labour in the Upper St. Lawrence Region. Between 50 and 60 per cent of the 7,000 workers in Cornwall, where more than half the Region's manufacturing labour force is employed, worked in the city's two primary textile industries in early 1953. Each of these establishments, Canadian Cottons Limited and Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, employed nearly 2,000 workers at that time. Of these 28% were women. However, operations have since been affected by the current slump in the textile industry. The cotton mills have been most severely hit. Two of the four mills were closed in 1953 after a six month operating loss of close to one million dollars. Seven hundred workers were laid off at this time and there is little likelihood of reopening in 1954.

Courtaulds Limited is the sole Canadian producer of viscose rayon. Its filament yarn plant was shut completely in the first part of 1953 and later operated at 75% capacity. The staple yarn plant was also closed during the summer of 1953. This company recalled 100 employees at the beginning of April, 1954, however.

Primary textile mills in the Region also manufacture fine linen cloth, cotton yarn and cloth at Iroquois, and wool cloth at Merrickville. Clothing mills in Cornwall and Brockville employ another 900 among them.

While employment in the Region's textile industry is declining, activity in the other basic manufacturing industry of the Upper St. Lawrence Region is expanding. In addition to the three chemical plants previously situated in Cornwall, three new factories employing about 300 came into production in 1953. These plants were attracted by the availability of their raw material, pure hydrogen, from the Canadian Industries Limited electrolytic caustic plant in the city, and the possibility of expansion with the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Another concern, Charles Pfizer and Company, manufacturers of antibiotics and chemicals, has purchased a plant site in the area.

The products of these chemical industries are used in the textile, pulp and paper, paint, cellophane, food processing and pharmaceutical industries. A number of heavy users of the products, including the two textile industries mentioned and Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited, employing about 1,500, are also located in Cornwall.

A labour force of approximately 550 was taken on last summer at the new C.I.L. plant in Maitland, the only Canadian manufacturer of nylon intermediates. This plant supplies the C.I.L. nylon spinning factory in Kingston, recently expanded to twice its former size, with chemicals. Manufacturers of hydro cables and telephone equipment in Brockville employ about 1,000, and recently expanded facilities.

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SUMMARY

Industrial labour demands in Ontario have been considerably lighter this year than last and many factories have yet to recall employees on lay-off before new jobs are available. Despite increased industrial capacity (see below) and increased labour force, industrial employment in February was 2% below the 1952 level in the same month. Payrolls have not ceased their upward trend, however. Production of most manufactured goods is down this year, notably pig iron, but electrical apparatus is an exception, at least to the end of January, 1954.

In the food and beverages industry meat packing is slow, with some employees working a reduced week. Part time work and lay-offs continue in the textile industry, although there is some improvement in Cornwall. There were approximately 8,500 unplaced applicants registered for employment in the primary and secondary textile industries as of March 25. Employment in the iron and steel products, the wood and paper products industries are generally slower this year than last. Some improvement is evident in the agricultural implements industry in Hamilton however, where about 200 men have been recalled.

The Labour Gazette reports that expansions of Canadian manufacturing plants during 1953 provided an estimated 23,000 new jobs, assuming the plants are staffed to capacity. Of these 64% or 14,400 were located in Ontario, only 3,100 below the peak reached in 1952. The reduction in 1953 was largely the result of the completion of aircraft plant expansions. The volume of new jobs in 1952 and 1953 more than doubled that of every other year since 1948.

Indicators of current retail trade show moderate increases in most lines but rather sharp reductions in consumer durables. About one-fifth fewer motor vehicles were sold in February than in the same month last year, and appliance, radio and furniture stores all showed decreases. Total trade in February was about the same as in February, 1953. The consumer price index shows little change over the period.

BEGINNING ON THE opposite page is an analysis of employment in Regions 12 and 13. An economic planning conference will be held presently in this area under the auspices of the Provincial Government.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53		SAME MONTH 1954/53		CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH	
				+ or -		+ or -		+ or -	
				%		%		%	
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	110.6	-	2.1	-	2.2	-	1.5
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	151.7	+	2.9	+	1.4	+	1.9
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Jan.	229.9	-	0.9	-	0.9	-	2.3
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Jan.	240.5	-	2.1	-	2.1	-	2.7
Durable Goods	Index	Jan.	302.5	-	2.9	-	2.9	-	0.5
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Jan.	200.9	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	4.7
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	182.1	-	15.5	-	19.1	-	15.3
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	258.8	-	16.3	-	18.3	-	10.9
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs.	Feb.	23.6	+	6.1	+	11.3	-	6.7
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Jan.	40.2	+	9.6	+	9.6	+	13.4
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index	Jan.	512.4	+	17.1	+	17.1	-	3.5
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	476.2	+	0.5	+	0.5	+	0.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Feb.	1,857.1	+	2.1	+	1.4	-	9.2
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Mar.	201.6	-	6.1	-	5.2	+	11.2
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)									
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	115.5	+	0.3	+	0.6	-	0.2
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Feb.	219.0	-	0.8	-	0.9	-	0.4
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Jan.	258.6	-	5.1	-	5.1	+	2.0
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Feb.	320.4	-	0.2	+	0.4	-	3.8
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Feb.	64.6	+	6.4	+	8.3	-	7.7
Department Stores	\$ Million	Feb.	22.2	+	1.3	+	5.2	+	5.9
Department Stores (preliminary)	\$ Million	Mar.	25.9	+	0.8	-	0.3	+	16.5
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Feb.	16.3	+	6.5	+	7.9	-	7.1
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Feb.	7.6	-	2.6	-	5.7	-	11.4
Furniture	\$ Million	Feb.	5.0	-	10.5	-	6.5	-	5.0
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Feb.	10.2	+	3.3	-	11.6	-	29.4
New Motor Vehicles:									
Sold	('000)	Feb.	12.9	-	17.4	-	21.4	+	20.4
Financed	('000)	Feb.	4.3	-	13.7	-	10.8	+	15.0
CONSTRUCTION									
Contracts Awarded:									
Total	\$ Million	Mar.	46.2	-	3.2	-	6.3	+	14.1
Residential	\$ Million	Mar.	23.5	-	10.9	+	10.3	+	18.4
Business	\$ Million	Mar.	18.4	+	5.2	+	22.7	-	2.1
Industrial	\$ Million	Mar.	3.0	+	25.3	-	73.0	-	62.0
Engineering	\$ Million	Mar.	1.3	-	56.0	-	31.6	+	44.4
Housing:									
Starts	No.	Feb.	3,324	-	3.3	+	0.1	+	88.5
Completions	No.	Feb.	6,655	+	38.3	+	31.3	+	72.6
Non-Residential Building Mat- erials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	123.1	-	1.0	-	1.1	-	0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	121.4	-	2.1	-	1.9	-	0.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1954/53	1954/53	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashied	\$ Million	Feb.	4,984	+ 3.2	+ 15.5	+ 0.1
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Jan.	62.4	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	- 17.9
Industrial Stock	Index	Mar.	326.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 0.4

NOTE: All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

- All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except
- (1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
 - (2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, AS REPORTED
BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO - 1953
(1949 = 100)

Region	--EMPLOYMENT----		---PAYROLLS----		AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES	
	1953	% Change from 1952	1953	% Change from 1952	1953	% Change
					\$	from 1952
1. Metropolitan	120.0	+ 8.0	166.3	+ 14.9	62.18	+ 6.2
2. Burlington	105.1	- 0.5	139.4	+ 3.0	63.23	+ 3.5
3. Niagara	116.9	+ 0.2	156.8	+ 2.6	66.39	+ 2.0
4. Lake Erie	101.8	+ 6.5	133.8	+ 8.8	49.22	+ 2.6
5. Upper Thames	114.0	+ 7.9	154.2	+ 13.0	55.87	+ 4.8
6. Border	109.6	+ 3.4	147.4	+ 11.2	68.30	+ 7.0
7. St. Clair River	113.5	+ 0.4	167.1	+ 6.5	73.10	+ 8.0
8. Upper Grand R.	102.5	+ 6.2	137.4	+ 11.9	54.37	+ 5.3
9. Blue Water	104.4	+ 3.2	140.5	+ 7.1	47.76	+ 3.4
10. Kawartha	123.2	+ 6.1	163.9	+ 9.9	63.20	+ 3.1
11. Quinte	110.6	+ 1.3	153.6	+ 7.7	54.98	+ 5.1
12. Upper St. Lawrence	106.2	+ 5.3	136.8	+ 9.4	54.33	+ 3.9
13. Ottawa Valley	108.1	+ 9.0	144.9	+ 15.1	53.96	+ 5.9
14. Highlands	110.1	+ 2.6	147.6	+ 11.1	54.43	+ 7.5
15. Clay Belt	110.9	- 2.5	143.5	n.c.	69.14	+ 1.7
16. Nickel Range	123.8	+ 2.7	168.1	+ 7.6	75.99	+ 6.9
17. Sault	129.2	+ 4.8	166.7	+ 9.0	68.74	+ 3.1
18. Lakehead	124.7	+ 0.6	161.4	+ 4.9	68.44	+ 4.3
ONTARIO	114.5	+ 5.2	n.a.	n.a.	62.01	+ 5.0

n.c. - no change

n.a. - not available

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Feb./54 Feb./53		Feb./54 Feb./53		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	\$	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	117.4 120.0 120.1		161.0 165.1 170.3			61.55 61.76 63.63
				+ 2.3		+ 5.8		
2. Burlington (Brant. Went., Burlington)	13.4	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	106.9 98.5 99.0		141.8 128.6 134.7			63.44 62.07 64.68
				- 7.4		- 5.0		
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	114.7 109.3 107.6		156.2 147.0 148.9			67.26 66.64 68.51
				- 6.2		- 4.7		
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	104.7 91.7 89.1		132.7 108.9 118.4			46.87 44.63 49.94
				- 14.9		- 10.8		
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	111.9 110.4 109.5		150.5 144.9 146.2			55.68 54.17 55.16
				- 2.1		- 2.9		
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	106.9 104.6 105.8		142.6 134.3 144.9			67.50 65.20 69.63
				- 1.0		+ 1.6		
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	110.4 112.0 112.9		160.4 165.0 168.3			70.96 73.89 74.81
				+ 2.3		+ 4.9		
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth., Water., Wellington)	7.2	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	102.4 96.2 96.8		137.2 123.5 130.8			54.34 52.02 54.73
				- 5.5		- 4.7		
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	101.3 103.0 103.3		132.8 134.4 142.0			46.60 46.38 48.89
				+ 2.0		+ 6.9		
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	123.0 121.4 122.9		168.0 163.6 171.7			65.13 64.09 66.40
				- 0.1		+ 2.2		
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Len, & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	107.6 100.2 98.3		149.9 136.8 143.8			55.23 53.98 57.82
				- 8.6		- 4.1		
12. U. St. Lawrence (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Feb. 1/53 Jan. 1/54 Feb. 1/54	101.5 110.7 110.6		131.9 135.3 144.3			54.76 51.59 55.12
				+ 9.0		+ 9.4		

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	+ or - %	Payrolls	Feb./54 Feb./53	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
						+ or - %	\$
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> Carl., L., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Feb. 1/53	102.8		138.2		54.03
		Jan. 1/54	104.8		143.3		54.95
		Feb. 1/54	101.9	- 0.9	144.6	+ 4.6	57.04
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Feb. 1/53	96.9		134.0		56.17
		Jan. 1/54	97.2		129.2		53.99
		Feb. 1/54	96.4	- 0.5	130.5	- 2.6	55.02
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Feb. 1/53	103.1		138.4		71.99
		Jan. 1/54	99.2		124.8		67.29
		Feb. 1/54	101.9	- 1.2	141.4	+ 2.2	74.28
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin Sudbury)	1.8	Feb. 1/53	121.0		162.5		75.02
		Jan. 1/54	122.0		166.1		76.29
		Feb. 1/54	119.6	- 1.2	166.6	+ 2.5	78.02
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Feb. 1/53	113.8		151.2		70.66
		Jan. 1/54	105.2		140.2		70.86
		Feb. 1/54	105.1	- 7.6	139.7	- 7.6	70.73
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Feb. 1/53	117.2		151.6		68.36
		Jan. 1/54	114.2		148.4		68.67
		Feb. 1/54	114.3	- 2.5	155.4	+ 2.5	71.89
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Feb. 1/53	113.1				
		Jan. 1/54	110.4		147.9		61.16
		Feb. 1/54	110.4	- 2.7	196.3		63.51

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Feb. 1/53	124.3		170.6		62.87
		Jan. 1/54	138.5		184.3		62.51
		Feb. 1/54	122.5	- 1.8	169.9	- 0.7	65.14
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Feb. 1/53	99.9		123.3		62.93
		Jan. 1/54	60.2		74.3		62.67
		Feb. 1/54	82.5	- 17.4	100.7	- 22.6	62.06
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Feb. 1/53	153.8		195.6		74.69
		Jan. 1/54	158.3		210.6		77.39
		Feb. 1/54	157.6	+ 3.8	212.8	+ 17.2	78.59
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Feb. 1/53	113.1		155.5		75.81
		Jan. 1/54	137.7		192.8		76.78
		Feb. 1/54	139.8	+ 26.7	204.3	+ 48.8	80.12
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Feb. 1/53	97.3		143.5		78.76
		Jan. 1/54	109.4		150.4		73.23
		Feb. 1/54	109.6	+ 12.3	163.8	+ 20.3	79.63
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Feb. 1/53	74.3		90.5		64.92
		Jan. 1/54	73.7		86.8		62.86
		Feb. 1/54	75.4	+ 1.1	92.9	+ 2.4	65.75
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Feb. 1/53	105.0		212.2		68.88
		Jan. 1/54	100.5		133.6		70.54
		Feb. 1/54	110.2	+ 5.2	148.2	- 64.0	71.32

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER REGION

1949-1953

EMPLOYMENT INDEX
1949=100
TREND, 12 MONTH CENTRED
MOVING AVERAGE ○-○-○

115

110

105

100

95

90

0

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

There is little evidence of seasonal variation in manufacturing employment in the Upper St. Lawrence Region. Changes in the level of employment are chiefly the result of shifts in long-run market conditions rather than the more or less regular seasonal pattern of demand. Despite high levels in 1951 and the latter part of 1953 the growth of manufacturing employment has lagged behind the Province as a whole during the period 1949-53. Average employment in the Region in 1953 was only 6.2% above 1949, but in Ontario it was 14.5%.

Ottawa Valley

The typical pattern for manufacturing throughout the Ottawa Valley Region is a concentration on wood products, textiles, and metal fabrication. However, there is less dependence on manufacturing as a source of employment in this Region than elsewhere in the Province. Fourteen per cent of the total labour force was engaged in manufacturing in 1951, the lowest proportion in any Region of the Province, indicating its secondary position compared to the functions of government. In 1953 there were an estimated 21,400 employees in manufacturing. There is less dependence on a few large establishments, as in the Upper St. Lawrence Region. There are more small, diversified operations.

In Ottawa, with approximately half of the Region's manufacturing labour force, services to the federal government, particularly in printing and publishing, occupy a large number. About 16% of the manufacturing employees in the city are in wood products industries. The largest private employer, E.B. Eddy Company, has more than 600 employees producing pulp, various types of paper, bags and boxes. Other secondary paper manufacturers produce paper bags, boxes, cups, waxed paper, carbon paper and specialty paper products. Metal fabrication employs approximately 12% of the manufacturing labour force. About 600 work in clothing, tent and sail, automobile slip cover and miscellaneous textile factories.

The textile industry employs a larger proportion of the manufacturing labour force in the Region as a whole. The emphasis is on the production of wool cloth, an industry which has been declining for nearly four years. Primary textile mills are situated in Pembroke, Appleton, Renfrew, Carleton Place, Almonte, Perth and Arnprior. Renfrew Textiles Limited and Renfrew Woollen Mills, employing 145 and 250 respectively, were closed down completely in the fall and winter of 1953. The Carleton Place branch of Renfrew Woollen Mills laid off its 125 employees this spring. There is little indication that any of these mills will re-open during the year. Factories producing ladies' and children's clothing and miscellaneous textile goods are operating in Athens, Smiths Falls, Hawkesbury and Arnprior.

Manufacturing employment in the Region has shown a marked seasonal trend, reaching a high in August and a low in February with a range of 6.7%. Since 1950 the long-run trend has been favourable but, as in the Upper St. Lawrence Region, the 8.1% increase since 1949 has been modest compared to the whole Province.

115

110

105

100

95

90

0

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

1949-1953

EMPLOYMENT INDEX
1949 = 100
TREND, 12 MONTH CENTRED
MOVING AVERAGE
SEASONALLY CORRECTED
TREND

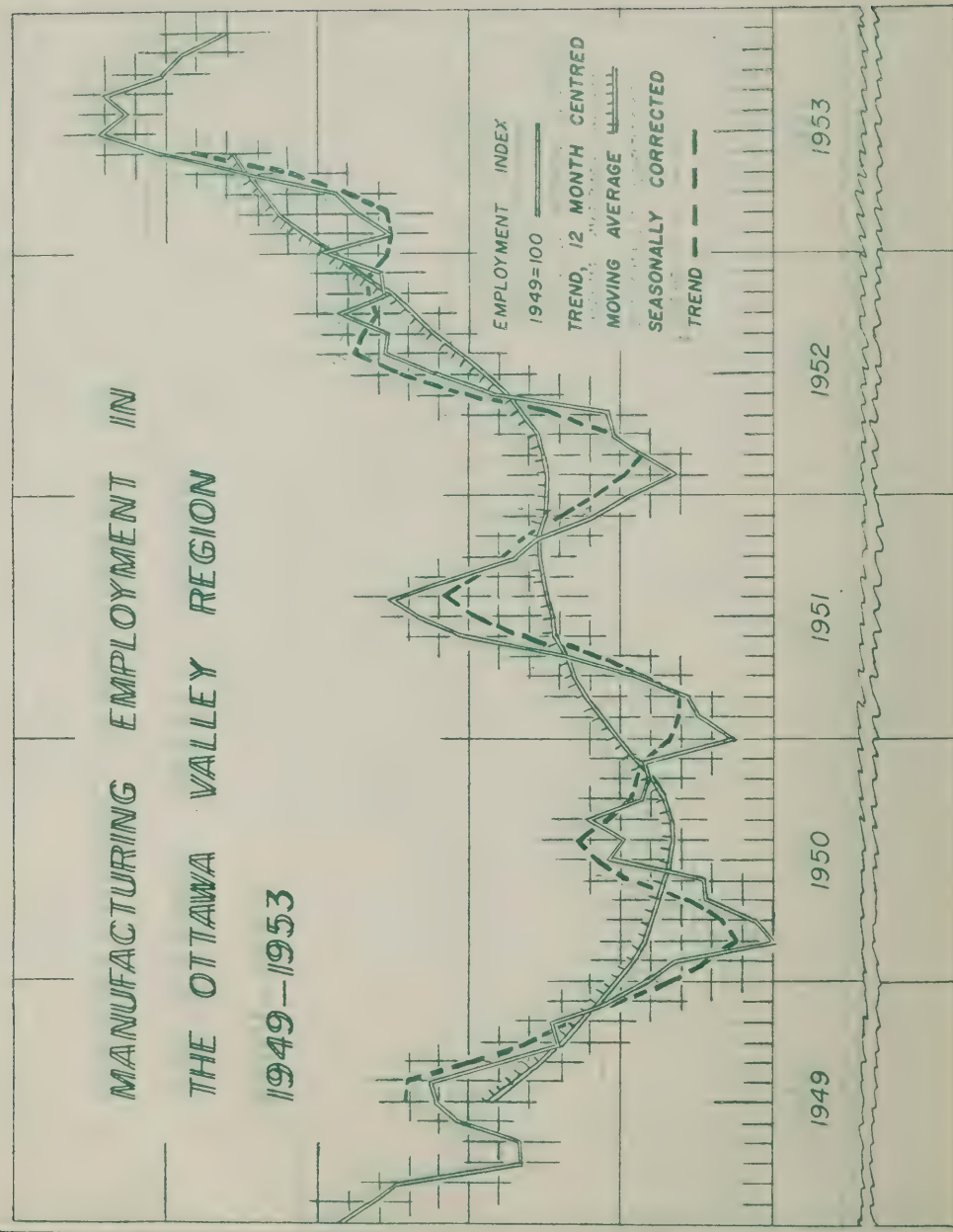
1949

1950

1951

1952

1953



A Note on Method

In the charts of manufacturing employment included here the long-run, and in the Ottawa Valley Region the seasonal, patterns of employment are illustrated. The long-run trend line is based on a twelve month moving average (centred) of the indices. If the index of manufacturing employment was available for a considerably longer period the long-run (i.e. longer than one year) fluctuations could be isolated and a straight line secular trend determined. But the five year period is too short to separate these patterns; consequently the trend line reflects both secular trend and long-run fluctuations.

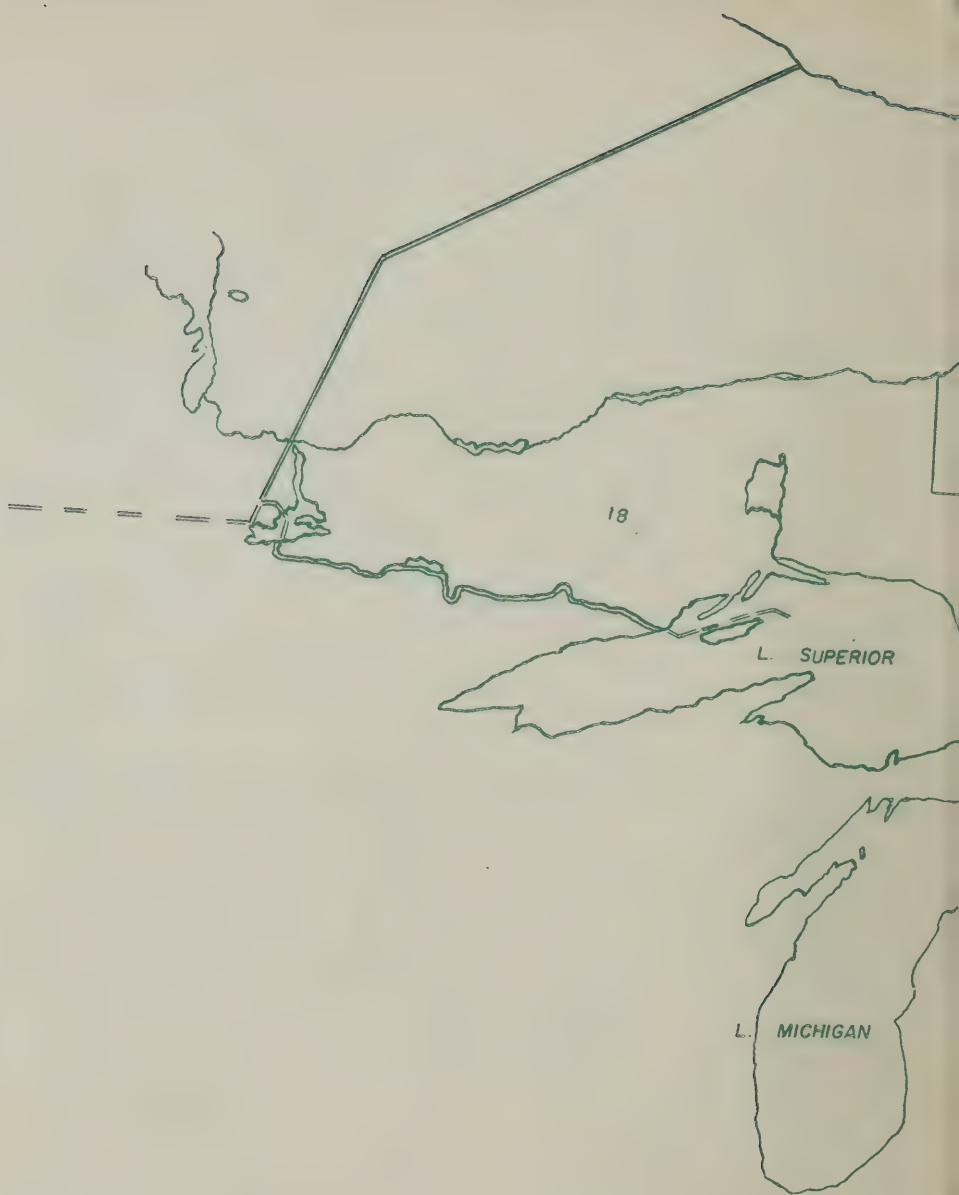
The twelve month moving average eliminates seasonal cycles and for that reason may be used as a base line from which seasonal (and residual) variations may be studied. In practice, however, the trend line also contains an element of seasonality because of differences in the amplitude of seasonal cycles from year to year. Lesser fluctuations occur in the trend line but these are relatively small. These secondary fluctuations are minimized when the period of the average equals the period of the cycle as in this instance where the period for each is twelve months.

In the Ottawa Valley Region it has been possible to determine a seasonal pattern from the data. Percentage deviations of the observed data from the trend line are averaged by months. These monthly means are then tested statistically to determine if the variation due to seasonal factors is significantly greater than residual variations. When this is done, manufacturing employment in the Upper St. Lawrence Region, unlike the Ottawa Valley, fails to show significant seasonal variation. The monthly means are converted to seasonal correction factors which represent the expected variation from the trend line attributable to seasonal factors, based on the actual performance over the period. The seasonally corrected trend line shown on the Ottawa Valley Region chart is derived from the long-run trend data multiplied by the seasonal correction factors. The resulting line fits the observed data remarkably well in this instance.

SEASONAL CORRECTION FACTORS - OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

Jan.	.982	May	.990	Sept.	1.024
Feb.	.973	June	1.012	Oct.	1.011
Mar.	.967	July	1.026	Nov.	1.005
Apr.	.974	Aug.	1.034	Dec.	.995

The long-run trend, based on a twelve month moving average of actual data, assumes no mathematical relationship between employment and time, consequently the trend line cannot be projected mathematically. If a certain trend is assumed then the seasonal correction factors could be used to estimate future employment by months. But the difficulty of separating the causes of long-run and seasonal fluctuations makes the task of determining future trends hazardous.



18

L. SUPERIOR

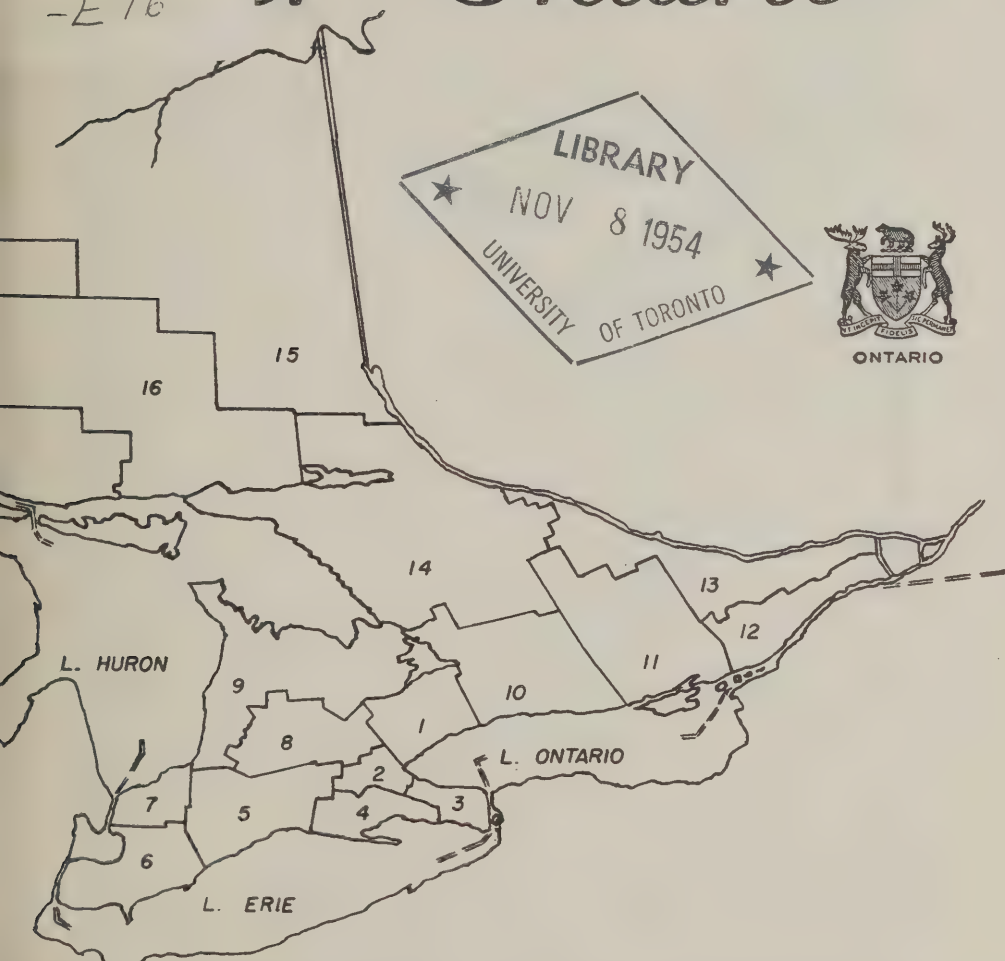
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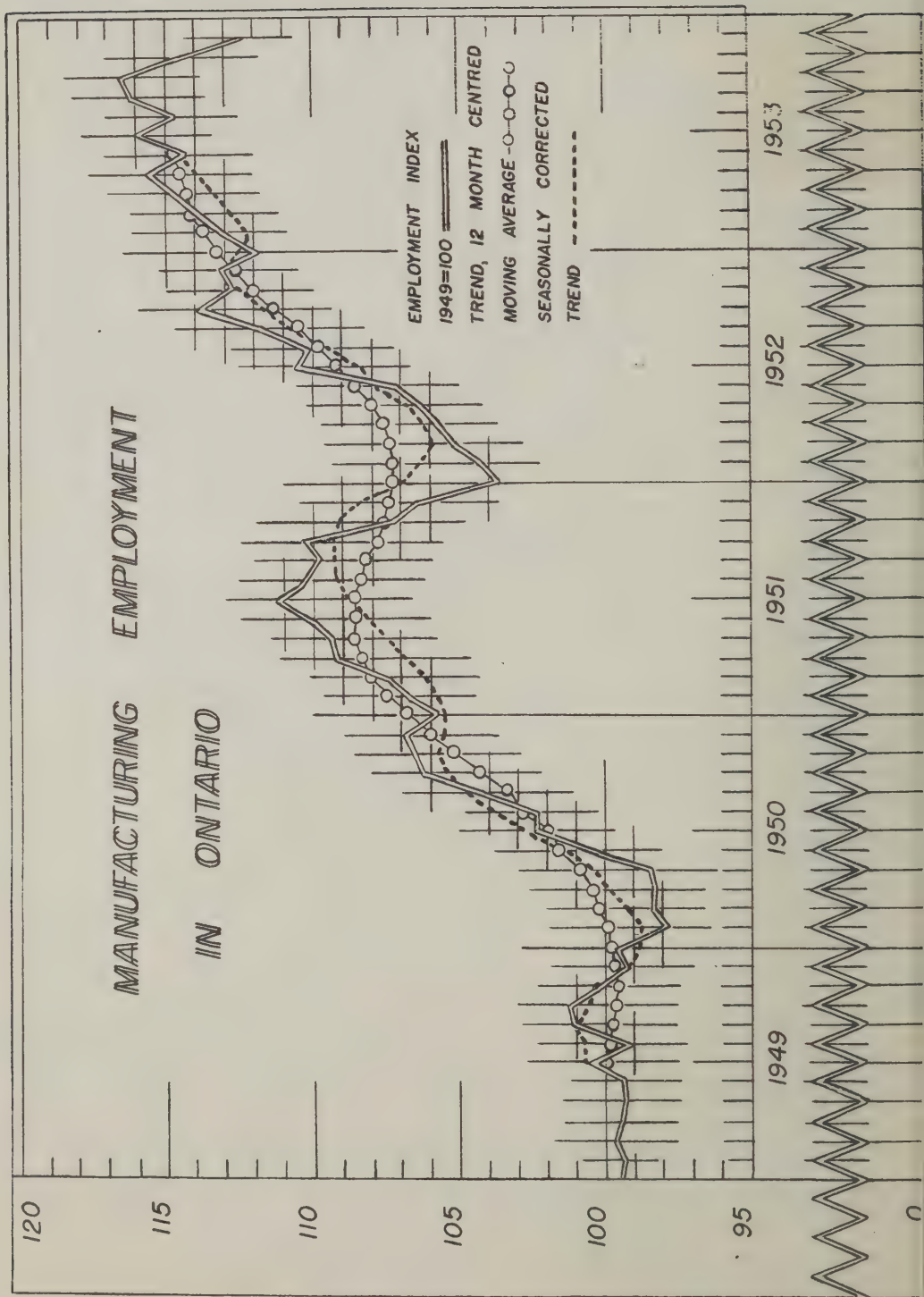
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Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer

Department of the
Provincial Treasurer

East Block, Tower Queens Park
Toronto, 2.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO



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SUMMARY

Unemployment in Ontario remains substantially above 1953 levels but increases in construction activity and retail sales are expected to effect a considerable increase in industrial employment. Construction contracts awarded in the Province for the first four months of the current year are 12% higher than awards in the same period last year. Department store sales during April were an estimated 12% higher than in April, 1953.

Employment increased slightly in Ontario during April but the Unemployment Insurance Commission reports 156,000 applications for employment as at April 15, almost double the number reported at the same date a year ago. The Toronto office lists 35,900 (17,900 in 1953), the Hamilton office 12,400 (6,300 in 1953) and the Windsor office 6,600 (3,400 in 1953). Manufacturing employment, 3.4% below the 1953 figure at March 1 for the Province, declined significantly in the Burlington (-7.2%), Niagara (-8.1%), Lake Erie (-12.7%), Quinte (-7.8%), Sault (-12.6%) and Lakehead (-9.0%) Regions. However the Metropolitan Region recorded an increase of 2.1% in the same period.

Base metal mines are operating at full capacity and most gold mines have resumed production. In the Blind River area considerable exploratory work and drilling are underway. However a number of manufacturing industries have found it necessary to lay off workers. The meat packing industry has been slower and employment in the rubber products and leather products industry was down 4.8% and 9.6% at March 1 compared to the same date in 1953. Plants in Kitchener and London have been affected. Poor conditions continue in the textile industry (both woollen and cotton) with employment down 19.6% below 1953. Clothing factories are also affected.

In the wood products industry saw and planing mills report employment 9.6% below 1953. Further lay-offs have occurred in the farm implements industry. Employment was 22.5% less than last year. Primary iron and steel, and iron castings report employment down 10.2% and 12.1% respectively. On the other hand employment in the automotive industry was up 7.6% but lay-offs have occurred after March 1.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53	SAME MONTH 1954/53	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	110.1	- 2.2	- 2.5	- 0.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	152.6	+ 2.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Feb.	237.4	- 1.6	- 1.9	+ 3.7
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Feb.	248.7	- 3.0	- 3.7	+ 3.6
Durable Goods	Index	Feb.	306.8	- 5.0	- 6.2	+ 2.4
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Feb.	211.5	- 1.0	- 1.3	+ 4.7
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	182.1	- 1.5	- 19.1	- 15.3
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	240.5	- 22.0	- 32.6	- 7.1
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs.	Feb.	23.6	+ 6.1	+ 11.3	- 6.7
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Jan.	40.2	+ 9.6	+ 9.6	+ 13.4
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index	Feb.	491.1	+ 10.3	+ 7.0	- 1.3
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	457.9	+ 2.3	+ 4.3	- 3.9
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Mar.	2,079.1	+ 2.6	+ 3.6	+ 12.0
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Apr.	189.9	- 7.1	- 9.7	- 5.8
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Apr.	115.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Mar.	218.6	+ 1.0	- 1.5	- 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Mar.	255.8	- 4.4	- 4.3	- 1.2
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Mar.	344.9	- 1.2	- 3.1	+ 7.6
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Mar.	68.5	+ 7.2	+ 9.0	+ 6.0
Department Stores	\$ Million	Mar.	25.8	+ 0.6	- 0.6	+ 16.0
Department Stores (prelim.)	\$ Million	Apr.	29.0	+ 3.6	+ 11.6	+ 12.4
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Mar.	16.2	+ 2.7	- 4.3	- 0.2
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Mar.	7.9	- 4.0	- 6.6	+ 3.2
Furniture	\$ Million	Mar.	6.0	- 7.4	- 1.5	+ 20.1
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Mar.	11.7	+ 1.9	- 0.9	+ 15.3
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Mar.	16.7	- 19.8	- 23.1	+ 29.5
Financed	('000)	Mar.	5.9	- 13.8	- 14.1	+ 37.2
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Apr.	96.7	+ 11.9	+ 42.2	+ 109.3
Residential	\$ Million	Apr.	41.5	+ 9.9	+ 53.7	+ 76.6
Business	\$ Million	Apr.	27.0	+ 15.8	+ 47.5	+ 46.7
Industrial	\$ Million	Apr.	11.0	- 12.5	- 43.3	+ 266.7
Engineering	\$ Million	Apr.	17.2	+ 71.0	+ 21.2	+ 1,223.1
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Mar.	2,172	+ 4.0	+ 10.6	+ 39.1
Completions	No.	Mar.	2,122	+ 16.9	- 13.0	- 24.2
Non-Residential Building Mat- erials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	122.9	- 1.2	- 1.5	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	121.0	- 2.3	- 2.7	- 0.3

FINANCIAL

Cheques Cashied	\$ Million	Mar.	5,733	+	3.6	+	4.3	+	15.0
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Feb.	72.6	+	5.8	+	4.6	+	16.4
Industrial Stock	Index	Apr.	335.3	+	2.4	+	8.5	+	2.8

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except

(1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,

(2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO A REGIONAL ANALYSIS

During the last five years manufacturing employment in Ontario has increased about fifteen per cent (see chart on page two) but this increase has by no means been characteristic of all regions of the Province or all manufacturing industries. Some industries have expanded more than others, and for some the process has been one of steady growth while others, like the textile industry, have experienced marked long-run fluctuations. Still others, like the food products industry, undergo a regular pattern of seasonal variation each year. The impact of these changes in manufacturing employment varies among the regions of the Province depending on the types of manufacturing industries and the relative importance of each in the regional economy.

Studies of manufacturing employment indices of each region for the period 1949 to 1953 have been undertaken in order to assess the long-run trend and the seasonal pattern (if any). The trend in each instance was determined by taking a twelve-month centred moving average of the employment indices. The result was a set of values in which short-term (and seasonal) fluctuations are reduced to a minimum. Consequently the long-run trend is shown more clearly. The actual indices were then compared to the resulting trend line and a statistical test used to determine seasonality. If the result was positive, a three-month moving average of per cent deviations of actual values from trend was computed and a set of seasonal correction factors determined. Similar studies were made of all important manufacturing industry groups in the Province in order to assess the importance of the various industries in determining the pattern of manufacturing employment in a particular region.

A summary of the results obtained for the eighteen regions and the Province is included in the next four pages. In order to treat the subject properly it would be desirable to include the graphs and work sheets prepared for each region but space does not permit this treatment. The material does serve however, to emphasize the differences between regions, and the extent to which diversity within a region can offset seasonality in manufacturing employment. Seasonality in manufacturing industry does not appear to contribute as much to unemployment in southern Ontario as is sometimes assumed. It must be emphasized, of course, that this analysis includes manufacturing employment only and cannot be used to assess the unemployment situation in a particular region without considering the influence of other industries such as trade, construction, services etc.

ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS

Regions and No. of Employees*	Industries	Trend 1949-53	Seasonal Variation
METROPOLITAN 234,000	Diversified, including iron and steel products, electrical apparatus, aircraft, food and beverages and clothing.	A steady upward trend, with a level period in early 1952. Little fluctuation in trend line.	No significant seasonal pattern.
BURLINGTON 76,800	Primary iron and steel, agricultural implements, textiles, electrical apparatus.	Increase 1949-53: 20% Upward trend to a peak in 1951. A slight decline since then. Little fluctuation in trend line. Similar pattern observed in the iron and steel products industry. Increase 1949-53: 5%	No significant seasonal pattern.
NIAGARA 42,600	Heavy steel products, automobile parts, pulp and paper, and food products.	Upward trend to a high in late 1952, then a slight decline. Little fluctuation in trend line. Increase 1949-53: 17%	Pronounced Low: Jan. High: Oct. Range: 8.3%
LAKE ERIE 3,800	Textiles, canning, tobacco processing.	Comparatively level long-run trend with severe seasonal fluctuations corresponding to tobacco harvesting and food canning. Increase 1949-53: 2%	Severe Low: June High: Oct. Range: 16.0%
UPPER THAMES 29,500	Food and beverages, iron and steel products and a number of smaller industries.	Upward trend to a peak in 1951, a decline in early 1952 and a peak in 1953. Moderate fluctuation in trend line. Increase 1949-53: 14%	Slight Low: Feb. High: July Range: 2.2%

*Estimated, 1953.

BORDER 49,400	Automotive equipment, iron and steel products.	An upward trend with marked short and long-run fluctuations due to automotive industry. Slight decline evident in 1953.	No significant seasonal pattern.
		Increase 1949-53: 10%	
ST. CLAIR RIVER 9,500	Petroleum refining, petrochemicals, synthetic rubber.	A steady upward trend, leveling in 1953. Little fluctuation in trend line.	Moderate Low: Mar. High: July
		Increase 1949-53: 14%	Range: 5.0%
UPPER GRAND RIVER 45,600	Diversified industries, including iron and steel products, rubber products, foods and beer, leather products.	A fluctuating long-run trend with a low in early 1950 and 1952. Similar pattern observed in the wood, leather and rubber products industries.	No significant seasonal pattern.
		Increase 1949-53: 3%	
BLUE WATER 16,100	Iron and steel products, shipbuilding, wood products, flour milling.	Upward trend to 1951, level since then. Not much fluctuation in trend line. Pattern similar to that of the iron and steel products industry	No significant seasonal pattern.
		Increase 1949-53: 4%	
KAWARTHA 32,200	Automotive equipment and allied products, electrical apparatus.	Rapid upward trend with peaks in 1951 and 1953. Marked decline in late 1953. Pattern similar to that of transportation equipment industry.	Slight Low: Jan. High: Oct.
		Increase 1949-53: 23%	Range: 2.6%

Region and No. of Employees	Industries	Trend 1949-53	Seasonal Variation
QUINTE 16,500	Aluminum products, nylon products, electrical apparatus, commercial chemicals, canning.	Rising trend with a low in 1950. A slight decline in late 1953. Little fluctuation in trend line. Trend similar to that on non-ferrous metal products industry. Increase 1949-53: 11%	Pronounced Low: Feb. High: Sept. Range: 10.9%
UPPER ST. LAWRENCE 13,100	Cotton textiles, chemicals, electrical apparatus, paper.	Marked fluctuations in long-run trend with a high in 1951 and 1953. Influence of textile and chemical industries is evident. Increase 1949-53: 6%	No significant seasonal pattern.
OTTAWA VALLEY 21,400	Woollen textiles, pulp and paper, wood products, pharmaceuticals.	Upward trend since 1950 with moderate fluctuations. Pattern is similar to that of paper production industry. Increase 1949-53: 8%	Moderate Low: Mar. High: Aug. Range: 5.7%
HIGHLANDS 4,900	Paper and wood products, clothing.	Upward trend, with slight fluctuations in trend but severe seasonal variation. Increase 1949-53: 10%	Severe Low: Feb. High: Sept. Range: 26.0%
CLAY BELT 6,400	Pulp and paper mills.	Upward trend to a peak in 1951, a slight decline since then. Seasonal variation more severe than that in paper products industry as a whole. Increase 1949-53: 11%	Severe Low: Feb. High: Aug. Range: 15.2%

NICKEL RANGE	Smelting, pulp and paper mills.	An upward trend to 1951, level since then. Little fluctuation in trend. Influence of increasing employment in non-ferrous metal products industry is evident in this region. Increase 1949-53: 24%	Pronounced Low: Apr. High: Sept. Range: 8.9%
10,600			
SAULT	Primary iron and steel, paper.	An upward trend with slight fluctuations. Highest rate of increase in the period 1949-53.	Pronounced Low: Feb. High: Aug. Range: 10.1%
9,700		Increase 1949-53: 29%	
LAKEHEAD	Transportation equipment, pulp and paper, flour milling.	An upward trend to 1952, then a level period in 1952-3. Little fluctuation in trend line.	Pronounced Low: Feb. High: Sept. Range: 9.7%
12,900		Increase 1949-53: 25%	
ONTARIO		An upward trend with moderate fluctuations. Peaks in 1951 and 1953.	Very slight Low: Feb. High: Aug. Range: 2.4%
632,000		Increase 1949-53: 15%	

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO
(1949 = 100)

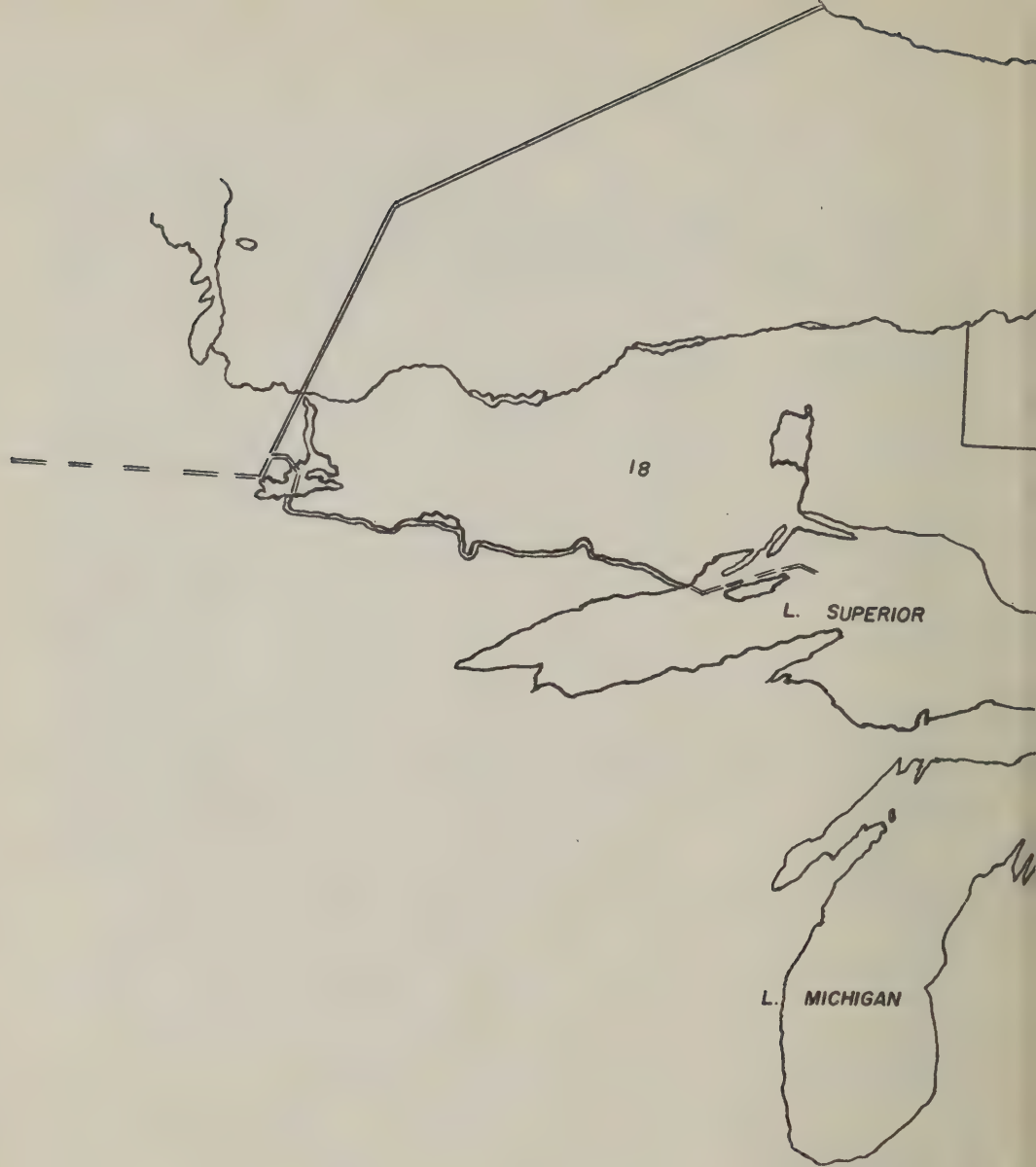
Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Mar./54 Mar./53		Payrolls	Mar./54 Mar./53		Weekly Wage and Salaries
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%	
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	118.1 120.2 120.2			163.3 170.8 172.9			62.01 63.75 64.55
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant. Went., Burlington)	13.4	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	106.0 99.0 98.8			142.0 134.6 134.5			63.85 64.68 64.75
3. <u>Niagara</u> (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	115.3 107.6 107.2			157.6 149.1 149.5			67.64 68.65 69.11
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	102.9 89.1 90.2			130.1 118.4 121.5			47.54 49.94 50.64
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	113.3 112.1 111.0			152.2 151.2 153.0			55.48 55.66 56.88
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	110.7 105.3 105.2			152.9 144.5 143.5			70.18 69.76 69.33
7. <u>St. Clair R.</u> (Lambton)	1.6	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	111.3 112.9 111.7			160.4 168.0 167.3			70.82 74.65 75.16
8. <u>Upper Grand R.</u> (Perth., Water., Wellington)	7.2	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	102.3 96.6 95.4			137.6 130.7 130.6			54.80 54.84 55.44
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Duff., Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	102.6 104.6 103.3			138.3 144.8 143.5			47.91 49.20 49.37
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter, Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	126.4 123.2 122.8			175.2 171.8 170.0			65.83 66.27 65.82
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front, Hast, Len, & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	106.5 98.3 98.7			150.2 143.8 143.1			55.89 57.82 57.32
12. <u>U. St. Lawrence</u> (Dun., Gen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Mar.1/53 Feb.1/54 Mar.1/54	103.5 110.5 108.2			135.6 145.5 144.8			55.29 55.61 56.51

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Mar./54 Mar./53		Mar./54 Mar./53		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	Payrolls	+ or -		
				%		%		
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> Carl., L., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Mar.1/53	103.8		137.8			53.40
		Feb.1/54	102.0		144.9			57.15
		Mar.1/54	100.6	- 3.2	144.3	+ 6.5		57.66
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Mar.1/53	96.4		134.5			56.49
		Feb.1/54	96.3		130.4			54.98
		Mar.1/54	97.0	+ 0.6	131.9	- 2.6		55.20
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Mar.1/53	103.6		136.2			70.12
		Feb.1/54	101.9		141.4			74.28
		Mar.1/54	101.3	- 2.3	138.3	- 2.1		73.08
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin Sudbury)	1.8	Mar.1/53	119.7		159.2			74.33
		Feb.1/54	119.2		166.1			77.93
		Mar.1/54	119.1	- 0.6	163.0	+ 3.8		76.57
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Mar.1/53	116.8		157.1			71.70
		Feb.1/54	105.1		139.7			70.73
		Mar.1/54	104.2	- 12.6	136.7	- 20.4		69.81
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Mar.1/53	120.5		157.5			69.07
		Feb.1/54	114.3		155.5			71.89
		Mar.1/54	111.5	- 9.0	152.5	- 5.0		72.33
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Mar.1/53	114.0					62.40
		Feb.1/54	110.6		154.1			63.60
		Mar.1/54	110.1	- 3.4	154.4			63.99

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Mar.1/53	120.5		169.4			64.54
		Feb.1/54	122.5		169.9			65.14
		Mar.1/54	124.8	+ 4.3	173.3	+ 3.9		65.22
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Mar.1/53	98.2		122.4			63.20
		Feb.1/54	82.5		100.7			62.06
		Mar.1/54	86.1	- 12.1	108.1	- 14.3		63.80
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Mar.1/53	155.3		197.5			74.50
		Feb.1/54	157.6		212.8			78.59
		Mar.1/54	156.9	+ 1.6	209.9	+ 12.4		77.83
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Mar.1/53	115.5		158.8			75.65
		Feb.1/54	140.3		224.2			87.64
		Mar.1/54	144.9	+ 29.4	218.7	+ 59.9		82.77
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Mar.1/53	102.1		139.8			73.30
		Feb.1/54	109.6		163.8			79.63
		Mar.1/54	111.8	+ 9.7	162.7	+ 22.9		77.58
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Mar.1/53	72.1		86.7			64.07
		Feb.1/54	75.4		92.9			65.75
		Mar.1/54	75.8	+ 3.7	94.2	+ 7.5		66.30
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Mar.1/53	105.3					68.88
		Feb.1/54	110.6		149.5			71.71
		Mar.1/54	112.3	+ 7.0	152.2			71.94



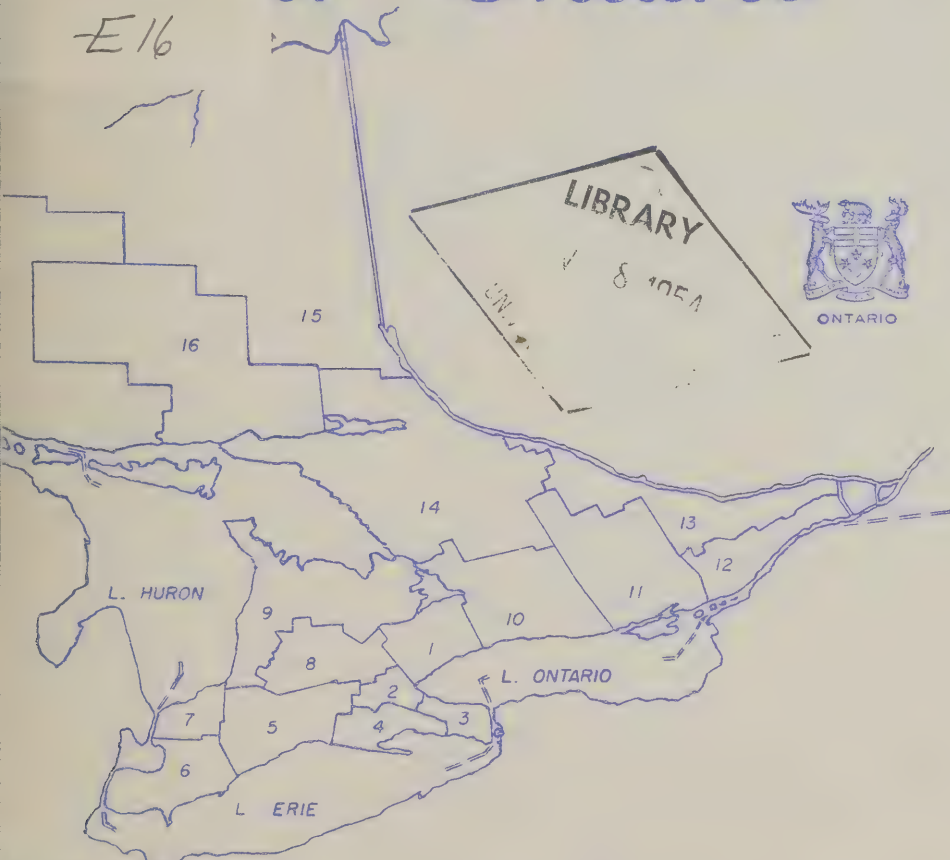
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Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer

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Provincial Treasurer

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POPULATION OF ONTARIO REGIONS AND INCORPORATED CENTRES OVER 5,000
ESTIMATED AT JUNE 1, 1953

METROPOLITAN	1,394,120	BLUE WATER	277,160
Brampton	10,470	Barrie	14,070
Burlington	6,850	Collingwood	7,600
Forest Hill	16,560	Goderich	5,640
Leaside	16,470	Midland	7,490
Long Branch	9,360	Orillia	12,890
Mimico	12,130	Owen Sound	16,630
Newmarket	5,810		
New Toronto	9,850	KAWARTHA	251,090
Oakville	8,390	Bowmanville	6,000
Swansea	8,340	Cobourg	7,790
Toronto	688,210	Lindsay	9,940
Weston	8,980	Oshawa	45,000
		Peterborough	40,860
BURLINGTON	358,050	Port Hope	6,650
Brantford	36,640	Whitby	6,230
Dundas	7,370		
Hamilton	224,560	QUINTE	186,390
Paris	5,370	Belleville	20,080
		Kingston	39,000
NIAGARA	241,870	Trenton	10,290
Fort Erie	8,130		
Merritton	5,060	UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	144,210
Niagara Falls	25,210	Brockville	13,720
Port Colborne	13,270	Cornwall	16,780
St. Catharines	39,240		
Thorold	7,050	OTTAWA VALLEY	406,810
Welland	15,830	Eastview	15,760
		Hawkesbury	7,520
LAKE ERIE	69,920	Ottawa	213,020
Simcoe	7,540	Pembroke	13,300
		Perth	5,160
UPPER THAMES	286,560	Renfrew	7,900
Ingersoll	6,600	Smith's Falls	8,480
London	98,850		
St. Thomas	18,360	HIGHLANDS	113,180
Tillsonburg	5,670	North Bay	19,050
Woodstock	16,460	Parry Sound	5,230
		Sturgeon Falls	5,360
BORDER	309,490		
Chatham	22,010	CLAY BELT	134,330
Leamington	7,130	Timmins	27,660
Riverside	10,470		
Wallaceburg	7,780	NICKEL RANGE	129,140
Windsor	122,060	Sudbury	41,930
ST. CLAIR RIVER	82,380	SAULT	75,940
Sarnia	38,480	Sault Ste. Marie	36,270
UPPER GRAND RIVER	259,160	LAKEHEAD	177,200
Galt	21,340	Fort Frances	8,090
Guelph	29,810	Fort William	36,830
Kitchener	48,550	Kenora	9,040
Preston	8,630	Port Arthur	33,350
Stratford	19,290		
Waterloo	13,110	PROVINCE	4,897,000

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Manufacturing Employment in the Kawartha and Quinte Regions.....	5
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SUMMARY

The index of industrial employment continued to fall in April, representing a decline over both March of this year and April of last year. Additionally, industrial payrolls registered declines in April on both counts. The decline in payrolls was attributable to a reduction in the number of employed workers which was only partly offset by rises in average weekly wages and salaries in the mining and manufacturing industries. Obversely, unemployment has continued to be a source of worry in Ontario as elsewhere in Canada and the United States. The seasonal upswing in employment opportunities has failed to take up all of the slack in the labour force.

In general, industrial production fell during the first quarter of this year, vis-à-vis the comparable period of 1953. Notable exceptions were refined nickel, electrical apparatus, and newsprint. However, certain sectors of industry showed signs of improvement during March, the latest month for which statistics are available. Pig iron and refined nickel production displayed the largest increases over the preceding month.

More current statistics are available for the construction industry. While the total dollar value of contracts awarded in May was lower than both April of this year and May of last year, increases were registered in the residential and business sub-divisions. Housing starts were fifty percent greater numerically in April than in March, although somewhat less than April, 1953.

Retail trade in April was, in aggregate dollar value, virtually unchanged from the same month last year, but almost thirteen percent higher than March of this year. Cheques cashed, on the other hand, were lower in April than in March but about five percent higher than in April, 1953.

Within the Province, regional manufacturing employment indices were lower in April, 1954, than in April, 1953 with only two exceptions: the Metropolitan and Upper St. Lawrence Regions. Regional mining employment indices were also down in four out of six regions. The two exceptions were the Sault and Lakehead Regions. The effect on aggregate payrolls of reduced employment was more than offset in some cases by higher average weekly wages and salaries. CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE 1954/53	MONTH 1954/53	PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Apr.	108.9	- 2.5	- 3.8	- 1.2
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Apr.	150.6	+ 1.7	- 0.5	- 1.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Mar.	237.7	- 2.1	- 3.7	- 0.5
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	Mar.	250.8	- 3.7	- 5.6	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Mar.	305.0	- 6.0	- 8.7	- 1.5
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Mar.	216.2	- 1.3	- 2.5	+ 1.6
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	200.8	- 15.6	- 15.8	+ 10.3
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	247.9	- 24.0	- 24.6	+ 3.1
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Mar.	27.0	+ 7.7	+ 10.7	+ 14.4
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Mar.	45.4	- 0.5	- 12.0	+ 0.7
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index(2)	Mar.	473.5	+ 8.0	+ 4.1	- 2.2
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	500.2	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	- 3.0
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Apr.	1,945.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	- 6.4
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	May	198.1	- 7.9	- 10.8	+ 4.3
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	May	115.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Apr.	217.9	- 1.0	- 0.7	- 0.3
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Apr.	251.4	- 3.9	- 2.6	- 1.2
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Apr.	388.8	- 0.9	n.s.	+ 12.7
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Apr.	70.2	+ 7.6	+ 8.5	+ 2.5
Department Stores	\$ Million	Apr.	29.0	+ 3.6	+ 11.4	+ 12.6
Department Stores (prelim.)	\$ Million	May		not available		
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Apr.	19.7	+ 2.9	+ 3.2	+ 21.1
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Apr.	9.8	- 6.1	- 10.9	+ 24.3
Furniture	\$ Million	Apr.	6.1	- 6.7	- 4.8	+ 1.6
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Apr.	8.9	- 1.0	- 11.3	- 23.7
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Apr.	19.7	- 15.5	- 5.0	+ 17.8
Financed	('000)	Apr.	6.2	- 15.1	- 17.7	+ 4.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	May	37.7	+ 7.8	- 1.5	+ 9.3
Residential	\$ Million	May	46.1	+ 23.7	+ 65.2	+ 11.1
Business	\$ Million	May	30.2	+ 26.3	+ 63.7	+ 11.9
Industrial	\$ Million	May	4.4	- 40.2	- 37.1	- 60.0
Engineering	\$ Million	May	7.7	+ 30.6	- 23.2	- 59.3
Housing: Starts	No.	Apr.	3,269	- 5.1	- 17.0	+ 50.5
Completions	No.	Apr.	2,631	+ 13.3	+ 2.7	+ 24.0
Non-Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Apr.	120.0	- 1.4	- 1.3	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index(1)	Apr.	121.1	- 2.7	- 2.9	+ 0.1
(Canada)						
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashd	\$ Million	Apr.	5,466.5	+ 3.8	+ 5.2	- 8.7
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Apr.	24.3	+ 7.2	+ 10.3	- 5.0
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	May	34.1	+ 0.7	- 2.0	+ 4.1

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------|
| (1) | 1949 = 100 | n.c. - no change |
| (2) | 1935-39 = 100 | |
| (3) | last half of 1933 = 100 | |

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

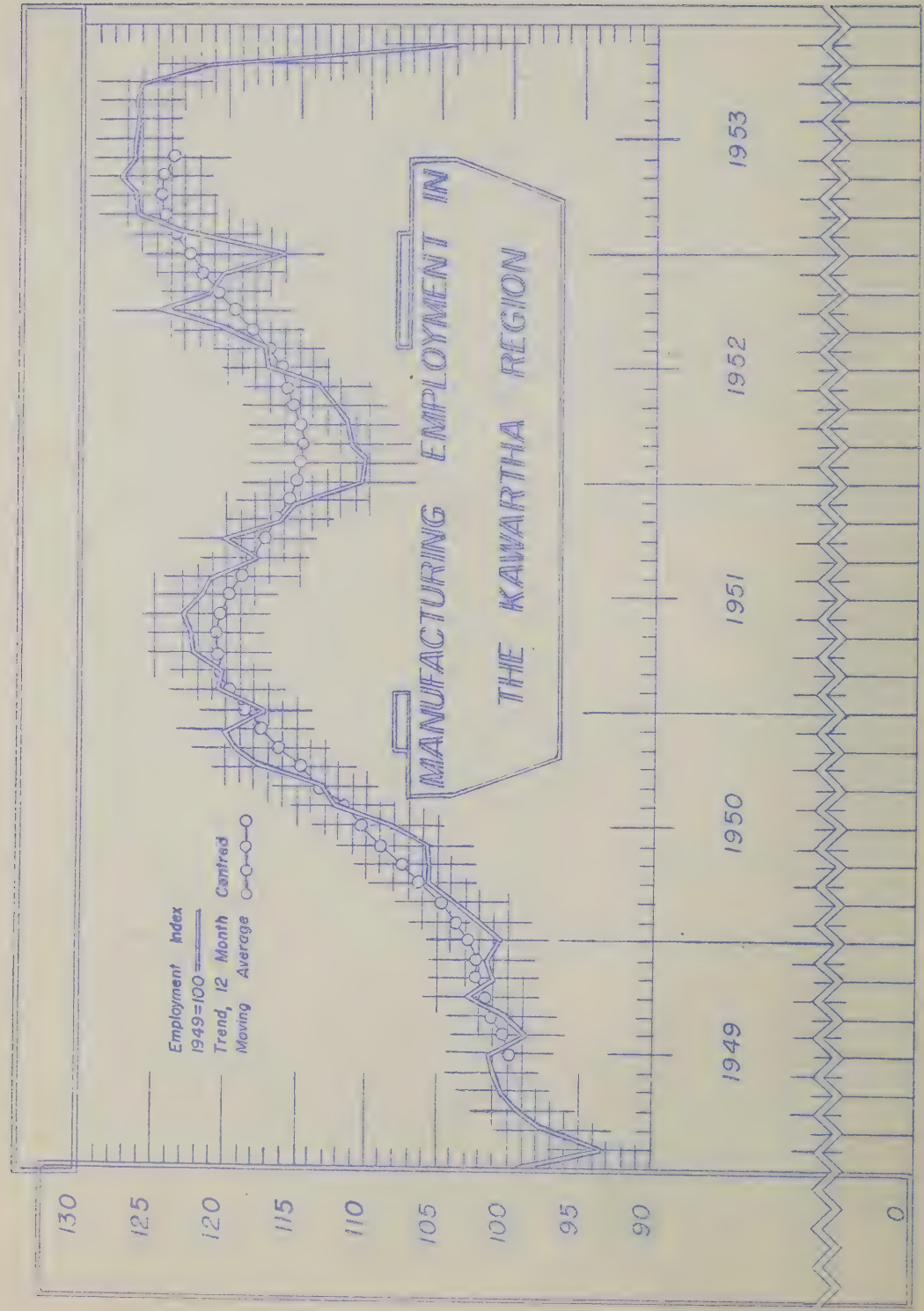
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE KAWARTHA AND QUINTE REGIONS

Kawartha Region

The importance of manufacturing in the Kawartha Region is made apparent by the proportion of the labour force, 41 percent, in that industrial group at the 1951 Census. The next largest category, agriculture, accounted for only 18 percent of the labour force. The proportion in manufacturing was exceeded only in the Burlington, Niagara and Upper Grand River Regions. In 1953 there was an estimated average of 32,200 employees in manufacturing in the Region. Average weekly wages and salaries were \$63.20 for 1953, compared to \$62.01 for the Province.

Manufacturing employment in the Kawartha Region has followed a rapid upward trend since 1949, with an increase over the period of 23 percent. High points were recorded in early 1951 and 1953 with the indices showing a sharp decline of 17 percent in late 1953, rising again to within 4 percent of the 1953 peak in the first two months of this year.

These fluctuations closely follow those of the motor vehicle industry and are comparable to those of the larger category, transportation equipment, which includes automobile parts and accessories, as well as motor vehicles and other types of transportation equipment. This is accounted for, of course, by the dominance of General Motors as an employer in the Region. Almost a third of the manufacturing employees in the Region, and over 90 percent of those in the city, are employed in the General Motors plant at Oshawa. Many of the products manufactured by the other fifty establishments in the city, including safety glass, castings, stampings, textiles and leather, are



used in the fabrication of motor vehicles, and firms producing them are wholly or partially dependent on the automobile industry. Factories manufacturing automobile parts are also situated in Uxbridge, Peterborough and Ajax. A factory manufacturing automotive hardware was established in Beaverton in 1953, and will eventually employ forty persons.

The sharp decline of 16 percent in manufacturing employment experienced in the Region in the last two months of 1953 was due to the lay-off of 7,000 General Motors employees while assembly lines were retooled for the annual model change-over. A smaller temporary decline occurred in May of this year, when 1,200 were laid off during the transfer of operations to a new assembly plant. The new plant brings capacity to 1,350 vehicles a day. Because the model changeover does not occur at the same time every year, a regular seasonal pattern is not discernible.

Manufacturing in Peterborough, the other city of the Region, is more diversified, and employment is therefore more stable than in Oshawa. Almost 10,000 employees were engaged in 100 factories in the city in 1950. The largest employer is the Canadian General Electric Company, employing over 40 percent of Peterborough's manufacturing labour force. The rapid growth of the electrical apparatus industry over the last decade is mainly responsible for the increased employment in the city during this period. Other large manufacturing employers in the city include Western Clock Company, Canada Packers Limited and Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited.

Manufacturers of radios and parts, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances at Belleville, Ajax, Cobourg and Port Union emphasize the importance of the electrical apparatus industry in the Region. An electrical appliance factory employing about 25 was established in Ajax last year.

QUINTE REGION

Manufacturing employs a small proportion of the total labour force in the Quinte Region. Twenty-four percent of the labour force was shown in the manufacturing industry group at the 1951 Census, with 26 percent in services and 18 percent in agriculture. There were an estimated 16,500 employees in manufacturing in 1953. Average weekly wages and salaries in 1953 were \$54.98, among the lowest in the Province.

Employment has risen 11 percent in the period 1949 to 1953, declining and rising again in 1950. The increase over the five years has been more gradual than in most Regions of the Province. There is pronounced seasonal variation, low in February and high in September, with a range of 10.9 percent. A deeper than usual seasonal decline was registered during last winter with a 19 percent drop between October 1 and February 1, and a rise of 9 percent from February 1 to April 1, the last date for which indices are available.

125

120

115

110

105

100

95

90

85

80

0

EMPLOYMENT INDEX
1949=100
TREND, 12 MONTH CENTRED
MOVING AVERAGE ○-○-○-○-○
SEASONALLY CORRECTED
TREND - - - - -

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE QUINTE REGION

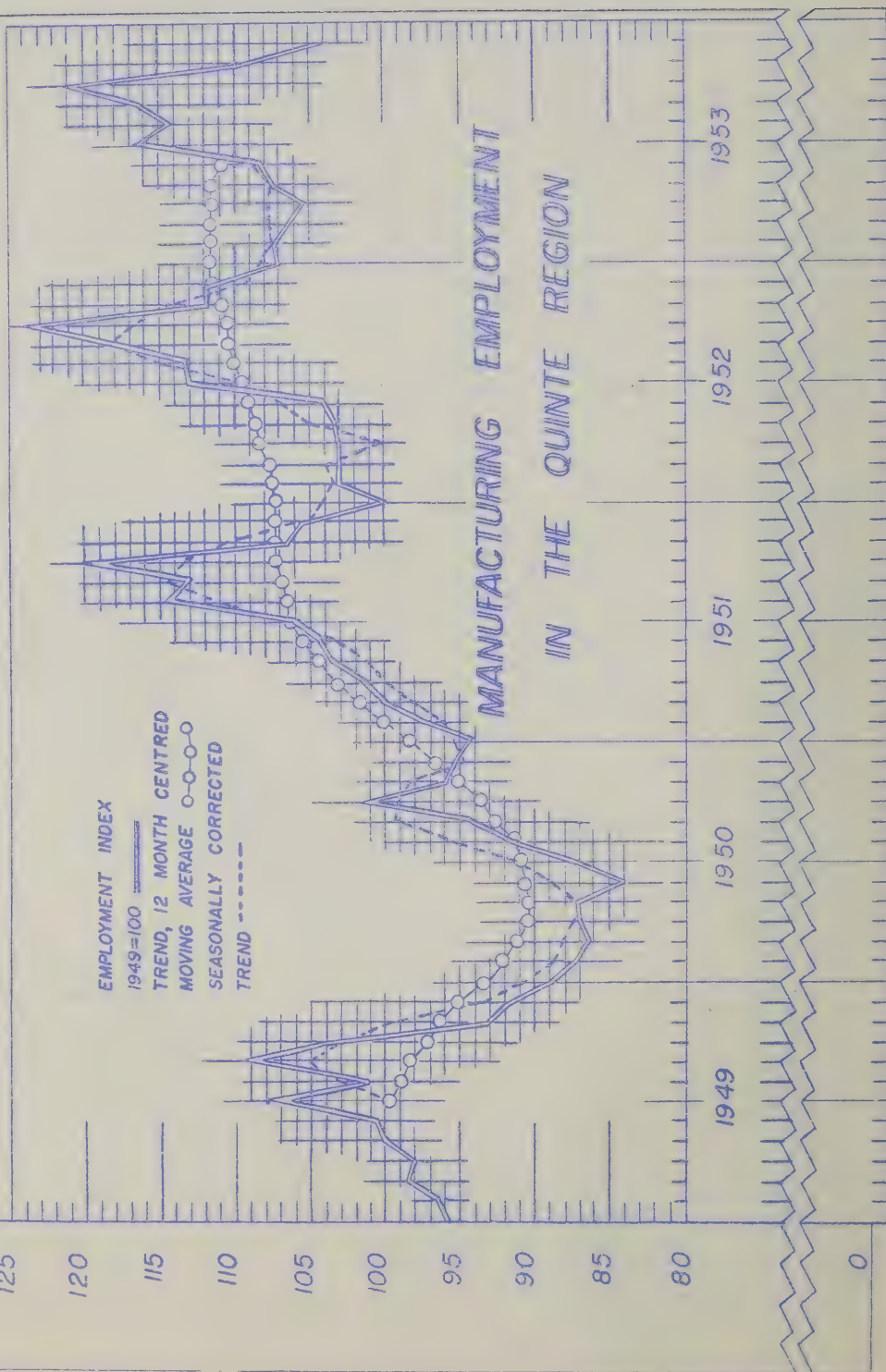
1949

1950

1951

1952

1953



Fluctuations of employment in the non-ferrous metals industry are evident in the trend of manufacturing employment in the Region. The largest employer is the Aluminum Company of Canada, which began operations in Kingston in 1940. It employs about 45 percent of the manufacturing employees in Kingston, where 36 percent of the Region's manufacturing employees work. Products from the works include aluminum sheets and strips, extruded shapes including aircraft parts, tubes, foils and forgings.

Another large employer in the Kingston area is the Canadian Industries Limited* nylon plant, with nearly 1,000 employees manufacturing nylon yarn. Other textile firms in Trenton and Kingston employ about 330. A new \$20 million synthetic textile fibre plant is being completed at Millhaven, near Kingston, by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.

Transportation equipment is represented in the three largest centres, Kingston, Belleville and Trenton, which together accounted for nearly half of the Region's manufacturing labour force at the 1951 Census. In Kingston, Canadian Locomotive Company Limited, Canadian Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited and several smaller establishments operate, and in Belleville are located Canadian National Frog and Switch, Stewart-Warner Alemite Corporation and Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited. A Trenton firm began production of aircraft and vehicle radiators in 1953. These enterprises together employ over 1,200.

Other important manufacturing employers in the Region produce electrical apparatus, hardware, bakelite products, shoes, silverware and paper products. Two electrical appliance factories together employing about 100 were established in Kingston and Trenton in 1953.

The pronounced seasonal variation evident in the employment indices for manufacturing may be partly attributed to the canning and cheese processing industries in the Region. About 8 percent of the manufacturing labour force in the three towns with over 5,000 population was in food and beverage industries, but the proportion is considerably higher throughout the Region. Canning factories are in Picton, Wellington and Bloomfield as well as in the three main centres.

*This plant becomes Dupont of Canada Limited at June 30, 1954

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Highlighting recent industrial developments are the lay-offs in the automotive industry. Conditions remain generally unfavorable in textiles and iron and steel products, the latter including the depressed agricultural implement industry. Lay-offs have been made in some cases, and in others resort has been had to reductions in the number of working hours per week.

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
 (1949 = 100)

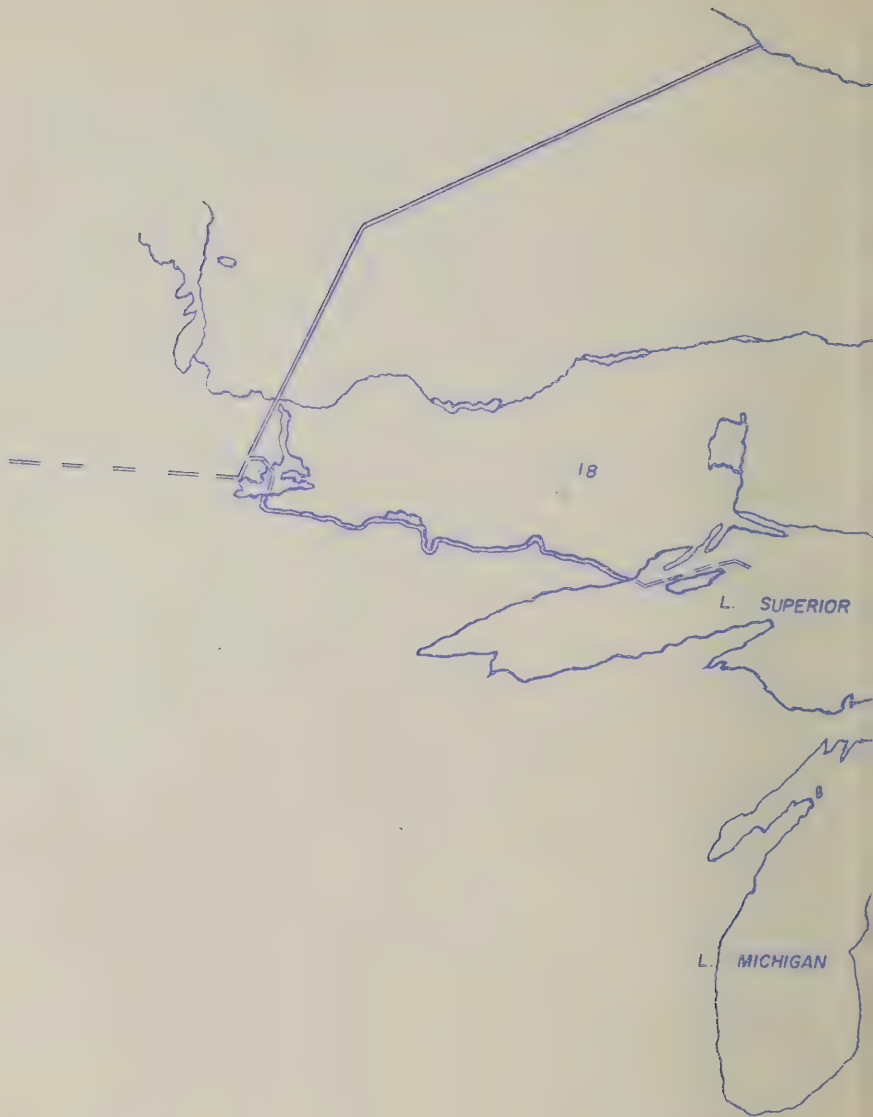
Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Apr./54 Apr./53		Apr./54 Apr./53		Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	Payrolls	+ or -		
				%		%		\$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Apr. 1/54	119.6		172.7			64.81
		Mar. 1/54	120.4		173.1			64.54
		Apr. 1/53	118.9	+ 0.6	164.0	+ 5.3		62.21
2. Burlington (Brant, Went., Burlington)	13.4	Apr. 1/54	97.3		134.8			65.89
		Mar. 1/54	98.4		134.1			64.77
		Apr. 1/53	106.2	- 8.4	142.7	- 5.5		64.26
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Apr. 1/54	106.3		147.5			68.71
		Mar. 1/54	107.1		149.4			69.10
		Apr. 1/53	115.9	- 8.3	158.1	- 6.7		67.55
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Apr. 1/54	82.3		115.6			52.80
		Mar. 1/54	90.2		121.5			50.64
		Apr. 1/53	103.4	- 20.4	131.2	- 11.9		47.72
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Apr. 1/54	108.6		150.0			57.02
		Mar. 1/54	111.2		152.9			56.80
		Apr. 1/53	114.6	- 5.2	155.4	- 3.5		56.02
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Apr. 1/54	100.6		138.5			70.05
		Mar. 1/54	105.1		143.3			69.30
		Apr. 1/53	112.6	- 10.7	158.4	- 12.6		71.73
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Apr. 1/54	111.6		168.7			75.86
		Mar. 1/54	111.7		167.3			75.16
		Apr. 1/53	111.8	- 0.2	162.9	+ 3.6		71.41
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Apr. 1/54	94.1		129.3			55.66
		Mar. 1/54	95.6		131.1			55.52
		Apr. 1/53	102.6	- 8.3	138.6	- 6.7		54.87
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Apr. 1/54	102.7		144.2			49.87
		Mar. 1/54	103.3		143.5			49.37
		Apr. 1/53	103.0	- 0.3	139.5	+ 3.4		48.14
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Apr. 1/54	121.6		164.7			64.05
		Mar. 1/54	122.3		169.5			65.84
		Apr. 1/53	126.7	- 4.0	174.1	- 5.4		65.31
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Len & Add, Pr. Edward)	2.5	Apr. 1/54	97.0		143.1			58.27
		Mar. 1/54	98.1		142.6			57.44
		Apr. 1/53	105.7	- 8.2	149.0	- 4.0		55.94
12. U. St. Lawrence (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Apr. 1/54	109.7		149.3			57.49
		Mar. 1/54	108.0		146.4			57.25
		Apr. 1/53	104.1	+ 5.4	132.0	+ 13.1		53.57

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Apr./54 Apr./53		Apr./54 Apr./53		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	Payrolls	+ or -		
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> Carl., E., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	100.4 100.7 104.5		143.3 144.4 142.1			57.38 57.63 58.55
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	94.7 97.0 102.0		130.2 131.9 137.0			55.81 55.20 54.22
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	100.3 101.3 104.8		134.3 138.3 136.2			71.40 73.05 69.10
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Maritoulin Sudbury)	1.8	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	119.7 119.1 119.9		164.3 163.0 158.5			76.78 76.57 74.00
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	101.3 104.2 122.7		119.9 136.2 156.1			62.97 69.56 67.94
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	107.5 111.5 121.4		151.4 152.5 157.4			74.44 72.33 74.44
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	108.8 110.1 114.8		153.0 154.5 157.2			64.19 63.99 62.56

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	125.6 124.8 127.3		172.7 173.1 174.2			64.60 64.12 63.43
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	89.4 86.8 98.2		114.2 110.5 121.8			64.92 64.66 63.02
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	152.9 156.2 155.5		204.2 209.9 199.1			77.73 77.83 74.93
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	149.3 144.9 116.6		219.4 216.7 167.5			80.63 80.17 68.79
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	111.6 111.8 101.9		163.1 162.7 144.7			77.92 77.58 75.69
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	73.9 75.8 74.3		92.2 94.2 87.8			66.52 66.30 64.45
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Apr. 1/54 Mar. 1/54 Apr. 1/53	113.1 112.7 115.4		144.1 144.1 144.1			71.51 71.11 71.51



Economic Review of Ontario

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BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

JULY 1954 Vol. 6 No. 7

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Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer

Department of the
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SUMMARY

The index of industrial employment for May was slightly higher than in April, but was still lower for the first five months than for the corresponding period last year. Further, although there were 9,600 fewer applications for employment in the Ontario Region at June 17th than a month before, there were 52,500 more than a year ago.

In manufacturing as a whole, the overall level of employment is below that of last year. Many workers in Chatham, Hamilton, Oshawa, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Toronto and Windsor are affected by the reduced activity in the motor vehicle and parts industry, occasioned largely by a drop of 15 percent in passenger car sales and 30 percent in truck sales. In the farm implements industry, Massey-Harris-Ferguson in Toronto laid off 500 workers in July and International Harvester in Hamilton announced an indefinite shutdown affecting about 1,500 employees. The textile industry is still very slow with continued lay-offs and short time. Courtaulds Limited have closed down their synthetic fibre plant in Cornwall, temporarily releasing about 500 workers. The seasonal food processing industry has been hiring workers but there have been many more applicants than positions.

Industrial production to the end of April was still almost three percent behind last year. This is due largely to an attempt to reduce inventories, and is symptomatic of the period of economic readjustment through which the Province and Canada is now passing.

Closely related to the reduction in employment, production and retail sales, are the number of business failures in Ontario. During the first half of 1954, 166 businesses have failed, an increase of 64.4 percent over the first half of 1953, and the amount of liabilities has increased by 177.8 percent, to reach a high of \$9,850,000.

(Continued on page 23.)

PROPOSED REVISION OF ONTARIO'S ECONOMIC REGIONS

The plan of nineteen economic regions which has been used by this Bureau for the past seven years in the presentation of statistics has been found to be reasonably satisfactory in most respects. However, for the past several years, the original plan has been subjected to intensive study by Federal officials and the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research. In addition, advice has been received from geographers, economists, agriculturalists, etc. on specific points of contention.

As a result of this research, a new plan, representing a refinement of the original, has been developed. The revised regional plan for Ontario forms part of an overall plan for Canada. Ontario has been divided into ten provincial economic regions constituting groupings of counties. This Bureau, however, has maintained that these ten regions should, in some cases, be further subdivided for statistical purposes into "sub-regions". In the transition from the original nineteen regions to the proposed ten (or, in effect, seventeen including the suggested subdivisions), two regions lose their identities (Burlington and Lake Erie) and become part of other regions. In the new plan, as in the original, regions are made to conform to county boundaries, since it is for these jurisdictions that statistical data are most readily available at the present time.

The accompanying map shows the overall ten economic regions and, in addition, the necessary subdivisions. Also shown are the nineteen original regions as now in use. The final consideration will, of course, have to be the basis on which statistical data from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics can be made available.

The present proposed plan is expected to be finalized early in December, 1954, at the second Federal-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics. The first Conference was held in January, 1953 at which time regional statistics were discussed. When the plan is accepted it will form the basis of statistical presentation for the whole of Canada.

In the meantime, this Bureau invites written comments and suggestions from interested persons or bodies on the proposed regional plan for Ontario.

PROPOSED ECONOMIC REGIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF ONTARIO,
SHOWING COUNTY DISTRIBUTION

50 OTTAWA - EASTERN ONTARIO

A - OTTAWA VALLEY

Carleton
Lanark
Prescott
Renfrew
Russell

B - UPPER ST. LAWRENCE

Dundas
Glengarry
Grenville
Leeds
Stormont

51 KINGSTON - PETERBOROUGH
- LAKE ONTARIO

A - QUINTE

Frontenac
Hastings
Lennox & Addington
Prince Edward

B - KAWARTHA

Durham
Haliburton
Northumberland
Peterborough
Victoria

52 TORONTO METROPOLITAN

Halton (Exc. Nelson Twp.)
Ontario
Peel
York

53 HAMILTON - ST. CATHARINES

- NIAGARA

A - WENTWORTH

Wentworth (plus Nelson Twp.)

B - NIAGARA

Haldimand
Lincoln
Welland

54 LONDON - LAKE ERIE

Brant
Elgin
Middlesex
Norfolk
Oxford

55 WINDSOR - LAKE ST. CLAIR

A - ST. CLAIR RIVER

Essex
Kent

B - LAMBTON

56 KITCHENER - GRAND VALLEY

Huron
Perth
Waterloo
Wellington

57 LAKE HURON - GEORGIAN BAY

A - BLUE WATER

Bruce
Dufferin
Grey
Simcoe

B - HIGHLANDS

Muskoka
Parry Sound

58 NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

A - CLAY BELT

Cochrane
Nipissing
Timiskaming

B - NICKEL RANGE

Manitoulin
Sudbury

C - SAULT

Algoma

59 LAKEHEAD - NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Kenora (incl. Patricia)
Rainy River
Thunder Bay

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

ADOPT.



OF REGIONS IN ONTARIO

ED 1947



bureau of statistics and research

THE MOTOR VEHICLES INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Seven percent of Canada's labour force, approximately 375,000 people, owe their jobs either directly or indirectly to the motor vehicles industry. At May 31st this year, there were over 36,000 manufacturing, sales and service employees of motor vehicle companies. (1) Nearly 30,000 men and women, with wages and salaries of almost \$100 million, manufactured cars, trucks and buses in Ontario in 1951. The industry draws heavily on primary producers and hundreds of feeder plants for its raw materials, amounting to \$460 million in 1951, 63 percent of the gross value of production. The iron and steel, textile rubber, glass, leather, and electrical apparatus industries are important suppliers.

In addition, the motor vehicle parts industry employed over 20,000 in Ontario. There were over 22,000 engaged in motor vehicle and accessory wholesale and retail trade, and 15,400 selling gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases.

In terms of employees, wages and salaries, cost of materials used, and both net and gross value of the product, the motor vehicles industry is Ontario's leading manufacturing industry. In 1951, the most recent year for which comparative statistics are available, motor vehicles accounted for nine percent of the gross value of all manufacturing in Ontario, and 7.5 percent of the net value. Including motor vehicle parts, the proportion of net value of production was 10.6 percent. The proportion has declined since, but is still considerably above the net value of the pulp and paper, textile, and petroleum industries, which produced 6.0, 3.8 and 3.7 percent of the net value of manufacturing production in Ontario in 1951.

The Canadian motor vehicles industry is centralized in Ontario. Some trucks are built in Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia, but Ontario produced 98.2 percent of the net value of motor vehicles and employed 96.5 percent of the total engaged in the industry in 1951. Twelve of the nineteen establishments listed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (2) as manufacturing cars, trucks or buses in 1952 were in Ontario. One factory has ceased production since that time.

Within Ontario, the industry is concentrated largely in Windsor and Oshawa. These cities are located in the Border and Kawartha Regions, respectively.

-
- (1) Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Toronto.
 - (2) The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The Canadian automobile industry started in 1904 when the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited began to manufacture automobiles for the Canadian market and for export. In that year, 17 employees were paid \$12,000 to help assemble 117 cars. All the parts were ferried across the river from Detroit. Last year, Ford of Canada employed an average of 25,000. Ten thousand of these were employed in wholly owned subsidiaries which operate sales branches and assembly plants in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, and India, and a manufacturing plant in Australia.

Three years after Ford entered the field, the McLaughlin Motor Car Company was established at Oshawa, building automobiles powered with Buick motors. As well as motor cars, the McLaughlin company continued to make carriages and wagons. Following the reorganization in 1912, when the company became General Motors Corporation of Canada, Chevrolet, Pontiac, and Oldsmobile were added to Buick and the manufacture of horsedrawn vehicles was discontinued.

Another famous carriage and wagon builder, Studebaker, began building motor cars at its Walkerville plant in 1909 but did not concentrate on automobiles to the exclusion of other vehicles until 1920. The Studebaker plant in Walkerville closed in 1936 and, in 1948, production was resumed at a new plant in Hamilton.

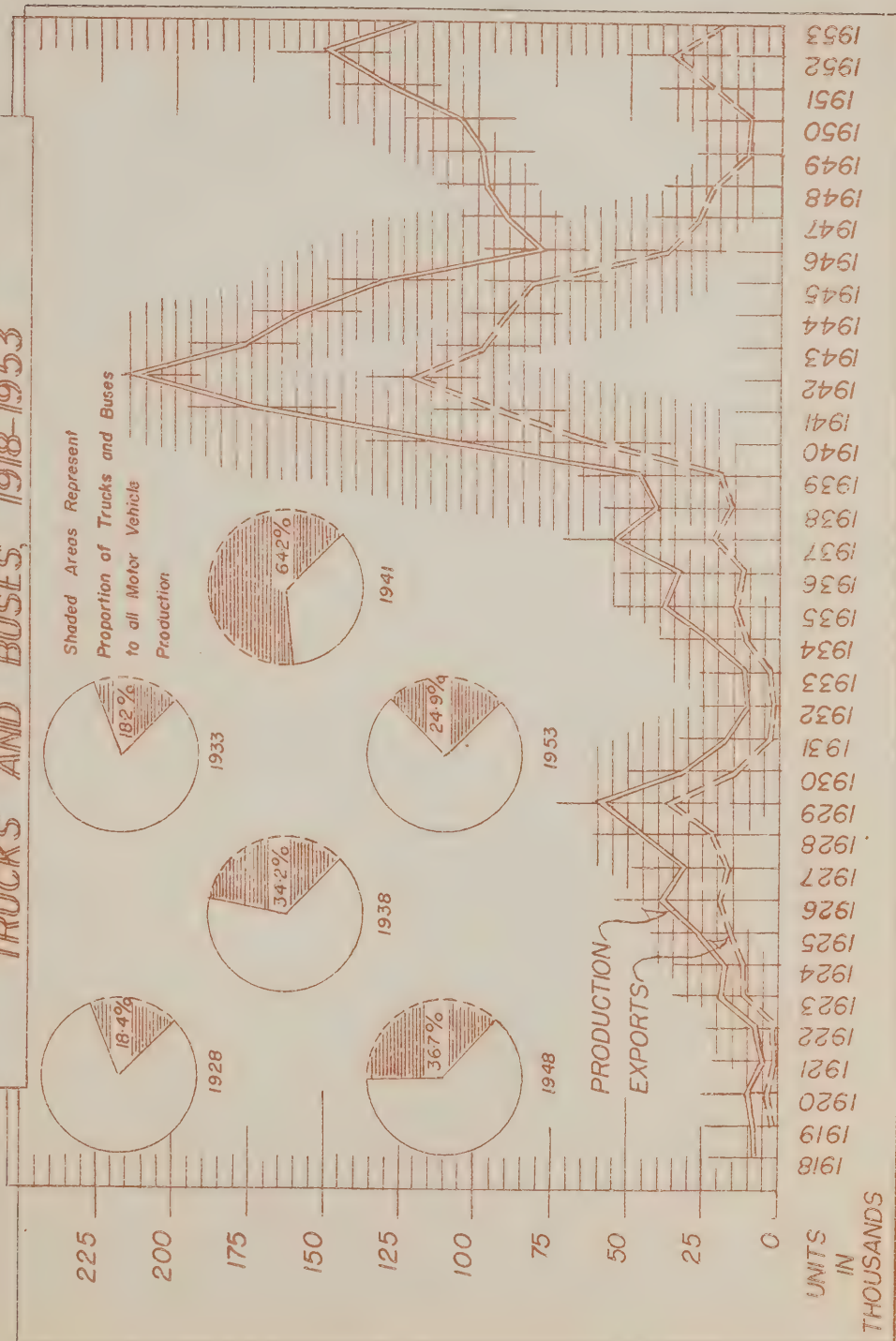
The Chrysler Corporation of Canada began production relatively late, in 1924. The company is still expanding.

Although they have never been large producers in Canada, both Packard and Hudson are important names in the automobile industry. Packard motor cars were produced in Windsor from 1931 until the plant was turned over to the government in 1941. Since 1932, Hudson has operated a plant at Tilbury. The amalgamations of Packard with Studebaker and Hudson with Nash are too recent for their effect on the Canadian activities of the firms to be assessed.

Many pioneer motor cars are no longer in production. The names of some were changed as improved designs superseded earlier models. Some, like Menard, concentrated on trucks, when the gasoline-driven vehicle was still considered a pleasure adjunct, instead of a commercial necessity. (3) Others lacked funds to underwrite mass production methods. Still others lost interest in a project which, in its early years, seemed to promise more headaches than profits. As a result the automotive industry, as we know it today in Ontario, consists of four companies producing both passenger cars and trucks, two companies producing passenger cars only and five companies engaged exclusively in the production of commercial vehicles.

(3) The Windsor Daily Star, June 5, 1954.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF TRUCKS AND BUSES, 1918-1953



There have been four main historical phases in the manufacture of cars and trucks in Canada. The establishment of the industry, depression, war, and the period from 1946 to the present are reflected in production figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and charted on page 14. In the first twelve years after establishment of the industry in 1904, 135,000 motor vehicles were built. The number produced annually continued to rise until 1929, when the depression was reflected in annual declines of nearly 60 percent in both 1930 and 1931. In 1932 production began to rise again, surpassing the 1929 high of 263,000 cars and trucks in 1941.

During the war, the Canadian automotive industry discontinued manufacturing for the civilian market and placed its facilities and personnel at the government's disposal. Enormous quantities of troop-carrying and supply line vehicles, shells, rocket tubes, aircraft parts and other munitions continued to pour out of automobile factories until the war was over. The ratio of cars to trucks manufactured, about 70:30 in the five years 1934 to 1938, changed to 5:95 in 1942. In the two following years, no cars at all were produced. Since 1946 cars have again made up the larger part of motor vehicles manufactured, and the proportion has now returned to approximately the pre-war ratio, as indicated by the chart on page 9.

Factory shipments of both cars and trucks increased from 1946 to 1953, when they totalled 479,649. Production continued to increase in the first months of 1954, but a decline began in March. Factory shipments for the first four months of 1954 showed a decline of 4 percent from the same period of 1953. Domestic sales in May of new cars and trucks were 44,007 for Canada, down 17 percent from May last year, and sales for the five month period showed a decline of 15 percent.

These figures seem to indicate that the major companies miscalculated the market for 1954 by ten to fifteen percent. Sales are expected to be down by about 75,000 from the 1953 peak, (4) and production may be stabilized at a lower figure in the future.

One reason for the decreased production is the decline in exports. Exports accounted for 32 percent of the industry's business in the five years before the war. Canadian manufacturers were able to spread their fixed operating costs over a larger output than the domestic market required. Because the overseas demand was not subject to seasonal variations, it cushioned Canadian firms against the peaks and dips in production which have always plagued American plants. During the war, exports were confined almost entirely to trucks for war purposes, which went mainly to Britain, British and French Africa, Egypt, India and Australia.

(4) Rhys M. Sale, President, Ford of Canada, quoted in The Globe and Mail, Toronto, June 5, 1954.

Exports did not assume their former importance after the war, owing partly to the backlog of domestic demand, but they did make up 17.5 percent of total shipments in 1952.

While production rose in 1953, exports declined from 75,782 in the previous year to 60,267, only 12.6 percent of total shipments. The decline has continued in 1954. In the first four months of this year exports made up only 7.3 percent of total factory shipments.

One reason for the drop in exports is the return to the United States of overseas markets previously taken over by Canadian manufacturers from parent firms because of metal scarcities. Another is the development of automotive industries in customer countries as part of a dollar conservation program.

The motor vehicles industry in Canada has the advantage of a 99 percent drawback on customs duties paid on imported materials and components which go into vehicles produced for export, and has accepted a lower profit on export units. However, import restrictions set up by all commonwealth countries have curtailed exports. The industry in Britain has taken over part of the Canadian export market in the sterling bloc. In 1939, Canada exported 58,500 motor vehicles compared to 46,500 from the United Kingdom. In 1951, Canadian vehicle exports totalled 60,500, but U.K. exports had grown to 507,000.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN CARS AND TRUCKS TO PRINCIPAL BUYERS

	1952	1953	1954 (1st quarter)
Australia	21,965	7,122	1,540
Brazil	17,724	1,073	1
Mexico	9,457	7,104	25
Union of South Africa	7,184	10,389	1
Belgium	6,017	6,973	65
Venezuela	4,402	4,172	20
Malaya	1,597	158	52
Morocco	1,334	1,329	3
New Zealand	1,250	12	8
Pakistan	1,195	147	5
Switzerland	541	1,453	69
All Other Countries	7,268	5,290	305
Total	79,934	45,222	2,094

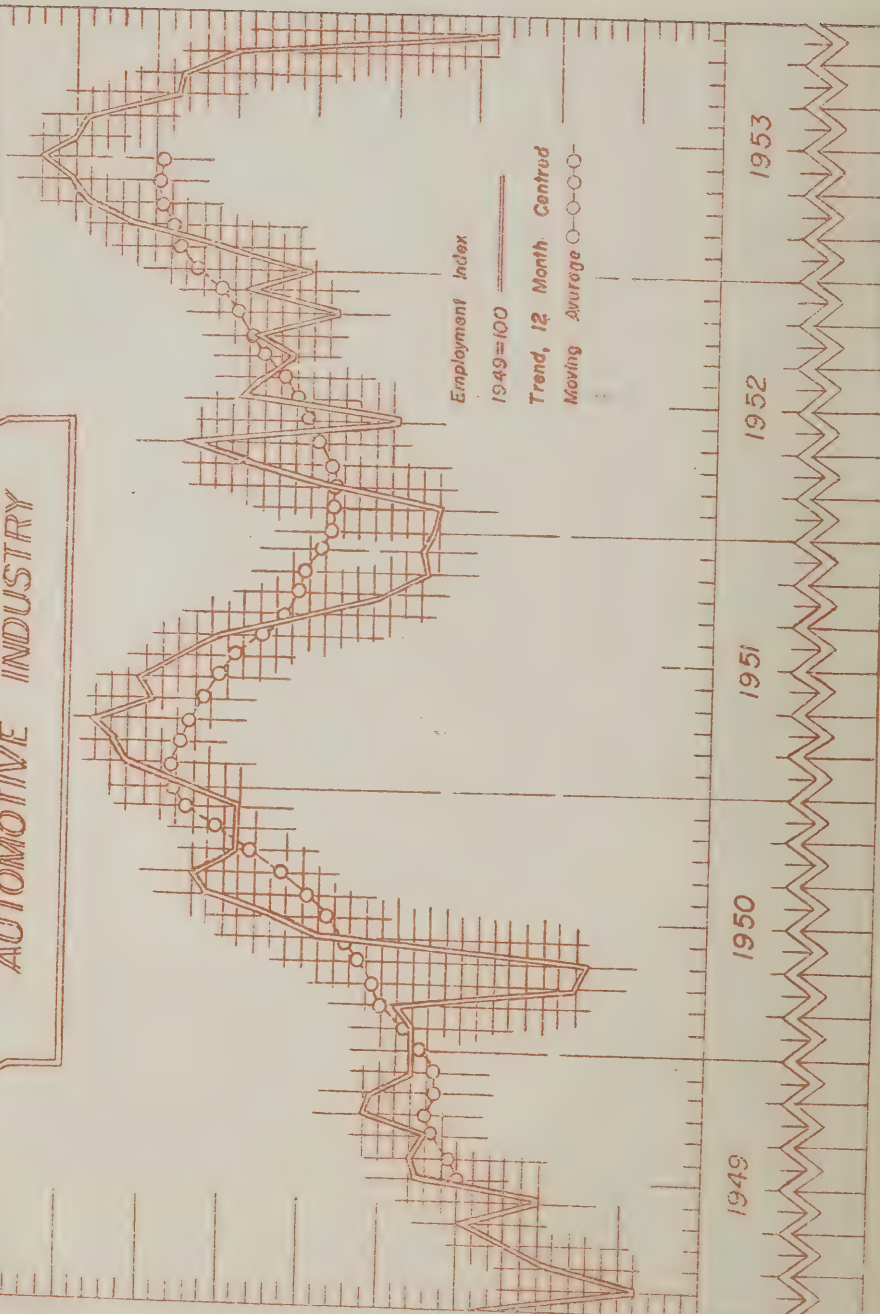
Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

130
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
85

Employment Index
1949=100
Trend, 12 Month Centred
Moving Average ○-○-○-○-

1949 1950 1951 1952 1953



Canada ranked second only to the United States as a motor vehicle exporter in 1939, but in 1951 the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Germany surpassed this country.

While export markets have been dwindling, imports of motor vehicles into Canada have increased. However, as shown by the chart on page 14, imports have not been an important part of domestic consumption. When Canadian made cars were in short supply immediately after the war, some British and European cars were imported. In the peak import year, 1950, 88,492 cars and trucks were imported, over 95 percent of them from Great Britain. Over 93 percent of the 60,056 motor vehicles imported in 1953 came from the United Kingdom and the United States, each in about the same proportion. Imports from the United States show a preponderance in the total, 11,110, for the first quarter of 1954.

There is a $17\frac{1}{2}$ percent tariff on motor vehicles imported from the U.S. Automobiles from the United Kingdom are admitted free under British preference agreements.

Production within the last five years has shown a sharp seasonal pattern, with a peak in the early part of the year and two annual low points, in August and in November or December. In 1953, nearly 60 percent of the total production took place in the first six months of the year. An even greater imbalance appears likely in 1954. Production is high at the beginning of the year, as deliveries of new models to dealers are made in time for an early spring rise in the market. The year-end decline is a result of retooling of the assembly line for model changeover.

Variations in the number employed in the industry have not followed variations in production in the last five years, as shown by the chart on page 12. This is because a large amount of overtime is worked during periods of high production in the early winter, and reduced production has been achieved partly by cutting hours of work rather than by extensive lay-offs. Average number employed does decline sharply with production in November or December for the annual model changeover.

Recent extensive lay-offs in automobile factories are a result of sharp production cuts by the major manufacturers, beginning in April of this year. About 3,500 men were on indefinite lay-off in the middle of June, and another 5,300 were on temporary lay-off for five to ten days. A complete shutdown of the automobile industry is indicated for some period during the summer. Model changeover periods and vacations will probably be used as extended shutdown time. (5)

Sharp fluctuations in the number of hours worked per week have been common in the past. Partly to compensate for this characteristic of the industry, wages have been higher than in most manufacturing

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS

500

450

400

350

300

250

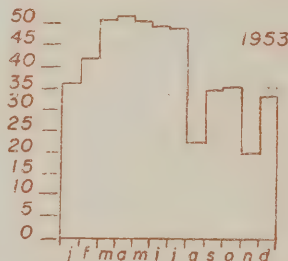
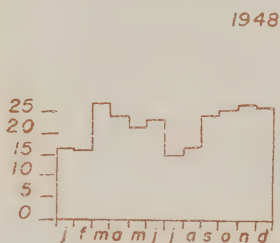
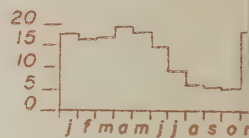
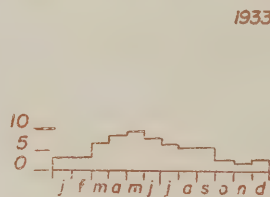
200

150

100

50

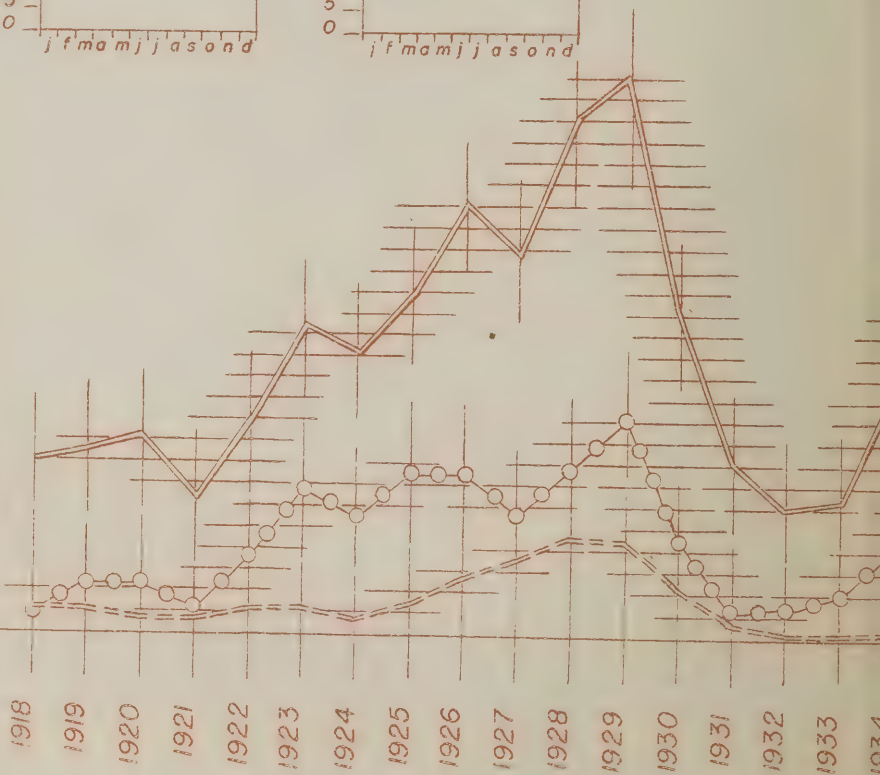
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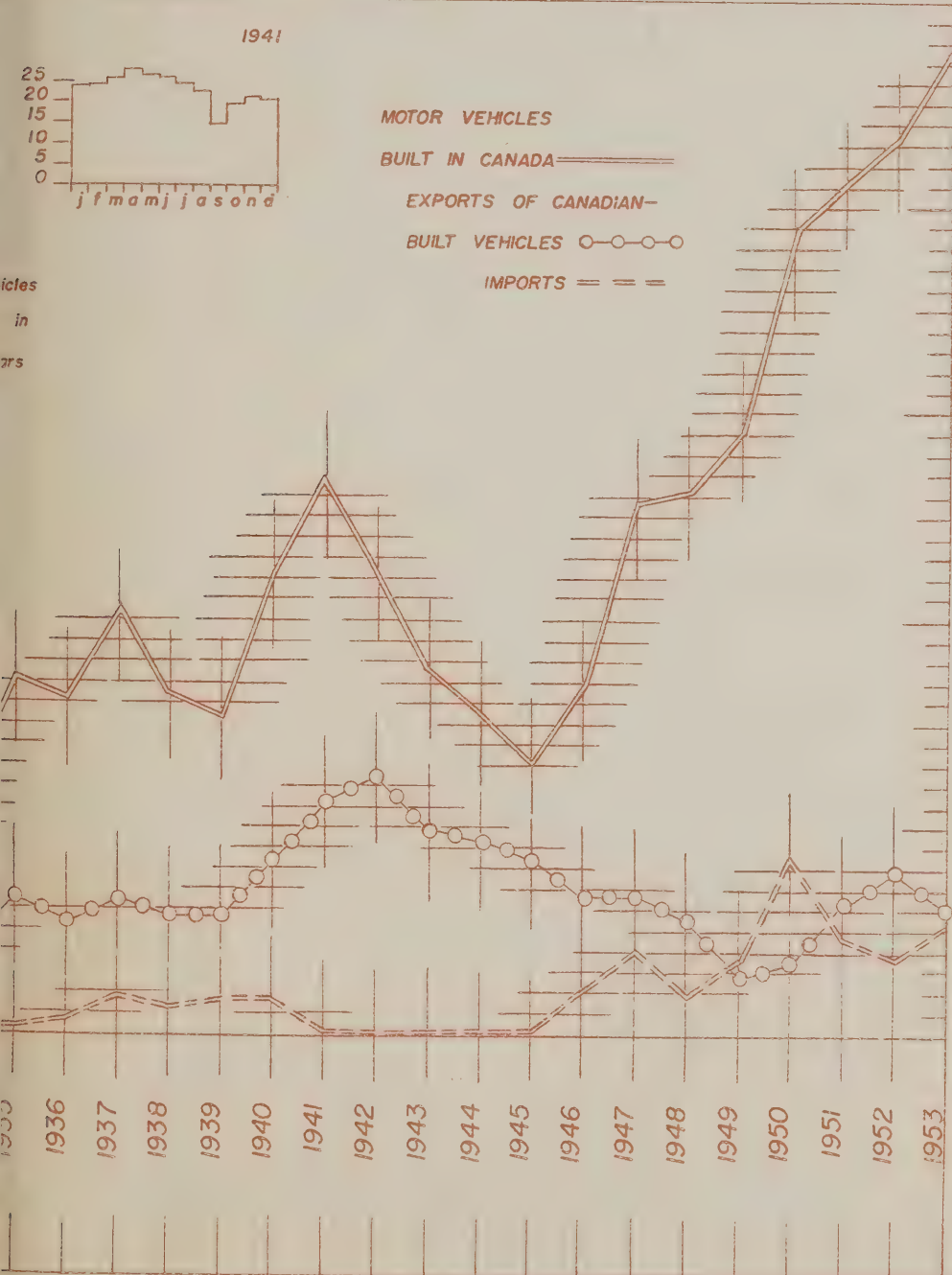
Production of Motor
By Months (in thousands)
Canada for Selected Years

THOUSANDS
OF
UNITS

1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934



S OF MOTOR VEHICLES, CANADA 1918-1953



industries. Only the aircraft and parts, primary iron and steel, smelting and refining, and pulp and paper industries paid higher than the average wage of \$1.71 an hour in 1953. Average weekly wages of hourly-rated employees in the motor vehicles industry were \$69.30, compared to \$58.65 for all manufacturing in the Province. The average weekly hours in the same year were 40.6, compared to 40.9 hours in all manufacturing. At April 1st, 1954, average weekly wages in the motor vehicles industry were \$67.56, with an average 39.6 hour week.

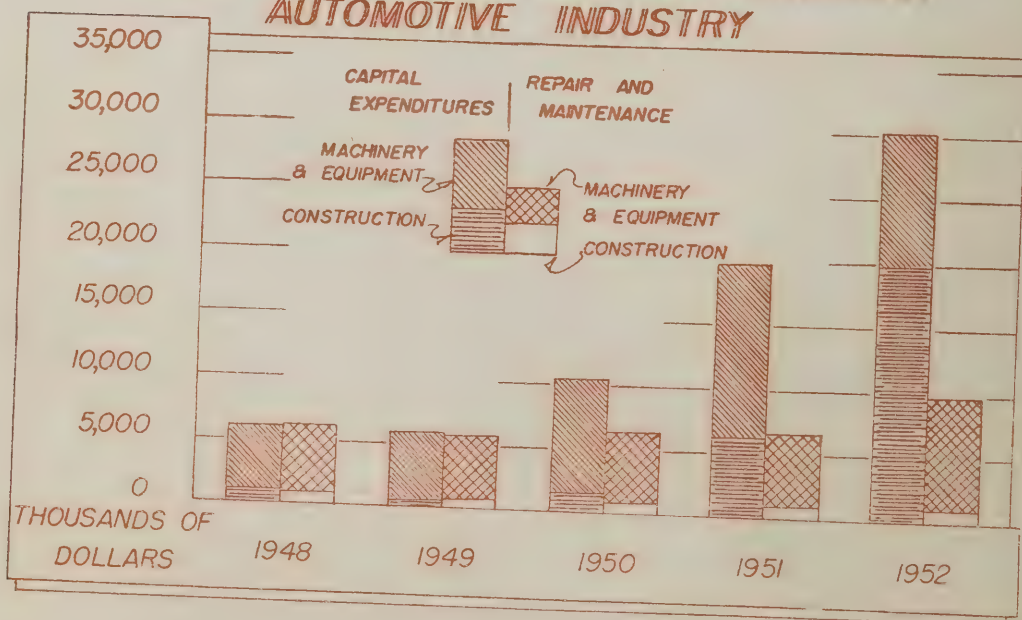
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLES INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1946-52

Average No. of Employees	Total Salaries & Wages	Cost of Materials at Works	Cost of Fuel & Electricity at Works	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works *
	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000
1946	21,647	43,969	1,969	135,556
1947	23,837	58,408	2,332	226,845
1948	24,703	68,478	2,701	249,754
1949	27,022	76,684	2,996	300,705
1950	29,355	94,415	2,586	388,497
1951	30,479	101,343	2,668	469,114
1952	31,102	113,607	2,781	497,474
				767,355

* Includes value of parts and any other products made in auto factories. The total under this heading for 1952 refers to factory shipments.

Source: The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1952, D.B.S., Ottawa.

NEW INVESTMENT IN THE CANADIAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY



The industry is dominated by the "Big Three"--Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler. These companies together produced over 90 percent of the nearly 500,000 motor vehicles made in Canada in 1953. General Motors led production, with an estimated 45 percent of the total. Ford accounted for an estimated 32 percent, Chrysler for about 16 percent.

These three companies have undertaken extensive expansion programs recently, so that their production shares may vary in the future. General Motors last year completed a passenger car assembly plant which brought production capacity to 1,350 vehicles a day. Combined production of the Windsor and Oakville plants of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, was 900 passenger cars and trucks daily in January of this year. The Chrysler Corporation is completing an expansion program which will increase production capacity to 512 passenger cars and 100 trucks a day.

Of the remaining motor vehicle companies, The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited, is the largest producer, manufacturing 10,615 units in 1953 with an average of 750 hourly-rated employees. Studebaker is also contemplating expansion from its factory in Hamilton to a site near Burlington.

Nash Motors of Canada Limited began manufacturing in its Toronto plant in 1950. Its average working force was 287 in 1953.

Chatco Steel Products Limited, Tilbury; Welles Corporation Limited, Windsor; International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited, Chatham; Fitzjohn Coach of Canada, Limited, Brantford; Four Wheel Drive Auto Co. Ltd., Kitchener; and the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Ltd., Fort William, all manufacture a small number of motor vehicles. Their operations are mainly confined to trucks and buses.

The importance of the "Big Three" implies centralization of the industry. In the Border and Kawartha Regions the automobile industry dominates the entire economy.

The Border Region is more completely dependent on the automobile industry than Kawartha. More than three-fifths of the population of Windsor depend directly on the payrolls of Ford, Chrysler and General Motors subsidiaries, and perhaps another one-fifth upon supplier industries. (6) Three other, smaller companies manufacture trucks, buses and parts in the Region. There are thirty other establishments at Windsor, Chatham, Kingsville, and Harrow, making metal parts and accessories as their main products.

Almost a third of the manufacturing employees in the Kawartha Region, and over 90 percent of those in Oshawa, work at the

(6) W.A. Wicker, Presentation to the "Rump" of the House of Commons, by the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, February 1953, p.5.

General Motors plant. Many of the products manufactured by other establishments in the city, including safety glass, castings, stampings, textiles and leather, are used in the fabrication of motor vehicles, and firms producing them are wholly or partially dependent on the automobile industry. Factories manufacturing parts in the Region are also situated in Uxbridge, Peterborough, and Ajax.

The recent move of a large part of Ford's operations to the Oakville plant may indicate a trend away from centralization.

The industry in Canada is, of course, closely linked to that in the United States. The main manufacturers now operating in this country were established by American parent companies. Some are now separate Canadian companies, but all still work closely with their American counterparts.

Their concentration near Detroit emphasizes their dependence, as indicated by E.C. Row, president of Chrysler Corp. of Canada

The benefit of being within a few miles of the Detroit plant where engines and body stampings are being turned out, and being able to drive there in 20 minutes to discuss production and supply problems with officials of the parent company outweigh the advantage of being closer to the market as the plant would be if it moved to the Toronto-Hamilton area. (7)

Ford, similarly, followed American production of body stampings from Detroit to Buffalo by moving its assembly operations from Windsor to Oakville.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada is a separate company. General Motors Corporation operates four subsidiaries in Canada from head office in Detroit. These include General Motors of Canada, Limited, The McKinnon Industries, Limited (a motor vehicle parts manufacturer), Frigidaire Products of Canada, Limited, and General Motors Diesel, Limited. The Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, is wholly owned by the American company.

In the field of design and technique of manufacture the motor vehicle companies are also closely allied to the American industry. The first Canadian establishments imported parts from their American owners to assemble in this country. Today, 70 percent of the material and labour content of Ford motor vehicles is of Canadian origin. (8)

Because of the relatively small volume, it is uneconomical for Canadian manufacturers to make certain parts in Canada or to assume

(7) Financial Post, February 28, 1952.

(8) Rhys M. Sale, Presentation to the House of Commons, op.cit., Part III, p. 7.

Independently the cost of research and related overhead items. All the designing is done at present in the U.S., and Canadian firms pay only in proportion to Canadian volume. Every Canadian automobile manufacturer imports body panels and vehicle frames from the U.S. (6) and these make up a large part of the foreign content. The body panels are made from a type and width of steel which is not made in Canada, and the stamping process entails expensive dies and presses.

In addition, certain materials, such as rubber, tin and cotton, cannot be produced in Canada.

On the basis of an annual demand of 100,000 cars, it was estimated in 1948 (9) that the retail price of a car would increase by one third if the Canadian industry manufactured all its own parts. Since annual production is now between four and five times that assumed in the 1948 study, increased cost per car would be considerably less. Total American passenger car production is over twenty times as great as Canadian, but there are more models produced, and some assembly line cars are small, as are British and European. However, the Canadian industry's efficiency, considered second only to the United States, is mostly dependent on the use of American tools and dies.

The relation of the industry to that in the United States is also reflected in the unionization of the Canadian factories. Canada District 7 of nine regional divisions of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (U.A.W.-C.I.O.). The Canadian regional director is a member of the International Executive Board of the Union.

In 1937, the United States headquarters of the U.A.W. sent an organizer to the General Motors plant in Oshawa. Union demands at that time centred on collective bargaining and recognition of affiliation with the U.A.W. International. (10) This implied the active participation of the international representative in negotiations, and determining of union policy and action after the U.A.W. in the United States. General Motors preferred to deal with a union of its own employees exclusively.

With the support of the then Premier of Ontario, the company prevailed in its view of collective bargaining. The first Canadian contract was signed on this basis between General Motors and the local union on April 23, 1937. Similar agreements were signed in St. Catharines and Windsor with McKinnon Industries Ltd., and various other firms, but Ford of Canada and Chrysler remained unorganized.

(9) Ronald Williams, The Financial Post, January 17, 1948.

(10) H.A. Logan, Trade Unions in Canada, MacMillan, 1948, p. 234

Not until January 1942 did the union win an agreement with Ford of Canada. It provided neither union shop nor check-off, but it did recognize the International.

During the war the union gave no-strike pledges, but in 1945 a strike was called at Ford of Canada in Windsor. Union security was the main issue. The Windsor local demanded the union shop and check-off, which had been granted at Dearborn. The size of the Ford local (14,000 members), the intensity and length of the dispute, participation by other unions and government officials, and wide press and parliamentary publicity magnified the importance of the strike.

The strike ended with both parties agreeing to arbitration of the security issue. Justice Rand of the Supreme Court of Canada made an award denying the union shop but granting check-off of dues for all employees, whether union members or not. The union was required to obtain a majority vote of all employees covered by the agreement before striking, and to repudiate strikes not called by itself. Employees taking part in unauthorized strikes were to be penalized.

All the major motor vehicle plants in Canada, as well as many parts plants, are now unionized. U.A.W. membership in Canada stood at 57,905 at January 1, 1953.

In the submission of the Ford local recently before a conciliation board, the union asked for replacement of the Rand Formula by union shop (making union membership a condition of employment) a national agreement for all Ford plants, and a guaranteed forty hour week, as well as increased wage rates and fringe benefits. The guaranteed forty hour week is considered the first step toward the union goal of a guaranteed annual wage now being sought in the U.S. The union prefers reduced employment to a "share the work" plan with production employees working less than forty hours a week. (11)

The Ford Company submission, besides rejecting union demands, requested the elimination of bargaining unit-wide seniority now in the contract. At present the master seniority list covers over 7,000 production employees in 115 departments at seven plants in Windsor. Within the bargaining unit there are several hundred "occupational groups... the members of which are qualified to perform any specific operations or duties therein as specified by the company..." (12) When lay-offs take place, men most recently hired within each occupational group are released. Recall after lay-off and promotion within the occupational group are also by seniority. Transfer of an employee to another occupational group may be made if he is "able and willing to do the work".

(11) Financial Post, June 25, 1954.

(12) Agreement Between Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited and International Union U.A.W. - C.I.O.

Unusual emphasis by the union on seniority stipulations governing lay-off and retiring has been a result of the susceptibility of the industry to seasonal and cyclical fluctuations. The company claims that replacing men with senior employees who may not be as well qualified to do the job led to inefficiencies costing \$612,000 in 1953. They contemplate decentralizing operations by moving plants to other locations where seniority would be confined to plant operation if unit-wide seniority is continued in the new contract. (13)

A 15 percent excise tax and a 10 percent sales tax are levied on the sale price of the automobile when manufactured or imported. Ten major motor vehicle manufacturers remitted a total of \$162,765,000 (14) in sales and excise taxes to the federal government in 1953. The Department of National Revenue shows receipts of \$78,200,000 in excise taxes from automobiles for the fiscal year 1952-53. An estimated \$70 million dollars, 11 percent of the total collected for Canada, was turned over in sales tax in the same period. In addition, corporation taxes on companies manufacturing automobiles, parts and equipment totalled \$39,638,000, six percent of this type of revenue from all manufacturers, in the 1951 taxation year.

The Provincial Government is also the recipient of taxes depending on the use of the automobile. Net revenue from the Ontario tax on gasoline to cover use of highways by motor vehicles was \$77,648,000, and registration of motor vehicles accounted for revenue of \$25,491,000 in the 1952-53 fiscal year.

(13) Financial Post, June 25, 1954.

(14) Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Toronto.

NOTE: Source of figures from which the graphs have been made is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Figures charted in the graph on page 14 as production for 1952 and 1953 are factory shipments. The difference is not large.

THIS IS THE FIRST in a series of studies of the leading industries of Ontario, to be published in the Economic Review. A discussion of industries related to and dependent on the Motor Vehicles Industry will appear in the August issue.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53		SAME MONTH 1954/53		CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH	
				+ or -	%	+ or -	%	+ or -	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	May	109.1	-	2.8	-	3.8	+	0.1
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	May	151.1	+	1.1	-	1.1	+	0.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Apr.	242.9	-	2.9	-	4.6	+	2.8
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	Apr.	253.8	-	4.5	-	6.3	+	1.8
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Apr.	307.5	-	6.8	-	9.0	+	1.1
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Apr.	219.4	-	2.2	-	3.7	+	2.5
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	194.3	-	16.6	-	16.6	-	3.2
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	May	253.0	-	25.1	-	29.5	+	2.1
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Apr.	25.9	+	8.2	+	9.7	-	4.1
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Apr.	46.6	-	3.5	-	11.0	+	2.6
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index(2)	Apr.	463.9	+	4.8	-	3.8	-	1.6
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	May	497.2	+	3.8	+	3.5	-	0.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	May	1,975.9	+	2.7	+	3.4	+	1.6
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	June	211.0	-	7.8	-	7.4	+	6.5
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)									
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	June	116.1	+	0.6	+	1.0	+	0.5
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	May	218.2	-	1.0	-	0.8	+	0.1
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	May	254.1	-	3.6	-	2.4	+	0.8
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	May	410.3	-	0.7	n.c.		+	5.5
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	May	74.6	+	7.0	+	5.2	+	6.2
Department Stores	\$ Million	May	27.6	+	1.8	-	4.1	-	5.0
Department Stores (prelim.)	\$ Million	June	28.4	+	2.7	+	6.6	+	3.0
Mens' Clothing	\$ Million	May	7.0	-	3.8	-	14.4	-	1.7
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	May	7.0	-	5.0	-	9.4	-	7.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	May	12.9	-	5.9	-	5.4	+	32.0
Furniture	\$ Million	May	6.5	-	5.9	-	3.0	+	5.8
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	May	9.6	-	3.7	-	14.5	+	6.8
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	May	19.6	-	14.7	-	12.3	-	0.3
Financed	('000)	May	7.1	-	11.3	+	1.4	+	14.9
CONSTRUCTION									
Contracts Awarded:									
Total	\$ Million	June	100.5	+	11.3	+	23.8	+	14.6
Residential	\$ Million	June	46.5	+	17.6	+	2.6	+	0.9
Business	\$ Million	June	21.7	+	21.9	+	2.8	-	28.1
Industrial	\$ Million	June	8.6	-	44.6	-	12.2	+	95.5
Engineering	\$ Million	June	23.7	+	94.4	+	364.7	+	238.6
Housing: Starts	No.	May	5,772	+	1.8	+	14.4	-	76.6
Completions	No.	May	3,417	+	16.0	+	26.3	+	29.9
Non-Residential Building									
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	May	121.1	-	1.7	-	2.9	-	1.2
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index(1)	May	121.0	-	2.7	-	3.0	-	0.1
(Canada)									
FINANCIAL									
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	May	5,561.8	+	5.1	+	11.0	+	1.7
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	May	74.3	+	8.1	+	11.5	-	0.1
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	June	344.1	+	5.1	+	13.7	-	0.4

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

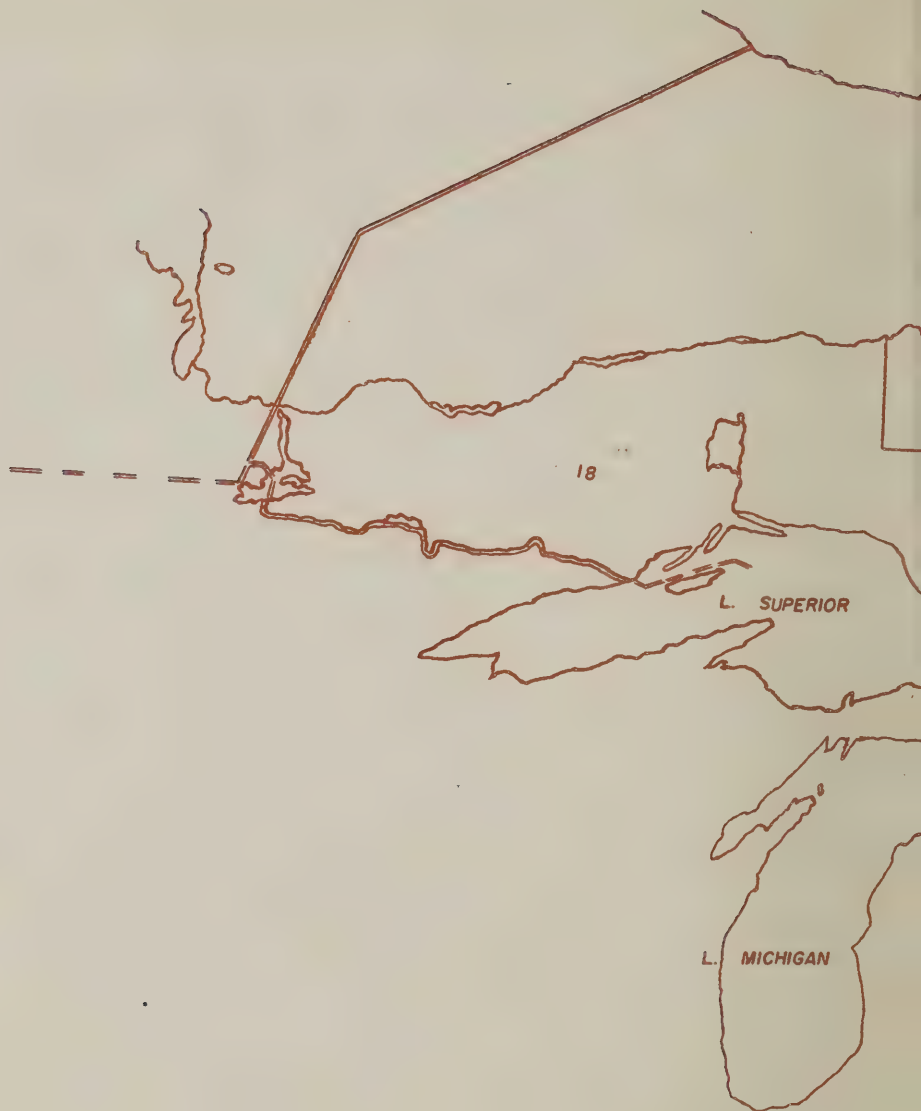
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|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (1) 1949 = 100 | n.c. - no change |
| (2) 1935-39 = 100 | |
| (3) last half of 1933 = 100 | |

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

Summary, continued from page 2.

The brightest spot in the economic picture is the construction industry, which reached an all time high during the first six months of 1954. Contracts awarded in June totalled \$100.5 million, \$23.8 million more than in June of last year. The largest increase (364.7%) occurred in engineering construction, while the only decrease (12%) was in the industrial category. The following contracts, valued at one million dollars or more, were granted in June (Building Reporter, Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited): a metal refinery at Port Hope, \$2.5 million; a brewery in Toronto, \$2.1 million; a manufacturing plant at Oakville, \$1 million; a store at Sarnia, \$1 million; and an office building in Ottawa, \$1 million. Tenders have been called for work on the St. Lawrence Power project.



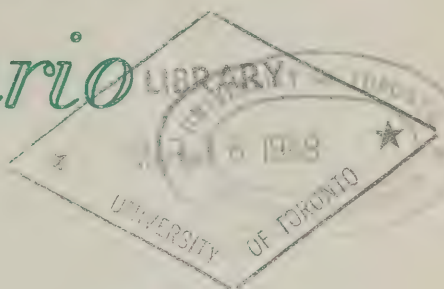
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INDUSTRIES RELATED TO AND DEPENDENT ON THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

Directly dependent on the automotive industry for livelihood are a number of related industries and services. Among those affected are the manufacturers of parts and accessories and those which supply the material used in their production. The wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories and of such items as gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases are vitally concerned. Motor vehicle dealers and salesmen, retailers of automobile parts, tires, batteries, etc., and of gasoline, are all affected by the well-being of the automotive industry itself. Also somewhat dependent on this industry are the companies which insure and finance the sale of motor vehicles.

Related to the main industry is the motor carrier industry carrying both passengers and freight in equipment including buses, trucks, trailers and tractors.

Most of Canada's primary and many of her secondary industries are necessary to the manufacture of automotive parts and accessories. Mining, lumbering, iron and steel, chemical, pulp and paper, textile, and glass industries all contribute. Many men are employed in these activities, not only directly, but also in making the materials and articles used in them: the fuel for heating steel for rolling and forging; the forging dies, the cutting and grinding tools. There must also be labour to supply the necessary power, transportation and other services. In addition, the investment in machinery and equipment must be taken into account.

Of the carbon and alloy steel shipped by the Canadian primary iron and steel industries, 6.6 percent and 55.3 percent respectively went to automotive industries in 1953. Nearly 30 percent of the radio receiving sets produced in Canada were for installation in automobiles. Electric storage batteries for automobile engines accounted for 78 percent of the value of factory sales of all types of batteries in the same year. Tires and tubes produced for motor vehicles by the Canadian rubber products industry in 1952 were valued at \$130 million, 45 percent of the total gross value of production for the industry.

In terms of employment, an estimated 375,000 people, 7 percent of the labour force, owe their jobs directly or indirectly to the automotive industry in Canada. The motor vehicles industry itself accounts for less than a tenth of this estimated total. A rough breakdown shows the distribution among dependent industry groups at the 1951 Census:

<u>Manufacturing:</u>	motor vehicle parts and accessories	16,600
	petroleum refining and products	12,700
	auto repair and garages	57,500

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

Industries Related to and Dependent on the Automotive Industry.....	2
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SUMMARY

Unemployment appears to have been relatively stable for several weeks. Layoffs continue, particularly in the automotive and agricultural implement industries. The important question now is what will happen in the next month or so when summer seasonal employment begins to wane. Will the general economic climate have shown sufficient improvement to offset the customary seasonal trend? The condition of a few key industries will be an important factor.

While unemployment has levelled off in the very short run, manufacturing employment in Ontario continues generally below the level at this time last year. The latest available figures relate to June 1. At that time the over-all manufacturing employment index was 5.8 per cent lower than at the same date in 1953. However, reduced employment is by no means uniform throughout the Province. Talking again in terms of June 1 manufacturing employment indices, the Sault and Border Regions showed the most marked declines, followed by the Lakehead, Quinte, and Niagara Regions. Increases were recorded for only three regions: Metropolitan, Upper St. Lawrence, and Nickel Range. As might be expected, the biggest manufacturing payroll decreases also occurred in the Border and Sault Regions. The Ottawa Valley, Metropolitan, and Upper St. Lawrence Regions showed payroll increases, with the latter up by 11.2 percent over June 1, 1953, a substantial increase. For Ontario as a whole, payrolls fell by 4.3 percent.

The construction industry continues to offer the greatest reason for optimism. The value of contracts awarded in July was 129.8 percent higher than in July, 1953. All classes of construction showed marked advances in this respect, the most notable being in the engineering and industrial groups. Plans to proceed before the end of August with the construction of a \$10 million mental hospital near North Bay were announced.

As usual at this time of the year, collective bargaining has been proceeding in several industries, including the automotive industry. Several strikes were settled during August, notably in Leamington, London, and Windsor. The threat of a non-operating railway workers strike has now passed and the situation is scheduled for study by an arbitration board.

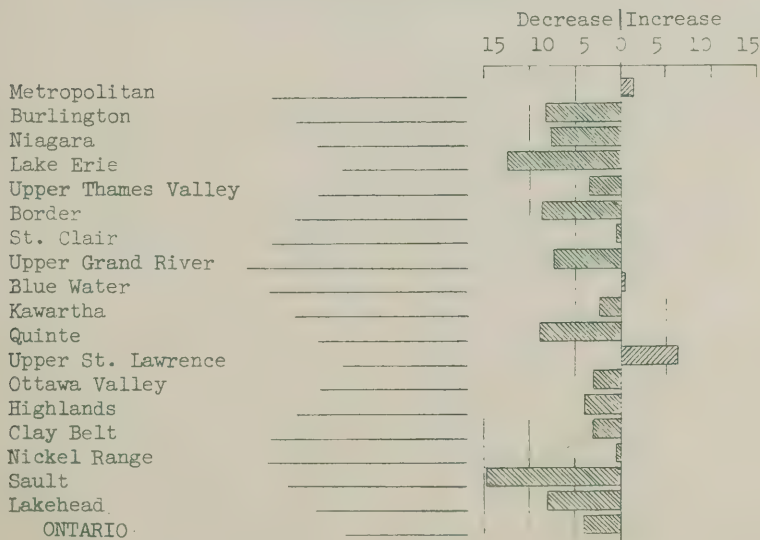
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment (2)	June/54 June/53		Index of Payrolls (2)	June/54 June/53		Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
				+ or - %			+ or - %		
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	119.0 119.4 119.3			165.5 172.5 170.9			62.34 64.79 64.29
				+ 0.3			+ 3.3		
2. Burlington (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	13.4	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	105.5 95.7 95.8			141.8 133.2 131.8			63.90 66.18 65.39
				- 9.2			- 7.1		
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	116.5 104.5 104.9			159.7 146.5 145.3			67.76 69.46 68.63
				- 10.0			- 9.0		
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	94.9 86.5 86.2			124.0 114.3 119.3			49.09 49.70 52.03
				- 9.2			- 3.8		
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.6	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	116.3 107.6 106.4			160.2 148.8 146.6			56.87 57.12 56.87
				- 8.5			- 8.5		
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	112.3 97.3 92.2			155.8 136.5 122.9			70.52 71.31 67.74
				- 17.9			- 21.1		
7. St. Clair River (Lambton)	1.6	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	114.1 110.4 111.8			167.3 173.5 167.3			72.63 78.86 75.08
				- 2.0			n.c.		
8. Upper Grand River (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.2	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	101.9 93.9 92.7			138.0 127.4 126.6			54.88 54.97 55.33
				- 9.0			- 8.3		
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.3	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	103.5 101.5 99.2			140.4 143.2 136.5			48.17 50.15 48.91
				- 4.2			- 2.8		
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.3	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	126.6 120.5 119.6			171.2 165.6 159.1			64.27 65.27 63.19
				- 5.5			- 7.1		
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	108.4 96.7 95.8			152.6 142.0 140.2			55.58 58.01 57.81
				- 11.6			- 8.1		
12. U.St. Lawrence (Dundas, Glen, Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	105.8 111.1 110.4			137.8 150.6 153.3			55.08 57.26 58.65
				+ 4.3			+ 11.2		
13. Ottawa Valley (Carleton, Lanark Pres, Ren., Russ.)	3.1	June 1/53 May 1/54 June 1/54	110.2 101.0 105.4			146.9 146.0 150.5			53.70 58.14 57.42
				- 4.4			+ 2.5		

Region	Weight	Date	June/54		June/53		Weekly Wages and Salaries
			Index of Employment (2)	+ or - %	Index of Payrolls (2)	+ or - %	
14. <u>Highlands</u>	0.6	June 1/53	120.4		159.8		53.57
(Hal., Muskoka,		May 1/54	103.5		142.4		55.83
Nipissing, Parry S.)		June 1/54	117.2	- 2.7	159.7	- 0.1	55.31
15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	0.9	June 1/53	110.4		143.4		68.82
(Cochrane,		May 1/54	100.9		135.5		71.87
Temiskaming)		June 1/54	100.9	- 3.2	143.3	- 0.1	71.70
16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	1.8	June 1/53	122.9		171.0		78.02
(Manitoulin,		May 1/54	119.6		163.6		76.52
Sudbury)		June 1/54	124.6	+ 1.4	168.6	- 1.4	75.72
17. <u>Sault</u>	1.6	June 1/53	136.4		179.3		69.97
(Algoma)		May 1/54	100.9		130.3		68.64
		June 1/54	107.8	- 21.0	143.6	- 19.9	70.86
18. <u>Lakehead</u>	2.1	June 1/53	127.1		167.5		69.79
(Kenora, Rainy		May 1/54	107.0		146.5		72.20
River, Thunder Bay)		June 1/54	111.5	- 12.3	151.1	- 9.8	71.43
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	June 1/53	114.4		157.2		62.67
		May 1/54	107.9		152.5		64.48
		June 1/54	107.8	- 5.8	150.5	- 4.3	63.73

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (2) 1949=100. n.c. = no significant change

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY REGIONS
FIRST HALF 1954 OVER FIRST HALF 1953



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

Trade, Retail and Wholesale:

motor vehicles; parts, tires, batteries, and accessories	55,300
gas, lubricating oil, and greases	32,700

Transportation: truck

60,600

taxi and interurban bus and coach

30,100

Construction:

highway, bridge and street

52,400

Another estimated 26,000 may be added to this for employee of iron and steel and other metal industries, rubber, textile and glass industries, and finance and insurance companies serving the automotive industry.

MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS INDUSTRY

Considered as a separate manufacturing industry, the motor vehicle parts industry, as measured by gross value of products, is the seventh largest in Ontario. The most recent comparative statistics, for 1951, show gross value of products over \$255 million, 3.2 percent of the total for all manufacturing industries.

In 1952, 172 plants in Canada manufactured metal parts and accessories for motor vehicles as their chief products. Ninety-eight of these were in Ontario. Although this represents only 57 percent of the plants in Canada, 94 percent of the 21,791 persons employed and 9 percent of the salaries and wages earned in the industry were attributable to this Province. Ninety-six percent of the gross selling value of the goods manufactured by the industry was produced in Ontario.

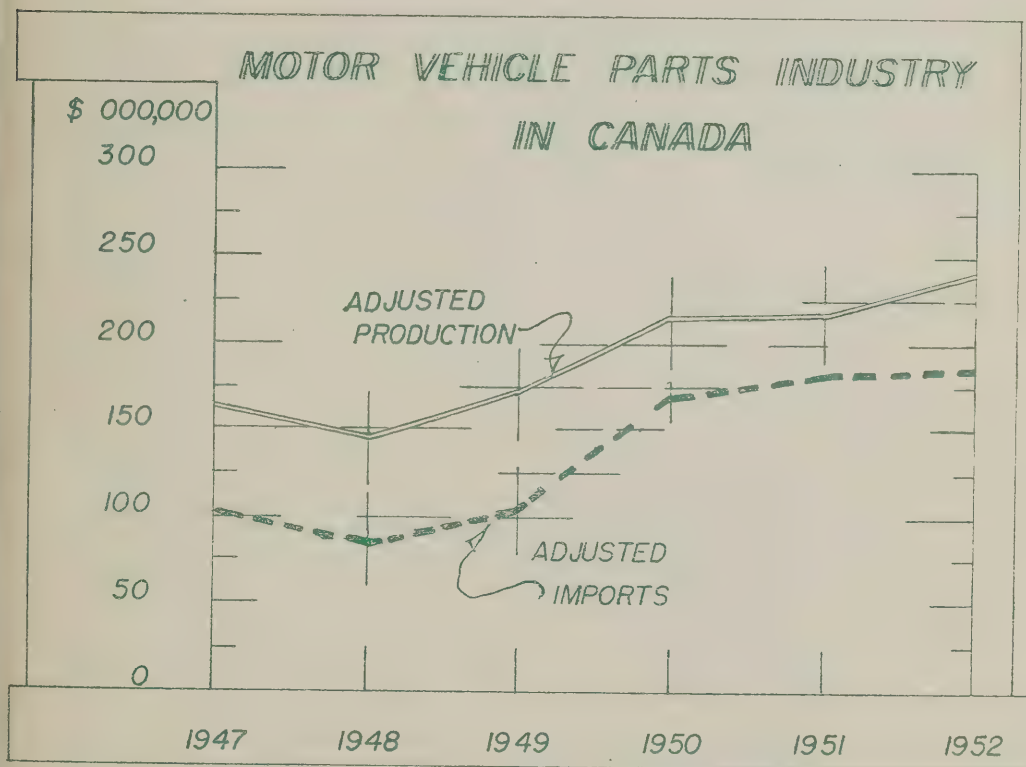
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	Number of Plants	Average No. of Employees	Total Salaries & Wages \$'000	Cost of Materials at Works \$'000	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works \$'000
1947	82	16,424	34,661	63,201	126,539
1948	92	15,532	37,457	67,909	135,300
1949	97	17,191	44,153	86,524	167,724
1950	96	18,999	54,502	120,300	222,116
1951	94	20,205	62,844	139,052	255,217
1952	98	20,479	68,925	141,537	266,351

Source: The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Products made by nearly 100 parts establishments in Ontario include axles, bodies and cabs, chassis springs, spark plugs, engine parts, radiators, car heaters, headlights, brakes, and automobile hardware. Fifty-seven percent of the metal automobile parts and accessories made in Canada in 1952 came from these 172 plants. The remainder were manufactured in factories making other commodities as their chief products. Other automobile materials such as lacquers and upholstery are not recorded separately.

Production in the Canadian motor vehicle parts industry shown in the graph below is in 1949 dollars. In actual dollars, total gross value of production in 1952 amounted to \$266,351,000. The original figures used in this graph are from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



Over two hundred million dollars worth of motor vehicle parts were imported in 1952. Imports shown in the graph are also in terms of 1949 dollars. Many parts imported are in a semi-finished state and go to the Canadian parts industry to be used as components of the final product.

Except for 1.8 percent from the United Kingdom and 0.1 percent from other countries, all imports were from the United States.

Every Canadian automobile manufacturer imports parts for its cars. The Canadian parts industry is protected from U.S. imports by a complicated tariff system. Under this system automobile parts which have been declared "made in Canada" are subject to a $17\frac{1}{2}$ percent tariff. A large number of parts not "made in Canada" are admitted free from the United States if the importing car maker incurs a stated percentage of his factory production costs in the British Commonwealth, which means, for practical purposes, in Canada. The required Canadian content varies according to the number of passenger cars produced annually. Factories producing less than 10,000 units must have 40 percent, 10 to 20,000 units, 50 percent, and over 20,000 units, 60 percent Canadian content in order to import American parts not "made in Canada" duty-free.

Most imported truck parts which are also "made in Canada" are dutiable at 25 percent. If they are not declared "made in Canada" they are admitted at $17\frac{1}{2}$ percent tariff, or, if the importing manufacturer achieves the required Canadian content, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Factories producing yearly less than 10,000 trucks must have 40 percent, and over 10,000 units, 50 percent Canadian content to take advantage of the reduced tariff.

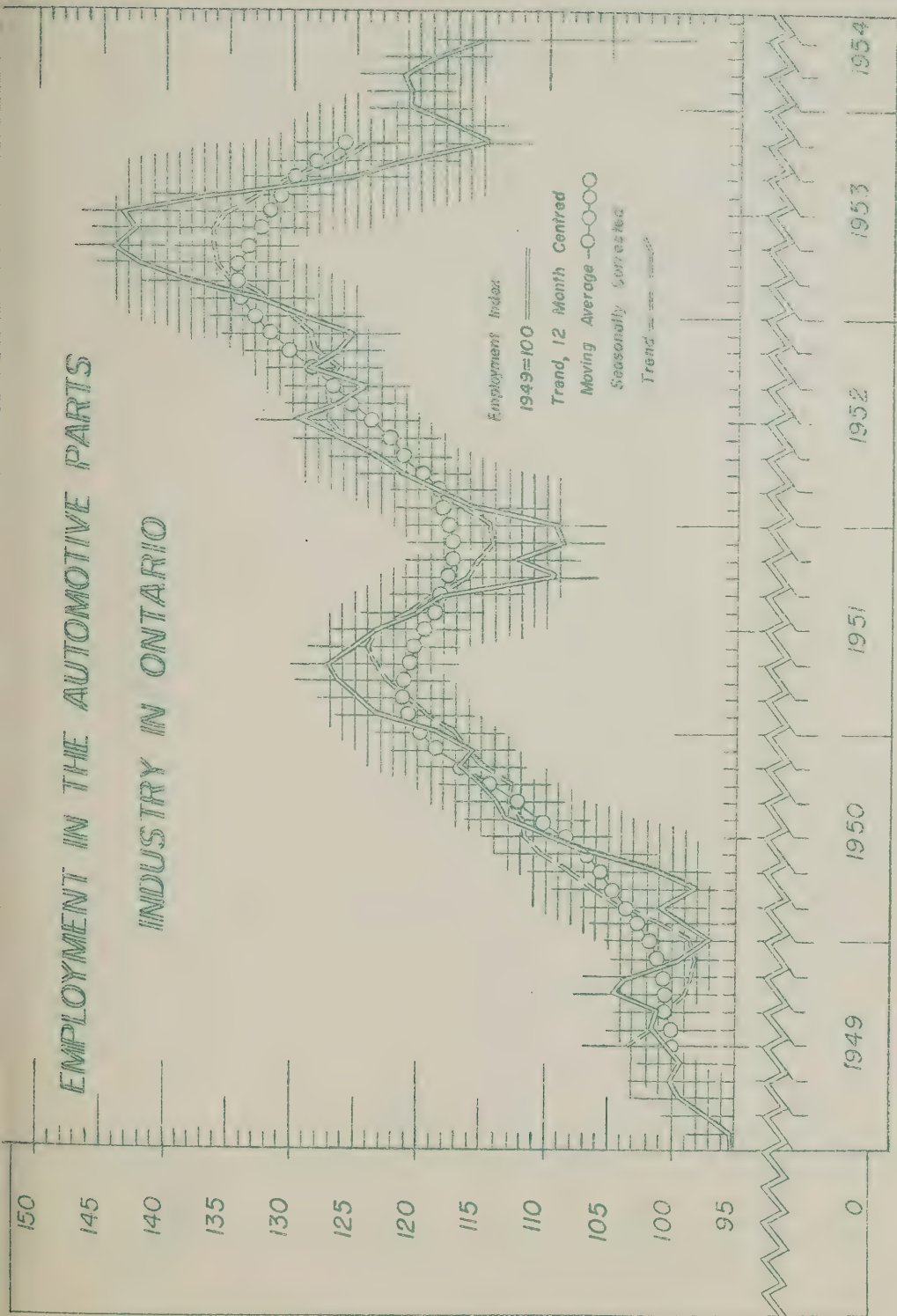
Forty-six percent of specified motor vehicle parts imported from the United States in 1952 were admitted duty free.

Only \$18 million worth of Canadian-made motor vehicle parts, 6.7 percent of total Canadian production, were exported in 1952.

The cost of materials used in the motor vehicle parts industry in Canada amounted to \$145.7 million in 1952, an increase of two percent over the previous year. The various types of iron and steel used cost \$40.6 million, copper \$3.9 million, brass and bronze \$3.4 million, and aluminum \$1.7 million. Other metals such as lead, nickel, tin, and zinc are also used, as well as coke, various types of sands, and lumber. In Ontario the cost of materials amounted to \$141.5 million, 97.1 percent of the total for Canada and 53.1 percent of the gross value of products.

There was an average of 20,480 employees in the Ontario motor vehicle parts industry in 1952. At June 1, 1954, there were 18,680 wage and salary earners reported. A peak in employment was reached in the summer of 1953, when a total of 24,700 was employed. A seasonal fluctuation in employment is evident in the chart on page 9. High employment periods occur in the early summer, with a drop to a low in November and December. In the automotive industry proper, high employment normally occurs in the spring and early summer with model change-over layoffs in the late fall.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE AUTOMOTIVE PARTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO



Following decreased employment in the parent industry, employment in the parts industry declined to the 1951 level in the first half of this year.

Wages and salaries in the motor vehicle parts industries are slightly lower than in the motor vehicles industry. Both average hourly earnings and average weekly wages of hourly rated wage earners were 8 percent lower in 1953. The differential had declined to about 6 percent by May, 1954. Parts plants are under the jurisdiction of the United Automobile Workers (U.A.W. - C.I.O.), and agreements generally follow those made in the automobile plants.

ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR HOURLY-RATED EMPLOYEES
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES - ONTARIO

	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings ¢	Average Weekly Wages \$
1951	41.7	138.4	57.71
1952	40.3	153.0	61.66
1953	40.3	157.9	63.63
1954 - June	38.4	161.5	62.02

Source: Annual Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, 1945-1953, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

More than half of the Ontario metal parts and accessories plants are located in and around two cities - Toronto, with 30 establishments, and Windsor, with 22. However, the largest plant in the industry, employing about 4,600 persons, is situated in St. Catharines where there are three other parts plants.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS INDUSTRY
ONTARIO - BY REGIONS

Region	1945	1952	Region	1945	1952
Metropolitan	27	33	Blue Water	1	3
Burlington	2	2	Kawartha	2	6
Niagara	9	5	Quinte	1	1
Upper Thames	3	8	Upper St. Lawrence	1	1
Border	17	31	Ottawa Valley	1	1
St. Clair River	1	1			
Upper Grand River	4	6	TOTAL	69	98

Source: The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The tendency to centralization of establishments in the Border and Kawartha Regions, where the "Big Three" of the automobile industry are located, has accentuated recent unemployment problems in these areas. Other enterprises in Oshawa and Windsor manufacture products used in the fabrication of motor vehicles but not included in the statistics of the parts industry.

SALES AND SERVICES

In 1951 there were about 4,000 persons engaged in the wholesaling of motor vehicles and accessories and 6,800 in the wholesale trade of gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases in Ontario. In the same year 59 companies, 24 of which were in Ontario, were wholesaling parts and accessories in Canada. Average sales per firm in Ontario were \$529,014.

At the retail level in 1951 there were 15,664 persons engaged in selling motor vehicles, 8,590 in selling gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases, and 2,304 in the sale of automobile parts, tires, and batteries. The estimated 1953 retail sales in Ontario for motor vehicle dealers amounted to \$841.5 million, and for garages and filling stations to \$230.9 million, 37 and 43 percent, respectively, of the Canadian total. In 1952, there were more than 12,600 retail gasoline outlets in Ontario. This figure includes all retail outlets having gasoline pumps and licenced to sell gasoline. There were also 3,319 garages engaged in servicing and repairing motor vehicles, and 6,850 storage garages, parking lots, used car lots, etc. During 1952, more than 695 million gallons⁽¹⁾ of gasoline were sold in the Province, an increase of 52.8 million gallons over the previous year.

ESTIMATED RETAIL SALES IN ONTARIO (In Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>First Half</u> <u>1954</u>
Motor Vehicle Dealers	384,221	774,855	841,543	431,997
Garages & Filling Stations	211,305	216,350	230,940	114,891

Source: Retail Trade Monthly, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Ontario retail sales for motor vehicles and for garage and filling stations were respectively 8.6 percent and 6.7 percent higher in 1953 than in 1952. In the first four months of 1954, however, motor vehicle sales were down 11.6 percent while garage and filling station sales were up 2.9 percent over the same period of the previous year. During 1953, 158,087 new passenger cars with a retail value of \$394.9

(1) This figure is net sales, i.e., gross sales less sales of gasoline which is exempt from tax or on which tax was refunded.

million, and 35,477 new commercial vehicles retailing at \$92.8 million, were sold in Ontario. Up to the end of June, 1954, 96,763 new motor vehicles, with a retail value of \$249.7 million, were sold in Ontario, a drop of 14.1 percent in number and 12 percent in value from the corresponding period in 1953.

Although it is not known exactly how many persons are engaged in the financing of motor vehicle purchases, it is interesting to note that 36.9 percent, 71,343, of the new motor vehicles sold in Ontario during 1953 were financed to the amount of 25.1 percent of their total value. More than 30 percent of these were passenger cars. In Canada as a whole, 40.9 percent of all new motor vehicles sold were financed to an amount equal to 29.4 percent of their total value. In Ontario, 191,061, and in Canada, 451,460 used car sales were financed in 1953.

During the first half of 1954, the number of new cars financed dropped to 34,309, a 9.6 percent decline from the same period in 1953. The value financed declined by 4.8 percent.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

The motor transport industry in Canada and in Ontario has increased markedly since the end of World War II, both as to the number of trucks in use and the variety of services which they perform. Many different types of goods are carried by trucks, including farm and market garden produce, raw materials, waste and garbage, and manufactured articles.

About one in every five motor vehicles on the road in Ontario is a commercial vehicle. The Provincial Department of Highways issued licences to 5,983 firms operating 19,673 trucks and trailers for public commercial purposes in 1953. The truck transportation industry in Ontario occupied over 20,000 at the 1951 Census.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 677 establishments transported nearly seven million tons of freight between cities and rural areas in Ontario in 1951. This is estimated by the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario to be approximately one-third of the actual tonnage hauled. In the same year, 67 million tons of railway freight was carried from points in the Province.

Over 64 million passengers were carried on intercity and rural bus routes in Ontario in 1951.

The number of commercial motor vehicles registered in Ontario during 1953 reached a total of 261,923, an increase of 7.5 percent over the previous year. This figure includes 3,848 motor buses, 201 trolley buses and an unknown number of tractors. Trailers registered totalled 80,673.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO

Among the possible indicators of economic decline is the rate of business failure. During the first half of this year, business failures in Ontario increased 72 percent over the same period of 1953. One hundred and seventy-five business concerns failed, a rate of approximately 21 per 10,000 establishments, compared to 12 per 10,000 in the first half of 1953. The rate in Ontario for the year of 1953 was nearly 30 per 10,000, lower than the rate for Canada of 44.

Total liabilities of business failures under the Bankruptcy Act was more than three times higher in the first half of this year than in the first half of 1953.

Retail establishments selling television and electrical apparatus were most frequent failures. A television manufacturing plant in the Border Region failed with liabilities of over one million dollars.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

<u>Region</u>	1st HALF 1953		2nd HALF 1953		1st HALF 1954	
	No.	Liabilities \$'000	No.	Liabilities \$'000	No.	Liabilities \$'000
Metropolitan	41	1,711.9	66	2,891.8	76	3,728.5
Burlington	4	48.9	6	341.4	11	150.4
Niagara	2	22.6	2	39.9	6	388.0
Lake Erie	1	21.2	1	5.2	-	-
Upper Thames	14	236.4	11	389.8	3	78.0
Border	10	184.1	9	357.1	17	1,841.5
St. Clair River	-	-	-	-	3	55.3
Upper Grand River	1	2.5	8	99.3	6	251.2
Blue Water	4	521.7	7	535.7	11	951.5
Kawartha	2	21.0	5	51.3	12	1,856.1
Quinte	4	61.0	-	-	-	-
Upper St. Lawrence	6	53.6	6	21.4	3	23.8
Ottawa Valley	6	57.0	6	52.0	16	679.6
Highlands	-	-	3	64.0	-	-
Clay Belt	1	30.0	3	27.1	2	57.0
Nickel Range	1	26.7	1	49.3	4	111.0
Sault	-	-	1	15.5	-	-
Lakehead	3	27.1	4	42.7	5	105.1
James Bay	2	47.3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	<u>102</u>	<u>3,072.9</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>4,983.5</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>10,277.1</u>

Source of original figures: Dun and Bradstreet.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1954/53	1954/53	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	June	110.7	- 2.8	- 2.6	+ 1.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	June	151.7	+ 0.7	- 1.2	+ 0.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	May	246.0	- 3.0	- 3.5	+ 1.5
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	May	255.0	- 4.8	- 6.2	+ 0.6
Durable Goods	Index(2)	May	300.4	- 7.6	- 10.8	- 2.4
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	May	225.9	- 2.2	- 1.9	+ 3.3
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	May	178.7	- 20.5	- 34.2	- 8.0
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	June	259.6	- 25.0	- 24.2	+ 2.6
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	May	26.7	+ 9.6	+ 15.6	+ 3.1
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	May	38.2	- 8.0	- 24.4	- 18.1
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index(2)	May	444.4	+ 2.2	- 6.9	- 3.4
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	June	490.7	+ 4.1	+ 5.9	- 1.3
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	June	1,910.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.8	- 3.3
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	July	211.6	- 8.2	- 10.4	+ 0.3
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	July	116.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	June	217.8	- 1.1	- 1.7	- 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	May	254.1	- 3.6	- 2.4	+ 0.8
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	June	412.9	- 0.2	+ 2.3	+ 0.6
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	June	73.6	+ 7.2	+ 8.1	- 1.3
Department Stores	\$ Million	June	28.4	+ 2.6	+ 6.2	+ 3.0
Mens' Clothing	\$ Million	June	7.1	- 4.8	- 8.7	+ 2.5
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	June	7.2	- 4.3	- 1.0	+ 3.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	June	13.9	- 4.6	- 0.1	+ 7.6
Furniture	\$ Million	June	6.7	- 5.5	- 3.6	+ 2.8
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	June	-----not available-----			
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	June	17.1	- 14.1	- 11.2	- 13.0
Financed	('000)	June	7.0	- 9.6	- 2.6	- 1.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	July	122.0	+ 26.0	+ 129.8	+ 21.4
Residential	\$ Million	July	50.4	+ 25.6	+ 66.9	+ 8.4
Business	\$ Million	July	27.7	+ 28.0	+ 69.9	+ 27.6
Industrial	\$ Million	July	13.1	- 31.4	+ 244.7	+ 52.3
Engineering	\$ Million	July	30.9	+ 180.7	+ 1,003.6	+ 30.4
Housing: Starts	No.	May	5,772	+ 1.8	+ 14.4	- 76.6
Completions	No.	May	3,417	+ 16.0	+ 26.3	+ 29.9
Non-Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	June	121.2	- 1.9	- 2.7	+ 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials						
(Canada)	Index(1)	June	121.7	- 2.7	- 2.3	+ 0.6
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	June	6,065.6	+ 7.1	+ 17.2	+ 9.1
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	June	80.7	+ 9.3	+ 9.1	+ 3.0
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	July	347.9	+ 6.2	+ 13.2	+ 15.0

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12)

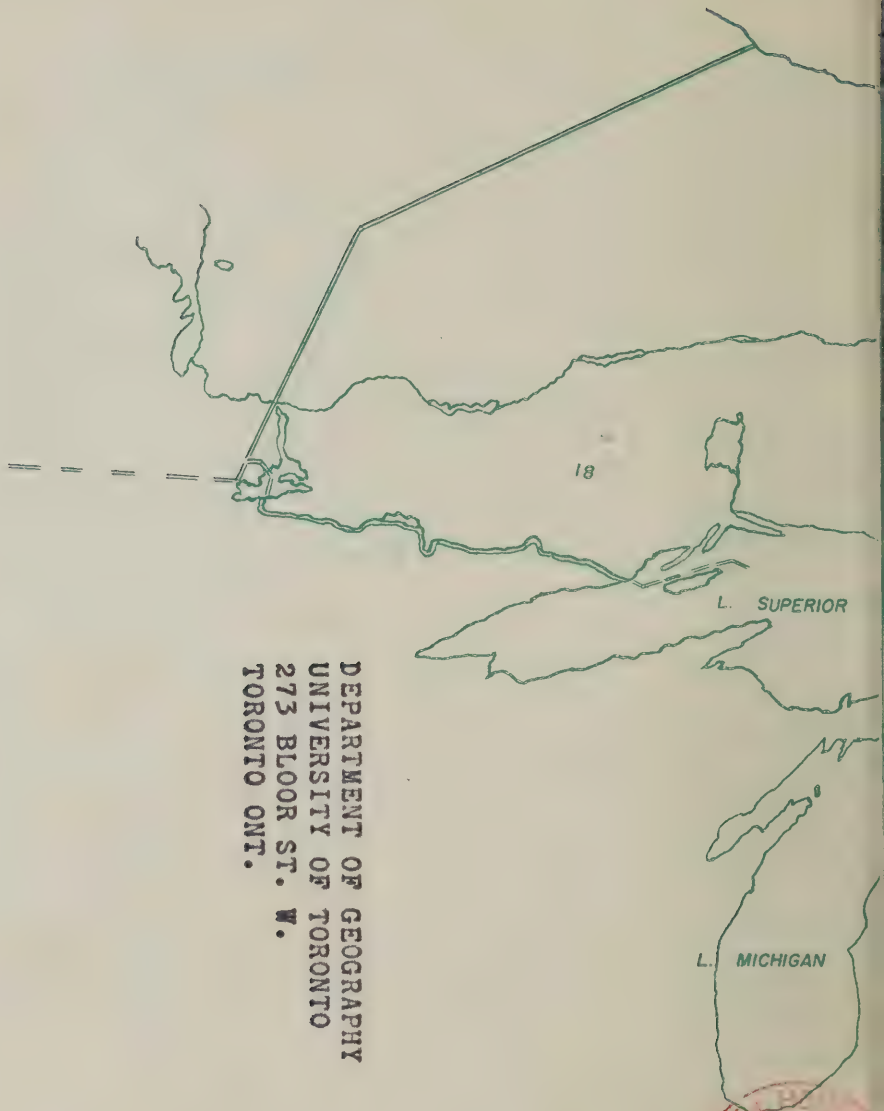
REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN ONTARIO

	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Other Vehicles	Total
951	958,082	225,271	21,745	1,205,098
952	1,024,816	243,591	23,346	1,291,753
953	1,117,175	261,923	27,021	1,406,119
954 (First Half)	1,107,560	247,573	29,896	1,385,029

Source: Motor Vehicles Branch, Ontario Department of Highways.

The rapid expansion in the number of motor vehicles in Ontario, from 178 to 1,406,119 in just fifty years, has been one of the prime motive forces in the development of more and better roads. In 1952, there were 81,281 miles of road in Ontario, an increase of 8.8 percent over the previous year. The building of new roads and the maintenance and improvement of old roads, plus the planning and general staff work which must precede these operations, provide employment for many persons.

It may be seen that the effects of the automotive industry on the economy of the Province and of the country as a whole are not limited to the actual production of motor vehicles, but spread far out through secondary and related industries.



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SUMMARY

Labour unrest evidenced in strikes and threats of strikes is widespread in Ontario this month. Two disputes, involving more than 23,000 workers with the Steel Company of Canada in Hamilton and Massey-Harris-Ferguson plants in Brantford and Woodstock, have been settled. Negotiations affecting about 5,000 employees at the Algoma Steel Corporation in Sault Ste. Marie were re-opened. After a strike vote, negotiations were also re-opened at the Windsor plant of the Ford Motor Company of Canada. A strike in this plant would not only affect the 5,700 factory and 2,500 office workers in Windsor, but might result in the Oakville branch with about 2,600 employees being closed down. Two strikes have actually been called. One is in Sarnia where electrical workers have halted construction on projects valued at about six million dollars. The other is in the Toronto plant of the Massey-Harris-Ferguson Company. This involves about 3,000 workers.

The number of applications for employment at the end of July was almost 96,300 or 99.2 percent greater than in July of last year. The Upper St. Lawrence Region showed the smallest increase (26.5%) and at the same time registered a 6.2 percent increase in manufacturing employment, thus indicating a certain amount of industrial activity resulting largely from the opening of several new plants in the fall of 1953. Only one other Region - the Nickel Range - shows an increase in manufacturing employment (3.9%) while for the province as a whole a drop of 6.8 percent has occurred.

The number of revenue railway cars loaded is again lower for August than for the same month last year, both in the Eastern Division and in the whole of Canada. For the year to the end of August, the drop was 8.1 percent in the East, 12.3 percent in the West, and 9.6 percent for Canada as a whole. The decreases are caused largely by declining shipments in such categories as grain (number of cars dropped by 31,668 or 41.6%), primary iron and steel (45.4%), iron ore (36.3%), and agricultural implements (38.0%).

The construction industry is still moving ahead with residential construction leading the way. Fifty percent more contracts were awarded in August this year than in August 1953. Eight contracts valued at one million dollars or more were awarded in Ontario. The largest of these is for a mail order warehouse in North York Township to cost \$9.5 million.

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REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Weights shown in the table of Employment and Payroll Indices on page 4 have been revised in this issue. They now show the percent distribution of employment in Ontario regions, based on estimates of average manufacturing employment in 1953.

Minor changes are consistently occurring in the distribution of manufacturing employment between the regions. In 1943, the Metropolitan Region employed 37.4 percent of manufacturing workers in the Province. In 1950, the proportion had fallen to 35.6 percent, but 1953 estimates show a return to 37.2 percent. Concurrently the position of other regions has fluctuated, although in the ten years the proportion in each region has changed less than 1 percent. The Niagara Region employed 7.3 percent of Ontario's manufacturing employees in 1943, but the proportion had declined to 6.7 percent ten years later. A decline was recorded in nearly all regions between 1950 and 1953, except for the 1.6 percent rise in the Metropolitan Region.

Payroll distribution roughly follows employment distribution. Annual payrolls relatively large in comparison with employment in Metropolitan, Burlington, Niagara and Border Regions.

The weights for mining employment have also been revised, on the basis of average employment in 1952 as shown in the Economic Survey of Ontario.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
 * (1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	July/54		July/54		Weekly Wages and Salaries
			Index of Employment	July/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	July/53 + or - %	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	120.8 119.2 119.4	- 1.2	168.5 170.8 172.8	+ 2.6	62.54 64.27 64.91
2. Burlington (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	105.3 95.8 95.8	- 9.0	139.4 131.9 131.7	- 5.5	63.05 65.43 65.40
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	118.4 105.2 106.5	- 10.1	160.7 145.9 147.2	- 8.4	67.11 68.74 68.48
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.6	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	99.0 86.2 89.6	- 9.5	131.9 119.3 134.0	+ 1.6	50.15 52.03 56.24
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Middlesex Oxford)	4.7	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	118.0 106.4 108.0	- 8.5	161.8 146.7 149.2	- 7.8	56.57 56.93 57.06
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	7.9	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	114.5 92.2 93.6	- 18.3	156.7 122.8 127.9	- 18.4	69.52 67.72 69.46
7. St. Clair River (Lambton)	1.4	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	116.8 111.8 113.1	- 3.2	163.5 157.3 174.1	+ 2.7	72.72 75.08 77.27
8. Upper Grand River (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	102.3 92.6 92.1	- 10.0	138.3 126.5 127.6	- 7.7	54.81 55.34 56.08
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	104.9 99.2 98.0	- 6.6	142.8 136.5 135.2	- 5.3	48.29 48.91 49.03
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	126.8 119.4 111.2	- 13.3	173.1 153.7 142.6	- 13.6	64.89 63.12 63.93
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len., & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	116.7 95.8 101.6	- 17.7	150.8 140.2 144.1	- 7.8	54.03 57.81 56.05
12. U. St. Lawrence (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	106.1 110.4 112.7	+ 6.2	137.7 151.7 158.0	+ 14.7	54.86 58.03 59.22

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	July/54		July/54		Weekly Wages and Salaries
			Index of Employment	July/53 + or -	Index of Payrolls	July/53 + or -	
13. Ottawa Valley (Carleton, Lanark, Pres. Ren. Russ.)	3.3	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	112.3 105.0 107.6	- 4.2	150.4 150.9 156.5	+ 4.1	54.03 57.76 58.51
14. Highlands (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	121.4 116.4 120.0	- 1.2	152.0 158.5 160.2	+ 2.0	53.95 55.27 56.21
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	120.8 118.3 114.7	- 5.1	156.1 144.7 148.5	- 4.2	68.65 71.42 69.28
16. Nickel Range (Manitowlin, Sudbury)	1.7	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	122.9 125.2 127.7	+ 3.9	172.5 160.2 173.0	+ 2.0	50.46 75.60 76.07
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.5	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	137.8 107.8 110.1	- 20.1	178.6 178.6 170.2	- 10.3	69.02 70.86 69.65
18. Lakeshead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	133.7 112.1 114.6	- 12.3	169.5 151.4 155.1	- 3.0	63.71 71.34 71.50
ONTARIO	100.0	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	116.0 107.8 108.1	- 6.8	158.9 150.5 152.2	- 4.2	62.51 63.70 64.20

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	142.2 153.7 157.2	+ 10.5	193.0 190.1 213.7	+ 10.1	63.05 60.86 63.77
15. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	27.3	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	97.2 91.5 92.4	- 4.9	117.4 117.1 120.1	+ 0.0	62.45 66.12 66.05
16. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	154.1 151.7 152.3	- 1.2	222.5 212.6 201.6	- 3.0	76.41 77.75 77.52
17. Sault (Iron Ore)	1.7	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	122.7 131.2 126.8	+ 1.0	173.6 178.2 190.8	+ 5.0	77.74 80.86 81.23
18. Lakeshead (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	106.5 107.5 110.1	+ 3.4	156.8 162.0 153.7	- 2.0	78.71 80.24 74.37
19. James Bay (Gold, Silver)	3.3	July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	69.8 72.8 73.2	+ 4.9	85.3 89.6 88.7	+ 4.0	55.21 65.63 64.61
All Mining Industries		July 1/53 June 1/54 July 1/54	117.2 115.0 116.3	- 0.8	152.9 156.2 157.2	+ 2.8	69.20 72.10 71.73

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53		SAME MONTH 1954/53		CURRENT PREV. MONTH	
				+ or - %		+ or - %		+ or - %	
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	July	112.2	- 2.8		- 3.0		+ 1.1	
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	July	155.0	+ 0.5		- 0.6		+ 2.0	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	June	251.3	- 3.0		- 2.1		+ 2.1	
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	June	258.1	- 3.0		- 3.0		+ 1.7	
Durable Goods	Index(2)	June	298.6	- 3.3		- 11.7		- 0.2	
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	June	232.3	- 1.0		- 0.2		+ 3.1	
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	June	167.2	- 23.5		- 37.2		- 0.1	
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	July	255.3	- 2.7		- 1.2		+ 1.7	
Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	May	26.7	+ 2.1		+ 17.6		- 3.1	
Aluminum (Ont. 98%)	('000)	July	26.3	- 10.4		- 40.8		- 1.0	
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index(2)	June	439.3	- 1.1		- 1.1		- 1.1	
Electricity (30%)	'000 Tons	July	504.0	+ 1.1		- 1.1		- 1.1	
HYDRO-ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	July	1,844.7	+ 1.1		- 1.1		- 1.1	
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Aug.	204.1	- 1.1		- 1.1		- 1.1	
PRICE INDEXES									
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Aug.	117.0	+ 1.7		+ 1.1		+ 1.7	
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Aug.	117.0	- 1.7		- 1.6		- 1.7	
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Aug.	117.0	- 1.7		- 1.6		+ 1.7	
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	July	401.6	+ 1.2		+ 1.6		+ 1.7	
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	July	79.5	+ 1.3		+ 1.6		+ 1.7	
Department Stores	\$ Million	July	20.5	+ 1.7		+ 1.3		+ 20.1	
Mens' Clothing	\$ Million	July	5.5	+ 1.3		+ 1.3		+ 10.4	
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	July	7.0	+ 1.3		+ 1.3		+ 1.7	
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	July	15.2	+ 1.7		+ 1.4		+ 1.6	
Furniture	\$ Million	July	6.2	+ 1.1		+ 1.1		+ 1.8	
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	July	-----	not available		-----		-----	
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	July	11.6	- 14.1		- 10.7		- 12.6	
Financed	('000)	July	6.1	- 10.1		- 11.7		- 13.2	
CONSTRUCTION									
Contracts Awarded:									
Total	\$ Million	Aug.	57.4	+ 1.1		+ 51.2		- 28.3	
Residential	\$ Million	Aug.	40.7	+ 11.3		+ 11.3		- 0.9	
Business	\$ Million	Aug.	16.7	+ 1.7		+ 22.6		+ 20.6	
Industrial	\$ Million	Aug.	1.7	- 1.1		- 62.9		- 39.5	
Engineering	\$ Million	Aug.	1.2	+ 1.1		+ 67.7		- 38.2	
Housing: Starts	No.	July	1,368	+ 7.0		+ 7.3		+ 2.0	
Completions	No.	July	1,368	+ 11.6		+ 25.1		+ 17.8	
Non-Residential Building									
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	July	121.2	- 2.0		- 2.8		n.c.	
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index(1)	July	122.0	- 2.6		- 2.1		+ 0.2	
(Canada)									
FINANCIAL									
Cheques Cashd	\$ Million	July	5,529.9	+ 6.2		+ 1.0		- 7.2	
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	July	76.1	+ 3.9		+ 6.5		- 5.6	
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Aug.	354.1	+ 7.2		+ 13.8		+ 1.8	

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
 (2) 1935-39 = 100
 (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- n.c. - no change

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLLS⁽¹⁾ ONTARIO 1950 - 1953

REGION	EMPLOYEES		PAYROLLS	
	1953	Percent Change 1953/1950 %	1953 \$'000	Percent Change 1953/1950 %
1. Metropolitan	238,370	+ 18.1	766,023	+ 53.0
2. Burlington	76,650	+ 5.5	250,639	+ 33.7
3. Niagara	42,660	+ 17.4	145,137	+ 43.1
4. Lake Erie	3,870	+ 7.3	3,652	+ 35.7
5. Upper Thames	30,190	+ 11.4	86,062	+ 40.3
6. Border	50,430	+ 7.6	182,494	+ 35.2
7. St. Clair River	9,180	+ 8.2	33,606	+ 45.9
8. Upper Grand River	45,550	+ 4.1	129,329	+ 32.6
9. Blue Water	16,000	+ 8.0	39,802	+ 42.0
10. Kawartha	34,720	+ 20.8	110,019	+ 43.7
11. Quinte	15,870	+ 17.4	44,481	+ 54.3
12. Upper St. Lawrence	12,990	+ 4.9	34,569	+ 25.7
13. Ottawa Valley	21,460	+ 15.6	56,579	+ 43.7
14. Highlands	4,690	+ 2.8	11,776	+ 35.2
15. Clay Belt	6,020	- 0.1	19,820	+ 27.1
16. Nickel Range	10,780	+ 21.0	39,772	+ 55.4
17. Sault	9,510	+ 18.4	34,197	+ 54.0
18. Lakeshead	12,690	+ 23.4	42,362	+ 49.8
TOTAL	641,630	+ 13.3	2,036,996	+ 44.2

Note: Regional figures have been adjusted in order to add to Provincial figures.

(1) 1953 figures are estimated by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research.

CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO

Construction activity in Ontario continued to increase, although less rapidly than last year, according to a comparison of building permits issued in the first half of 1954 and 1953. Increased construction in the Metropolitan Region was the main factor in the overall rise of eight percent during the period. The Region accounted for nearly 50 percent of the value of permits issued in the Province. The other four regions, however, showed smaller increases. The Northern Region, with nine and seven percent respectively of the the total value, also showed increases, but excluding the Metropolitan Region, the value for the Province declined four percent. The value of permits issued declined in the Burlington Region, where seven percent of the Province's total originated.

Residential and institutional categories increased 11 and 30 percent respectively, while industrial and commercial building as indicated by permits issued declined 7 and 14 percent. In all but one case a decline in total value of building permits was compensated by a decline in the residential category. This type of change makes up more than 50 percent of construction activity in the four regions. Among the exceptions is the Upper St. Lawrence Region, where residential construction has declined pending the beginning of the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Permits for institutional and government construction in this area came to \$1.8 million, 35 percent of the Region's total for the half year. In the Province as a whole, permits for institutional and government construction were valued at \$44,575,000.

Building permits issued cannot be taken as an absolute indication of the value of construction to be carried out. The amount of the permit depends on the statement of the applicant, and considerable changes may be made before completion of the operation. Actual operations normally follow the granting of permits, but some projects are not undertaken. Another measure of construction activity, not directly comparable to permits issued, is contracts awarded, which show an 11 percent increase for Ontario in the half year. Contracts awarded for residential construction increased 18 percent.

Figures shown in the accompanying table for permits issued in 1954 are preliminary, as returns are outstanding from a few municipalities. Revisions will be minor, however. Source of original figures is a special release to this Bureau by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED IN ONTARIO BY REGIONS - 1st HALF 1954 AND 1953

Region		Residential	In- dustrial	Commercial	Institutional & Other	Total	Cumulative % Change
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Metropolitan	1954	104,423	26,027	14,931	12,323	164,704	+ 22.8
	1953	79,695	22,686	19,592	12,184	134,158	
Burlington	1954	13,904	3,112	3,779	3,191	23,987	- 2.5
	1953	16,380	1,591	3,565	3,074	24,610	
Niagara	1954	8,501	1,411	1,047	1,409	12,368	- 29.0
	1953	13,369	1,486	1,994	560	17,409	
Lake Erie	1954	527	564	473	-	1,565	+ 15.5
	1953	591	140	347	277	1,355	
Upper Thames	1954	6,531	1,400	1,094	3,493	12,518	+ 21.7
	1953	6,317	1,791	1,452	725	10,285	
Border	1954	12,061	6,741	1,636	2,892	23,329	+ 44.1
	1953	9,391	2,555	2,427	1,817	16,190	
St. Clair R.	1954	2,182	1,480	1,378	573	5,612	+ 56.9
	1953	2,824	196	369	187	3,576	
Upper Grand R.	1954	10,197	1,127	1,410	1,878	14,612	- 26.4
	1953	9,944	7,432	898	1,570	19,845	
Blue Water	1954	2,117	901	521	1,350	5,489	+ 8.2
	1953	2,610	1,312	474	678	5,074	
Kawartha	1954	8,576	2,211	1,658	824	13,269	- 39.1
	1953	8,895	8,894	905	2,728	21,422	
Quinte	1954	2,859	366	551	1,871	5,647	+ 3.5
	1953	2,753	534	767	1,403	5,457	
U. St. Lawrence	1954	1,821	1,102	356	1,762	5,041	+ 63.2
	1953	2,080	467	356	185	3,089	
Ottawa Valley	1954	19,844	2,117	3,563	5,668	31,192	+ 17.4
	1953	14,615	1,458	3,949	6,545	26,567	
Highlands	1954	1,502	568	312	274	2,655	- 5.3
	1953	1,508	277	393	627	2,805	
Clay Belt	1954	811	59	422	697	1,989	+ 7.2
	1953	1,118	94	354	288	1,855	
Nickel Range	1954	3,504	368	340	1,673	5,885	+ 9.3
	1953	3,420	390	413	1,159	5,382	
Sault	1954	920	80	189	648	1,836	- 68.2
	1953	3,927	50	502	1,114	5,594	
Lakehead	1954	2,667	209	426	578	3,881	- 44.5
	1953	3,255	1,957	904	875	6,991	
PROVINCE	1954	202,947	49,843	34,084	48,705	335,579	+ 7.7
	1953	182,693	53,312	39,662	35,996	311,663	

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Canada has been generously endowed by nature with two vital natural resources - wood and water - but in order to derive full benefit from these gifts, man had to give of his imagination, energy, courage and capital. Thus was he able to bring together these two resources and so make possible the large-scale production of cheap paper.

It was not until the 1860's that wood was used in Canada as a basis for the manufacture of paper. Prior to that time almost all paper was made from linen and cotton rags. (A small amount of straw and of other fibres was used in the manufacture of board and other coarse materials.) The supply of rags was limited, however, and as a result of the growing demand, became very expensive. After much experimentation with the fibres of various plants, it was decided that spruce, balsam and hemlock were the most suitable for the production of paper. Today, 95 percent of all Canadian pulp is made from wood.

Water, too, played its role in the development of what is to-day, Canada's leading industry. Not only does it provide a cheap and practical means for transporting logs from the limits to the pulp mill, but vast quantities are used in the processes by which wood is converted into pulp and pulp into paper. In addition, it is used to produce the hydro-electric power of which the industry uses so much. It is estimated that some 250 tons of water may be used to produce one ton of paper.

The effects of this development are felt throughout the Canadian economy touching, directly or indirectly, people in all walks of life. Directly concerned are the more than 246,000 workers, permanent and seasonal, who cut the pulpwood. Then there are the men who bring the logs to the mills where some 58,000 workers convert them into woodpulp and various grades of paper. The manufacture of paper products such as roofing paper, and paper boxes and bags provides employment for an additional 25,000 persons. Sulphite pulp is used not only for making paper, but is a raw material in the manufacture of rayon, cellophane, photographic film, plastics, and similar products with a cellulose base. The many workers looking after the wants and needs of the thousands of men who work in the woods, should also be remembered. Workers who convert the by-products of the pulp and paper industry into such products as turpentine, yeast, road binders and commercial alcohol are affected by the health of the industry. Also concerned are workers in the chemical, machinery and electrical industries, and in the fields of transportation, agriculture and hydro-electric power.

The gross value of production of the pulp and paper industry in Canada (\$1.2 billion in 1952) is more than five percent of the gross national product. In other words, this industry produces directly one

dollar in every twenty dollars which arise from the productive effort of Canadians. Its indirect results are more difficult to assess, but it is estimated that pulp and paper alone generates at least one dollar of every ten earned by Canadians.(1)

The pulp and paper industry is the leading industry in Canada, ranking first in both gross and net value of production, in salaries and wages, in value of exports and, if the men permanently employed in the woods are included, in employment. In Ontario, pulp and paper in 1952 ranked fourth in gross value of production and in salaries and wages, and fifth in number of employees.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY - ONTARIO

	Average Number of <u>Employees*</u>	Salaries and Wages* \$'000	Cost of Fuel and Electricity \$'000	Cost of Materials Used \$'000	Gross Value of Products \$'000
1940	16,793	51,577	18,833	113,685	264,183
1950	16,977	55,131	20,398	121,452	299,446
1951	18,348	69,105	20,980	152,196	387,042
1952	18,883	72,580	19,673	148,362	342,613

*Does not include woods workers - mill workers only.

Source: The Pulp and Paper Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The pulp and paper industry has grown tremendously since the turn of the century when the gross value of production for 53 mills reached \$8.6 million. The greatest expansion occurred between 1911 and 1921, when gross value of production increased by 550 percent.

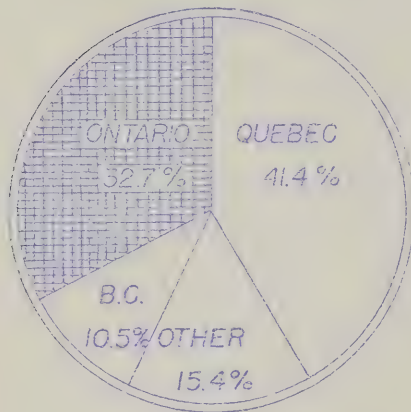
In 1952, there were 128 mills in Canada - 55 in Quebec, 44 in Ontario, 12 in British Columbia, 7 in New Brunswick, 4 in Nova Scotia, and 3 each in Manitoba and Newfoundland. Only Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island are unrepresented. These establishments employed 57,803 workers who earned wages and salaries totalling over \$225 million. The gross value of production which exceeded one billion dollars, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent lower than in 1951. This reflects lower prices for exported pulp and a decrease in the output of paper-board and of paper other than newsprint. The decline in Ontario was more marked with a drop of $11\frac{1}{2}$ percent or more than \$44 million, below the 1951 level.

Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia rank in that order in gross value of production, amount of salaries and wages, number of establishments, and cost. New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Manitoba follow in that order. Quebec produces about half of Canada's pulpwood, wood pulp and paper.

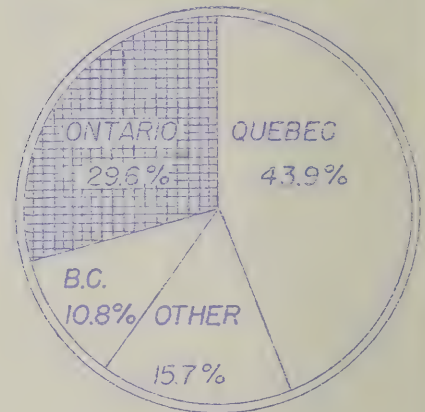
(1) From Watershed to Watermark - The Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY—1952

EMPLOYMENT



GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION

GROWTH OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN CANADA

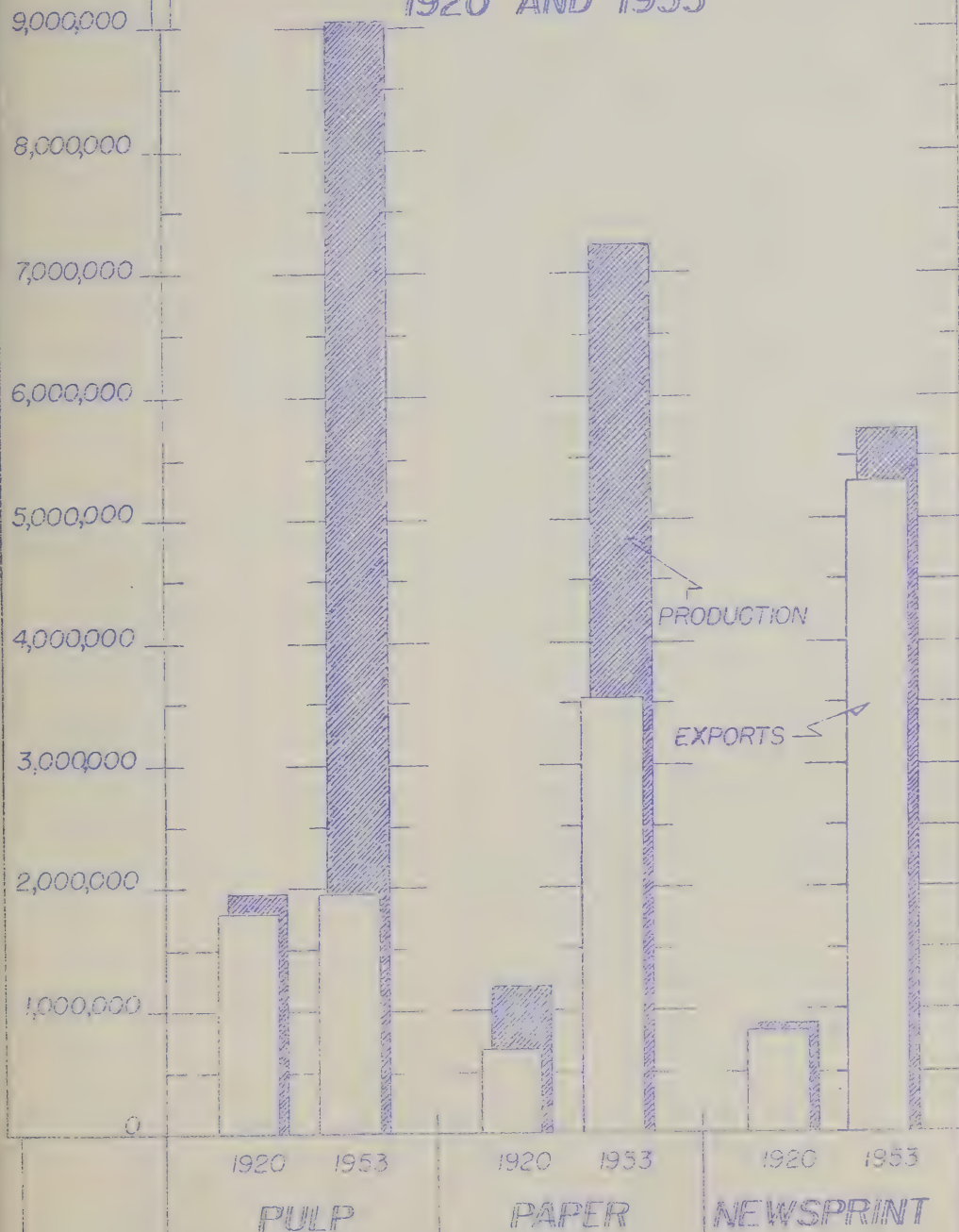
	No. of Establish- ments	Employees*	Salaries and Wages* \$'000,000	Gross Value of Production \$'000,000	Percent Change %
1871	21	760	0.2	1.1	
1881	41	1,588	n.a.	2.5	134.2
1891	58	2,817	n.a.	3.6	44.8
1901	53	6,236	n.a.	8.6	137.5
1911	72	9,766	n.a.	23.2	169.2
1921	100	24,619	34.2	151.0	550.1
1931	103	26,669	34.8	174.7	15.7
1941	106	37,154	63.7	334.7	41.6
1951	126	57,291	213.2	1,257.0	261.8
1952	128	57,803	225.4	1,167.0	- 6.5

*Woods labour is not included

n.a. not available

Source: Original figures Reference Tables, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, CANADA 1920 AND 1953



Note: 1953 includes Newfoundland.

Source of Original Figures:

Reference Tables, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

There are three main stages in the process by which wood is turned into paper. First the pulpwood must be cut and transported to the mills, secondly the logs are converted into pulp, and thirdly paper is manufactured from the pulp.

Canada has 1,485,000 square miles of forest exclusive of Labrador. Almost half of this area, however, is considered to be unproductive because, due largely to adverse climatic, soil and moisture conditions, the trees are not likely to reach merchantable size. About 30 percent of the remainder is not now accessible, thus leaving approximately 578,000 square miles of accessible productive forest.

Coniferous trees, especially black spruce and balsam, are the species most generally used in the production of pulp. The increased use of the sulphate process and the manufacture of kraft paper, however, has made it possible to use jack pine and certain hardwood species more extensively. It is estimated that Ontario has about 54.6 billion cubic feet of accessible conifers, about one-quarter of the accessible standing timber, and ranks second only to British Columbia which has 88.2 billion cubic feet.

Only a small amount of Canada's forest land (6.3 percent) is held by private owners. The rest is Crown Land and is administered by the individual provinces. The pulp and paper companies must therefore, obtain most of their pulpwood from lands leased from the Crown. Together with the small amount taken from their freehold limits, this makes up 66 percent of the pulpwood supply. The remaining 34 percent is purchased from farmers and others with small woodlots. In many cases such purchases provide the main portion of the farmer's cash income.

A pulp and paper mill is usually located close to abundant sources of pulpwood and of water. Once established it is not easily moved. It is therefore of vital importance to the companies to maintain the yield of their limits. The Federal and the Provincial governments are also concerned and the three groups co-operate to prevent the depletion of this important natural resource.

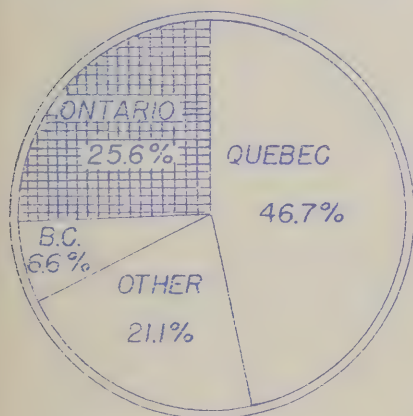
In 1952, 246,200 workers (seasonal and permanent) were employed in the woods and earned a total of \$143.3 million. They produced over 14 million cords of pulpwood valued at \$306 million. Two and one-half million cords (about 18 percent of production) with a value of \$61.8 million were exported in 1952. Ontario alone produced 3.6 million cords, one quarter of the total, valued at \$87.2 million.

Once the logs reach the mill they are converted into wood pulp. The pulping process either mechanical or chemical, reduces the wood to the cellulose fibres which make up almost half its content. The basic principle in paper-making is that wet cellulose fibres stick to each other, as water is removed from them. The mechanical method

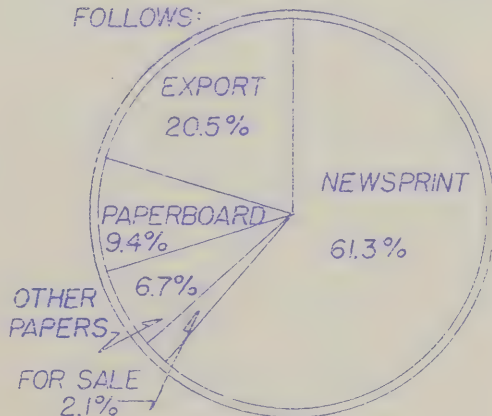
reduces the logs to pulp by pressing them against large grindstones. More than half of all the pulp produced is of this type. In the chemical process, wood chips are cooked at high temperatures and under pressure in either an acid or an alkaline solution, thus dissolving everything but the cellulose fibres. The pulp yield by this method is about half the weight of the wood.

The characteristics of chemical pulp, which contains only cellulose fibres, are quite different from those of mechanical pulp which has all the components of the original wood. Paper made from the mechanical type is weaker, tends to become brittle with time and is more opaque than that made from chemical pulp. It is used chiefly for making newsprint. The proportions are usually about 85 percent mechanical and 15 percent chemical. Well over half of the 9.0 million tons of all pulp produced in Canada is used in the manufacture of newsprint. Fifty-seven thousand tons of wood pulp valued at $5\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars were imported in 1952.

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION—1952



PULPWOOD IS CONVERTED INTO WOODPULP WHICH IS USED AS FOLLOWS:



Source of Original Figures:

Reference Tables, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Not all pulp is made for conversion in Canadian paper mills. Even in 1920, exports were reaching a significant proportion of production. In 1900 pulp exports had totalled \$1.8 million. By 1920 this had grown to 820,000 tons valued at \$76.4 million.

During the depression of the 1930's, exports declined and averaged about 700,000 tons in the period 1934-38. The war, with its enormous demand for pulp and the disappearance of supplies from Scandinavia, brought great increases in production - from 700,000 tons to approximately 1.5 million tons annually. Pulp exports to the United States increased from 586,000 tons before the war to more than a million tons and at the same time exports to Britain quadrupled. In 1952, 1.9 million tons of pulp (21.6 percent of production) worth \$291.9 million were exported - 1.6 million tons to the United States, 211,000 to Britain and about 141,000 to the rest of the world. Production for the first six months of 1954 was 4.7 million tons, up 6.4 percent from the same period in 1953. Wood pulp exports to the end of June amounted to 1,054,000 tons compared to 915,000 last year. (2)**

One hundred and ninety-five thousand tons of wood pulp, valued at \$26.5 million, were sold in Canada to be used in the manufacture of a number of other products such as rayon, dynamite, film, and plastic, all of which have a cellulose base.

Wood pulp is not the only raw material used in the manufacture of paper. The finest grades are made from cotton or linen rags. Some grades of paper and paperboard use a pulp which contains a large percentage of waste paper which has been reprocessed. Wheat, rye, oat and barley straw are used in the manufacture of some types of paperboard. A special type of pulp for use in making cigarette paper is made from flax straw.

In both volume and value of production the manufacture of newsprint is the most important part of the pulp and paper industry. It annually makes up more than 75 percent of total paper production and reached 79 percent in 1952.

At the turn of the century there was virtually no newsprint made in Canada. In 1919, after World War I, production reached 795,000 tons and increased steadily until 1929. Production dropped during the early 1930's but by 1935 was higher than the 1929 peak of 2.7 million tons. During World War II, forty countries depended chiefly on Canada for their supplies of newsprint and by the end of the war production had reached 3.6 million tons a year, with exports of 3.4 million tons. In 1952, 5.7 million tons of newsprint worth \$600.5 million were produced, and 5.3 million tons valued at \$591.8 million were exported. First six months' production in 1954 was 2.7 million tons, an increase of 4.1 percent over the same period in 1953. Exports to the United States are about the same as the previous year but shipments abroad were up 42.9 percent over the six month period. Britain accounted for the largest single increase. (3)

(2) Canadian Statistical Review, Dominion Bureau of Statistics
 (3) Financial Post, July 31, 1954

PRODUCTION OF PAPER IN CANADA - 1952

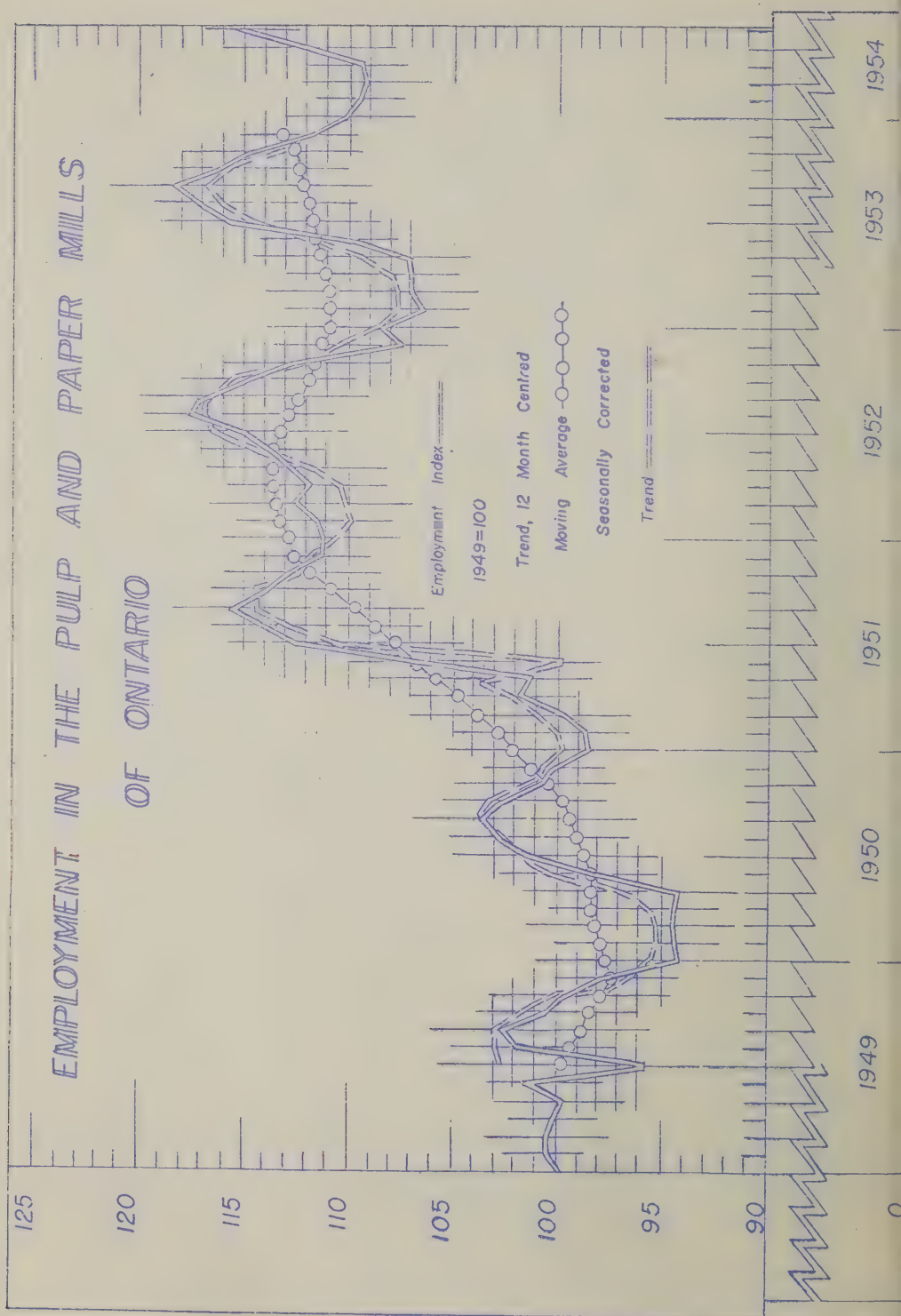
* Includes rigid insulating and other wall board; sheathing, bristol and index; all other boards.

Source: The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1952. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

(3) Financial Post, July 31, 1954

(4) Newsprint Data: 1953, Newsprint Association of Canada

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PULP AND PAPER MILLS OF ONTARIO



The general growth in production reflects the growing use of paperboard for cartons and containers and for packing and shipping. It is also being used more widely for construction purposes.

Production of all other papers in 1952 amounted to 625,000 tons and was valued at \$132 million. Only 154,000 tons valued at \$17 million was exported.

Employment in the pulp and paper industry in Ontario tends to fluctuate with a high in September and a low in March, with the number employed at the peak about seven percent greater than the number employed at the slackest period. This seasonality is due largely to fluctuations in the supply of pulpwood which in turn is caused by the effect of climatic conditions on transportation. Seasonal changes in demand for the products of the industry, especially building paper and paper board also affect employment, but to a lesser extent.

As of June 1954, the average weekly wage for 15,873 hourly-rate employees was \$73.08. This is the highest rate in Ontario and compares with \$72.76 for aircraft and parts and \$59.27 for the whole of manufacturing. In three other provinces, however, annual hourly wages in the pulp and paper industry are higher - British Columbia \$83.13, Newfoundland \$74.09 and New Brunswick \$73.29.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS - ONTARIO

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Pulp and paper mills	67.20	67.63	70.09	73.08
Other paper products*	45.45	49.72	53.26	54.40
All paper products	58.55	61.16	63.72	65.96
All Manufacturing	51.09	56.03	58.65	59.27

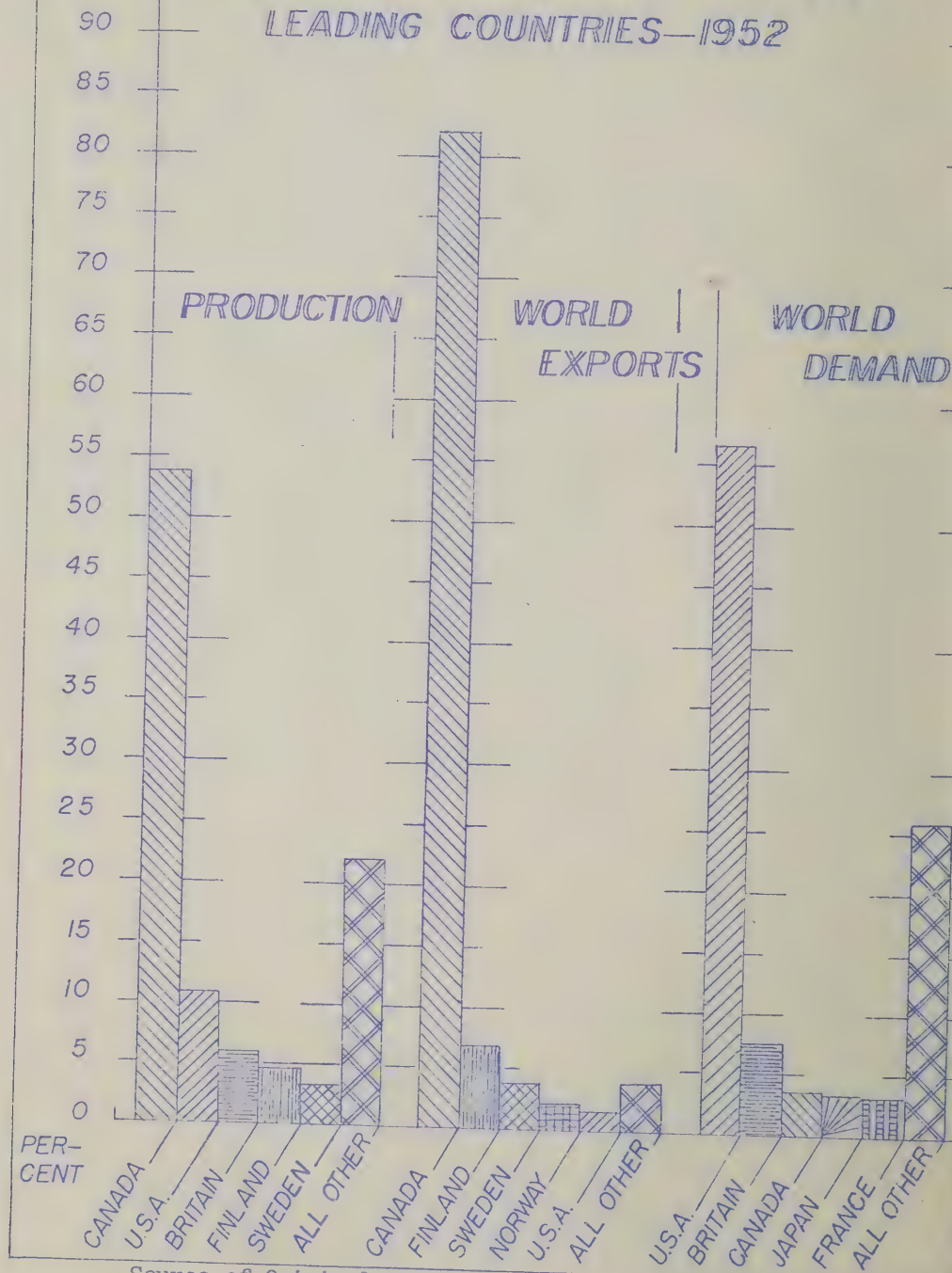
*paper boxes and bags; roofing papers; miscellaneous paper products.

Source: Annual Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, 1945-1953, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The pulp and paper industry is now highly unionized. Union organization was begun in Canada during World War I, by two American Federation of Labour paper mill unions. Until just before World War II, the movement was generally confined to the newsprint industry in Ontario. At that time, however, it spread to the other provinces and also into the fine paper and board mills in Ontario.

The pulp and paper industry's shipments abroad are one of its most important contributions to the prosperity of Canada. Pulp and paper products make up more than one-fifth of all Canadian exports,

COMPARISON OF NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND DEMAND FOR FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES—1952



Source of Original Figures:

Newsprint Data: 1953, Newsprint Association of Canada.

reaching almost \$976 million in 1952. Almost 18 percent of all pulp-wood produced, 21.6 percent of pulp, and 93.3 percent of newsprint produced, were exported. Newsprint made up 95 percent of total value of paper exports.

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS

Product	1952 Value \$'000,000	1953 Value \$'000,000
Paper & Paper Goods	622.1	638.3
Newsprint	591.8	619.0
Pulpboard, wallboard, etc.	11.2)
Book paper	5.3)
Writing paper	4.0) 19.3
Wrapping paper	3.2)
Other paper and products	6.6)
Wood pulp	291.9	248.7
Pulpwood	<u>61.8</u>	<u>45.9</u>
TOTAL	<u>975.8</u>	<u>932.9</u>

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1952, and Review of Foreign Trade 1953, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Exports in 1953 show a drop of 4.6 percent from 1952. Newsprint is the leading single export commodity, followed by wheat, valued at \$567.9 million. In 1952 the positions were reversed with newsprint second to wheat which was valued at \$621.3 million.

Canada exports more newsprint than any other country. In 1958 the eleven principal newsprint producing countries exported 3.8 million tons of newsprint with Canada contributing 63.7 percent. In 1952, world exports have been estimated at 6.4 million tons with Canada accounting for almost 68 percent, Finland 67 percent, Sweden 3.6 percent and Norway 2.3 percent. (5)

During 1952, an estimated \$260 million was paid out by the pulp and paper industry for transportation of various types - truck, railway and ship (both lake and ocean). In 1953, almost 10 percent of all carloadings resulted from the shipment of pulpwood, pulp and paper. Not only those employed by the railways, truckers and shipping lines, are concerned, but also those ancillary enterprises which serve the

(5) The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

transportation industry such as coal mining, steel manufacturing, the motor vehicle industry, banking, insurance.

The farming population is also touched by the industry. About 34 percent of all pulpwood is purchased from farmers and owners of small woodlots. Many farmers cut pulpwood during the winter and so add to their cash income. In addition, the companies must purchase supplies for their logging camps - about \$70 million a year for food and fodder. Of the total annual expenditures by the industry for wood and for woods operations, an estimated \$100 million goes direct to the farmer.(6)

The pulp and paper industry is one of the largest users of electricity in Canada. In 1952, the industry consumed nearly 14 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy. About two-thirds of this amount was purchased at a cost of \$29.6 million. This is an increase of 698.6 million kwh and \$2.8 million over 1951. The remaining one-third was generated by the industry for its own use. In Ontario, 38 percent of the 3.6 billion kilowatt hours of electricity used by the industry was purchased for \$6.5 million. This is $4\frac{1}{2}$ million kwh. less and \$290,000 more than in the previous year. The remainder was generated by the industry.

A large amount of fuel other than electricity is required. This is of importance to the coal mining and fuel oil industries, for in 1952, the Canadian pulp and paper industry consumed \$47.2 million worth of fuel. In Ontario the amount was \$13.2 million.

Other industries are also affected by the health of the pulp and paper industry. For example, in 1952, chemicals, pulp stones and similar items used in the manufacture of wood pulp, amounted to \$46 million (\$14 million in Ontario). In that same year, \$50.7 million was spent on chemicals, fillers, dyes, colours and other materials and supplies used in the manufacture of paper. Nearly nine million dollars was paid out in Ontario for such items. An additional \$1.5 million (\$8 million in Ontario) went to purchase fibre and stock other than wood. These include rags, old waste paper, straw, and flax fibre and pulp.

From the above it may be seen that the effects of the pulp and paper industry are felt throughout the economy and that its health and prosperity are of concern to all Canadians.

Closely related to the pulp and paper industry are those industries which use paper as the raw material in their manufacturing processes. Included in this category are the paper box and bag industry, the roofing paper industry, and the miscellaneous paper goods

(6) "From Watershed to Watermark" - The Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada.

industry. In Ontario, alone, there were 13,631 employees in these industries in 1952, earning almost \$39 million and turning out products with a gross value of over \$190 million.

In 1923, the first year for which information is available in the paper box and bag industry, there were 86 establishments in Canada employing 3,540 persons, and producing goods with a gross value of \$12 million. Twenty-nine years later, in 1952, the gross value of production had reached \$172 million, and there were 184 establishments employing 13,074 workers with salaries and wages totalling \$34.4 million.

Exports are almost negligible - \$47,000 for paper bags and \$477,000 for boxes and cartons. Imports, however, amounted to \$2.9 million mainly for various types of containers made from paper board and fibreboard.

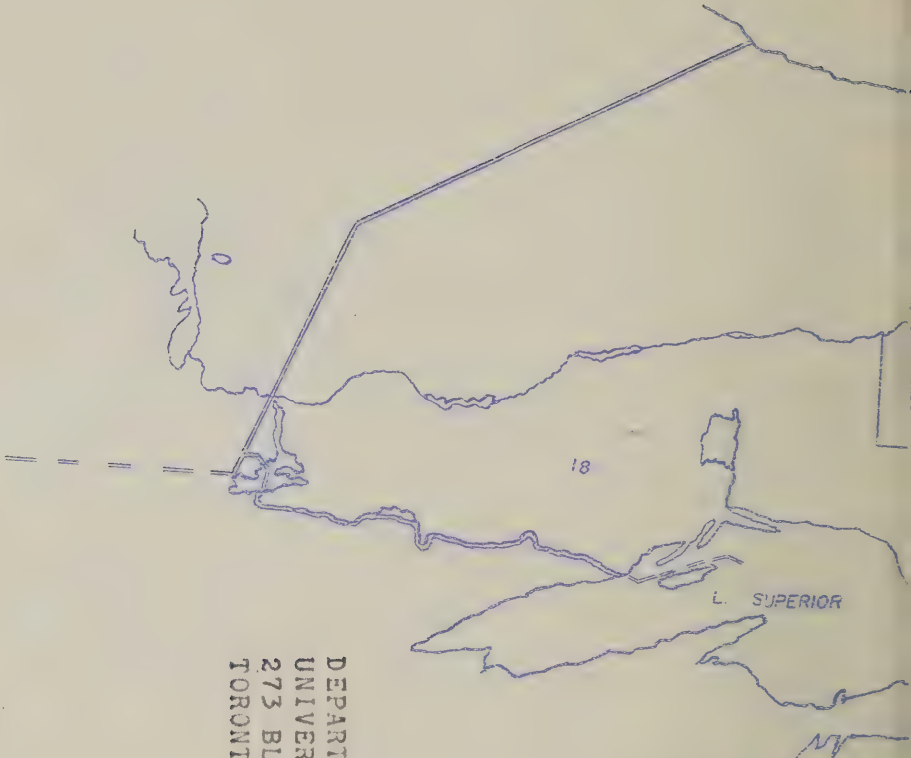
The roofing paper industry, which includes all establishments which manufacture asphalt shingles, sidings and roll roofings and tar and asphalt saturated felts and sheathings, in 1952 produced goods with the gross value of \$41.8 million. There were 26 plants employing 2,294 workers. Practically all these products were consumed in Canada.

The miscellaneous paper goods industry includes all establishments engaged in coating, treating or otherwise changing paper and paperboard for special purposes, other than the two industries above. In Canada in 1952, 204 plants manufactured goods with a gross value of \$138.3 million. There were 9,794 workers earning salaries and wages totalling \$26.2 million. Among the most important products are waxed paper, valued in 1952 at \$15.4 million; packaged toilet paper at \$11.3 million; envelopes, at \$10.5 million; gummed sealing tape, at \$3.2 million; paper napkins, at \$2.7 million; and paper towels at \$2.6 million. Most of these products are manufactured for home consumption.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF PAPER-USING INDUSTRIES - ONTARIO - 1952

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages \$'000	Cost of Materials \$'000	Gross Value of Pro- duction \$'000	% of Canada %
Paper Box and Bag	101	6,924	19,779	55,010	93,422	54.3
Roofing Paper	6	508	1,527	4,800	10,746	25.7
Miscellaneous	112	6,199	17,637	44,984	86,139	62.3

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

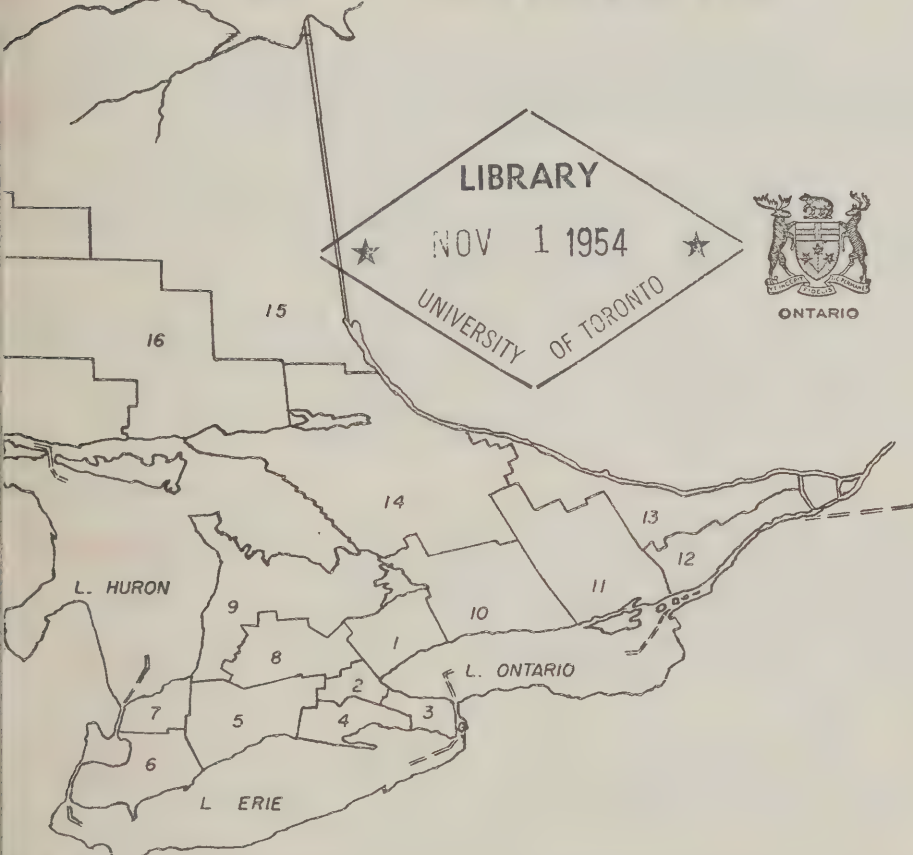


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S U M M A R Y

An analysis of the most current indicators of economic activity in Ontario, shown on page 21, reveals, for the most part, a continuation of trends existing for the past few months.

Industrial production continues at a level about three percent below last year. The largest declines are still in pig iron (-25.5%), steel ingots (-24.6%) and automobiles (-18.6%). Newsprint and nickel, alone, show gains over last year.

Retail trade is fractionally lower than last year in total the most significant declines being recorded in men's clothing and motor vehicles. Improvement has been evident over the month in the sales of furniture stores. In the week ending October 9, 1954, department stores sales in Ontario were 14.8 percent above last year.

Construction activity continues to be a strong supporting element in the current economic picture. Total contracts awarded in nine months of this year are 16.6 percent ahead of 1953 (the eight months' comparison showed a gain of 29.1 percent). In the latest month, residential contracts constituted well over half of all awards. The value of manufacturing factory plans approved by the Ontario Department of Labour in September was 31.4 percent above the same month of last year. To date this year, approvals are up 5.3 percent.

Apparent unemployment in the Province at the present time has been estimated to represent about five percent of the Province's labour force. This compares with a figure of approximately 2.6 percent at this time last year. While accurate estimates of labour force for various municipalities are not available on a current basis, it is quite evident that some centres in the Province are more severely affected than others by the slack in employment.

Persons registered as looking for employment in the Province as a whole are currently double the number recorded a year ago. In the following centres, however, the increase has been substantially greater: Sault Ste. Marie (five times), Kitchener and

CONTINUED on page 3

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Oshawa (four times), Guelph and Galt (three times). On a regional basis, the Sault, Kawartha and Upper Grand River areas appear to be the hardest hit. In these areas manufacturing employment in the first seven months of 1954 was below the level of 1953 by 15.7%, 3.9% and 7.6% respectively. In the first two regions the volume of cheques cashed has declined 20% and 11%, respectively, over the year. Building permits in the first half of 1954 in these three regions are down by 68.2%, 39.1% and 26.4%, respectively. When more current official statistics become available it is expected that Windsor and the Border Region will join this category as a result of the recent strike in the large automobile manufacturing plant.

A more detailed analysis of the employment situation in Ontario is being made at the present time and will be published at an early date. An idea of the possible effects on the economy of the area and of the whole Province of a prolonged automotive strike in Windsor may be obtained from a review of the article on the Motor Vehicles Industry appearing in the July and August issues of this Review.

PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Ontario's primary iron and steel industry in 1952 was second only to the automobile industry in terms of employees, salaries and wages, net value of products and value of factory shipments. It accounted for about four percent of the total employees, and around four and a half percent of the total for all industries in each of the other items, considerably lower than the proportion for the motor vehicles industry. Total new investment in the primary iron and steel industry in 1952 was \$128 million, compared to \$40 million in the automobile industry. Preliminary figures for 1953 indicate that non-ferrous metal smelting and refining has surpassed the iron and steel industry in gross value of production.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

		Average	Salaries	Cost of	Cost of	Gross Selling
	Number of	Number of	and	Fuel &	Materials	Value
	Plants	Employees	Wages	Electricity	at Works	of Products
			\$'000	at Works	\$'000	at Works
1953	-	24,383	93,900	26,143	163,324	350,871
1952	24	23,479	87,661	22,606	189,474	386,834
1951	24	22,670	77,428	23,779	178,221	359,410
1950	23	19,618	59,963	19,874	123,458	259,660
1949	24	18,981	56,947	16,624	112,718	226,993
1948	26	19,395	53,691	18,463	103,335	214,419
1947	26	17,658	42,692	14,292	83,205	164,756
1946	27	15,078	34,065	9,415	52,830	114,304

Source: The Primary Iron and Steel Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The primary iron and steel industry as defined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, whose figures are used throughout this article, includes two main types of establishments:

1. Blast furnaces primarily engaged in manufacturing pig iron, blast-furnace ferro-alloys and castings made direct from the furnace, and
2. Steel works and rolling mills engaged in converting pig iron, scrap iron and scrap steel into steel

and in hot and cold rolling of steel into blooms, billets, rails, bars and rods. In many cases the processes of conversion and rolling are performed in the same plant and in many establishments the manufacturing processes are carried beyond the rolling stage.⁽¹⁾

Twelve of the fifteen blast furnaces in Canada are situated in Ontario, where they produced 80 percent of the total pig iron for Canada in 1952. The remaining three blast furnaces are in Nova Scotia. Of the 127 steel furnaces in the country, the 74 in this Province produced 76 percent of the steel ingots and castings..

The history of the iron and steel industry in Canada follows the history of general industrial conditions. For many years it struggled on in spite of the backward conditions of the country. With the development of Canadian manufacturing and the opening of new markets through increased transportation facilities, the iron and steel industry established itself more firmly during the first decades of the twentieth century. Railway and building construction, the expansion of agriculture, and continued manufacturing development increased the demand for iron and steel products. Immigration supplied the necessary labour, and the discovery of coal and iron ore the raw materials.⁽²⁾

Ontario tried to establish an iron industry several times. The first attempt to manufacture iron was made in 1800 at Lyndhurst, in Leeds County. This and a number of later projects failed because of inferior ore, lack of fuel, shortage of skilled workers and managers, or expensive transportation.⁽³⁾ Until near the end of the 19th century, Ontario still had no pig iron producing plants and no important rolling mills. In 1895 a blast furnace with a capacity of 200 tons a day was built in Hamilton, and two years later a steel plant was added. The project was a success from the beginning. The equipment later was taken over by the Steel Company of Canada.

The establishment of an iron and steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie in 1897 was incidental to the production of nickel, which left a residue of superior alloy steel. The Algoma Iron, Nickel and Steel Company formed by American interests was to produce iron and steel, build bridges, railway cars, locomotives and other heavy goods. The enterprise, dependent on the needs of a new and expanding economy,

1) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

2) W.J.A. Donald, the Canadian Iron and Steel Industry, Houghton and Mifflin Company, Boston, 1915, p. 18.

3) ibid. p. 49-55.

began auspiciously. However, as a result of over-capitalization, technical mistakes in the early years, and over-specialization of production, the company went through several bankruptcies and financial reorganizations before it attained its present prosperity. Steel making capacity was employed at 40 percent during the years from 1921 to 1928.

At the present time, the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited employs about 5,000 persons. It imports coking coal from its own mines in West Virginia and limestone from its deposits in Michigan. It owns and operates ore properties in the Sault area and is near to Lake Superior iron ore reserves. The company is controlled largely by British and Canadian capital. The oil boom and western economic expansion have placed it in a strategic geographical position and recent broadening of production has lessened the risk of over-specialization.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited was formed in 1910 by the amalgamation of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company "and practically all the important hardware producing firms in Canada."⁽⁴⁾ It thus covered the whole range of production from pig iron and steel ingots to finished consumer products. During its steady growth it has taken in over 50 companies and has added equipment until it now has nearly half the pig iron capacity and more than half the capacity of steel ingots and castings in Ontario. By continuing to produce light goods or to supply steel to the manufacturers of light consumer goods, it has remained stable. Its Hamilton plants are situated midway between coal and iron sources; the eighteen U.S. ore and coal companies in which it has an interest furnish a large part of its requirements. Limestone is obtained from a subsidiary fifty miles from Hamilton. Its largest markets are in the immediate vicinity.

Of the sixteen active firms listed in the primary iron and steel industry in Ontario, only three, Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Steel Company of Canada, Limited and Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, Hamilton, produce both pig iron and steel ingots and castings. These three also manufacture hot rolled iron and steel. The other establishments rely for pig iron on those listed, Canadian Furnace Company, a subsidiary of Algoma in Port Colborne, Dominion Iron and Steel Limited in Nova Scotia, or foreign imports, which made up less than 0.1 percent of the apparent Canadian supply of pig iron in 1952.

The most important raw materials used in making pig iron are in order of weight: air, iron ore, coke, limestone and scrap. The raw materials are processed in blast furnaces. These have increased

⁽⁴⁾ Industrial Canada, vol. XI, p. 331 in *ibid*, p. 249.

in size from the oversized fireplaces of a century ago to present day monsters (100 feet high, 28 feet across), as a results of efforts to supply the increasing demand at the lowest possible cost to the producer.

RAW MATERIALS FOR A MODERN BLAST FURNACE

	<u>Tons per Day</u>	<u>Tons per Minute</u>
Solids charged at the top		
Iron ore and ore bearing materials such as scrap and sinter	2,880	
Fuel-coke	1,370	
Flux-limestone and dolomite	<u>610</u>	
TOTAL	4,860	3 1/2
Air at the bottom	5,050	3 1/2
Product tapped at the bottom	1,440	1
Slag	860	3/5
Gas produced at the top	7,500	5 1/2

Raw materials and products do not balance as figures are only approximations.

Source: The ABC of Steelmaking, Penton Publishing Company, Cleveland, 1950.

Of the 15 blast furnaces in this country, only three, all in Ontario, have capacities approximately the same as the example given in the table above. There has been a great increase in size since 1922 for example, when Algoma's four furnaces had a combined daily capacity of only 1,450 tons of iron. Even then, the very small furnaces in Parry Sound, Midland and Deseronto with daily capacities of 60-120 tons apparently could not compete with larger, more efficient units. The term "efficient" may be misleading. Blast furnaces are efficient to the extent that they do their work in a predictable fashion, making the best use of labour and wasting very little iron. They are more wasteful of coke, since modern furnaces are too large to make the best use of this material.

In reducing the ore to iron, the coke provides the heat required for the reactions. Carbon dioxide, formed as a result of the burning, combines with the hot coke to form carbon monoxide, which, in turn, combines with the oxygen in the hematite ore to form pure iron and more carbon dioxide. Air is pumped under pressure (15-30 pounds

per square inch) through great furnaces which heat it to 1,000-1,500F. and is then delivered to the blast furnace.

There are many minerals containing iron but interest is confined to a few. Hematite is the mineral from which most of the world's iron comes. Magnetite, the only magnetic iron ore, is less commonly used. Both ores contain about 70 percent iron, a higher proportion than other minerals such as limonite, siderite (mined by Algoma), pyrites, etc. Ore comes in many physical forms ranging from soft, claylike particles, to hard, dense rock. Other minerals, including useless ones (water) or harmful ones (sulphur) may be mixed with ore, so that treatment or beneficiating, is necessary before any smelting is done. As a result of the varying quality of ore from different mines, furnace operators buy and mix several different grades. This, in part, accounts for the export of Ontario ore to the United States and the manufacture of most of Ontario's steel from American ore.

Coke seems to be relatively the scarcest of the major ingredients. While there are large reserves of coal on most of the continents, Africa and South America excepted, coal suitable for metallurgical purposes is not so common. The coke produced must not only be fairly pure chemically, but strong physically to hold up the great weight of ore and limestone. Other fuels have been used; charcoal was used in American furnaces until about 1855, and is still used in a few South American furnaces; anthracite and raw bituminous coal have also been used. However, for large scale production coke remains the best and cheapest fuel.

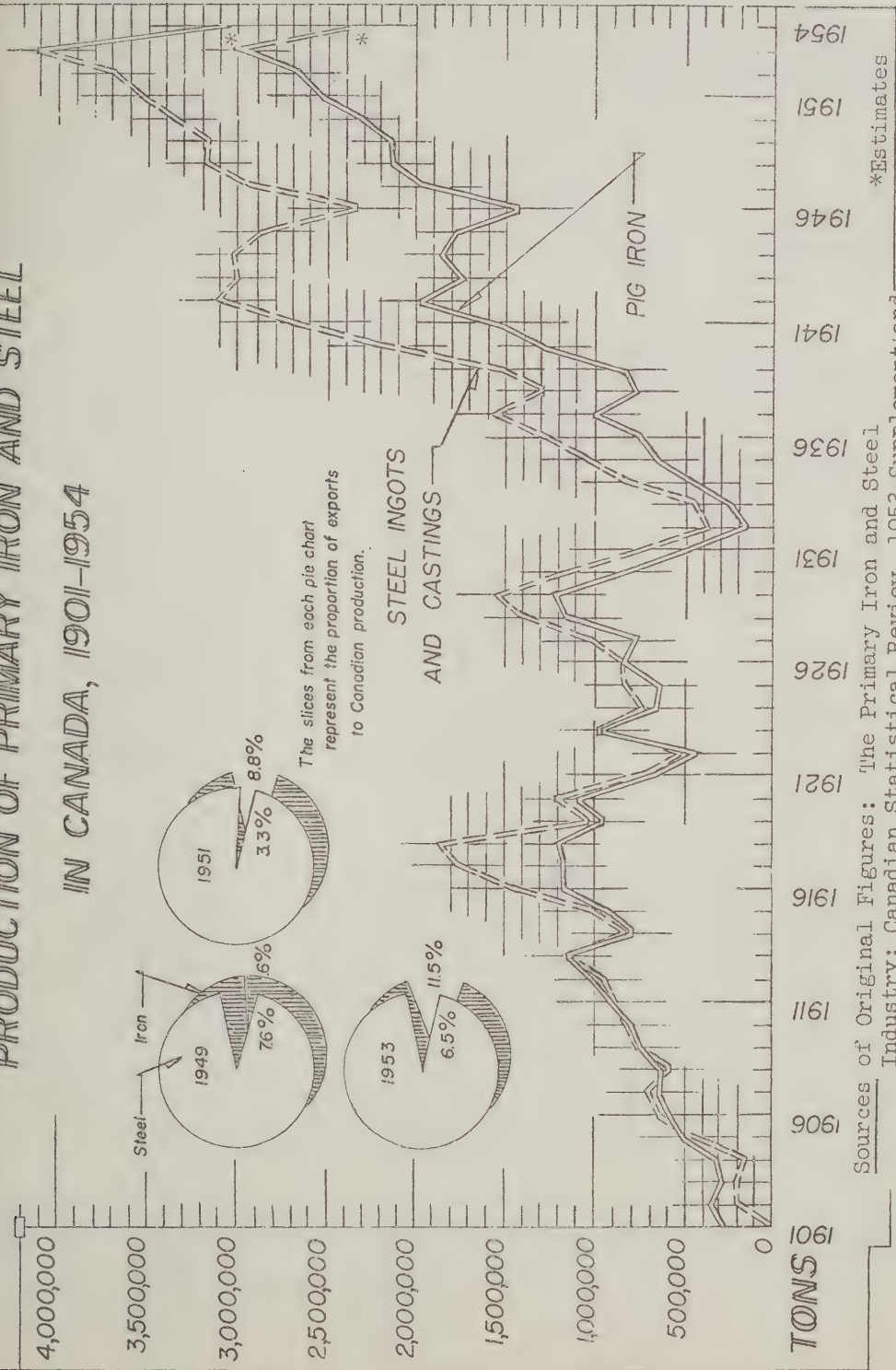
Most of the 4,265,279 tons of coke used in Canada in 1952 was produced in this country, but imports, 520,980 tons, and exports, 302,963 tons, nearly all to or from Ontario, were also important. Domestic blast furnaces used about 58 percent of the coke supply. About three-quarters of the coking coal is imported.

Alternative smelting processes using low shaft furnaces (the low shaft means a light load of ore which low grade coke can support) and electricity or oil seem to be more the product of necessity than of advancing technology.

Limestone causes fusion of the 'gangue', or worthless material in the ore, which would otherwise clog up the furnaces. Sulphur found in the ore and coke would readily combine with the liquid iron, making a weak and brittle metal, except that the lime is more 'attractive' to it.

In 1952 Canadian blast furnaces used about 5 percent of the industry's scrap. Most of it went into steel furnaces or foundries.

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL IN CANADA, 1901-1954



Sources of Original Figures: The Primary Iron and Steel Industry; Canadian Statistical Review, 1953 Supplement and July 1954, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

*Estimates

A large part, 45 percent, of the scrap used came from the companies' internal operations, the rest being purchased. Scrap iron and steel made up about one-half of the metal charged into steel furnaces.

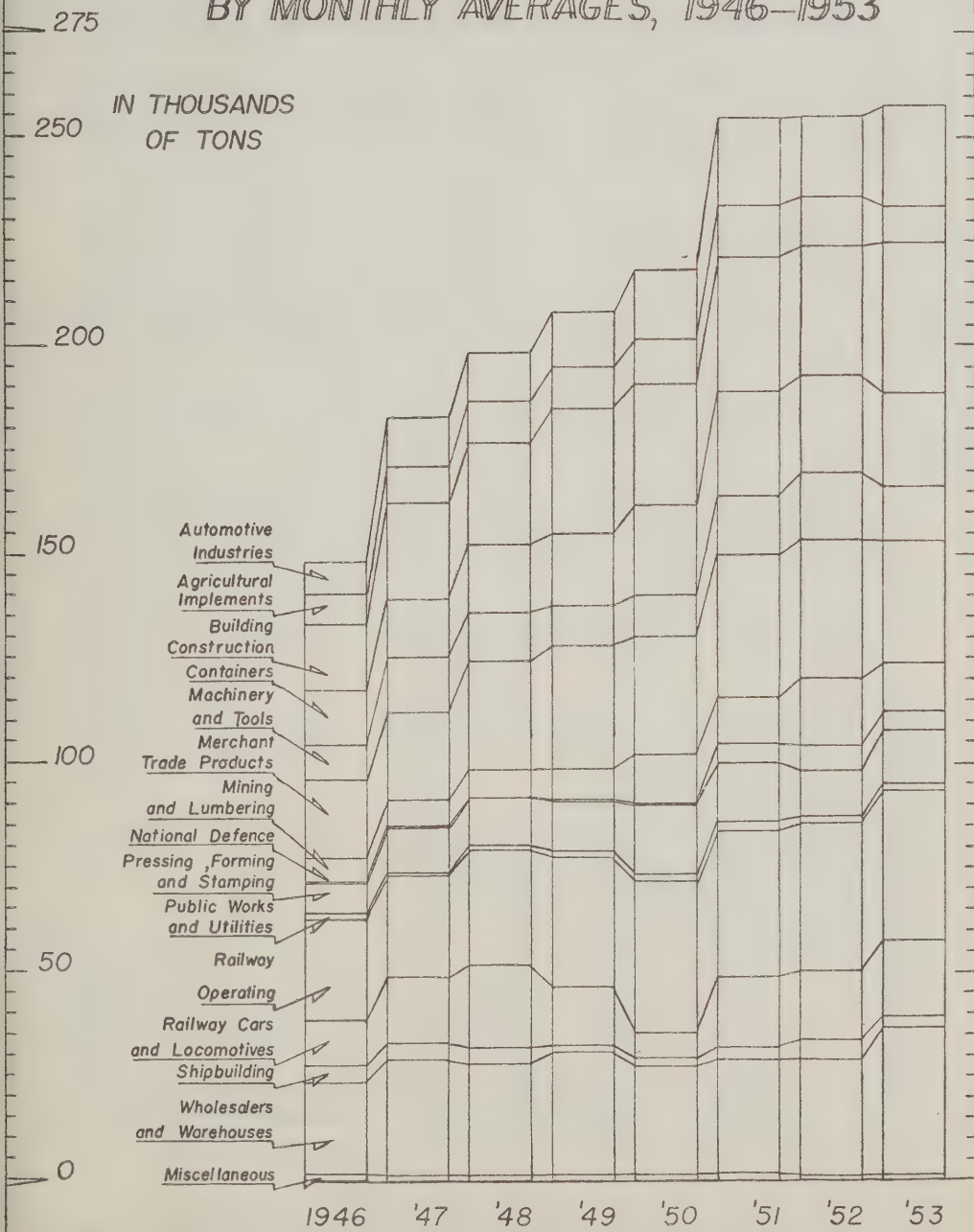
The primary mills use a great deal of gas, to heat the air going into blast furnaces, to heat steel ingots, run steam engines, etc. Some of this gas comes from coke ovens and some from blast furnace tops. There is also a small chemical industry based on coke-oven by-products but no definite percentage of this production can be listed as originating with the iron and steel industry.

In Canada in 1952, most of the pig iron and scrap went into 48 open hearth furnaces (33 were in Ontario), two converters, and 77 electric furnaces (41 in Ontario). About four-fifths of the steel came from the open hearth furnaces. Pig iron contains carbon, silicon, and phosphorus in large enough quantities to make it brittle. Most of these are removed in the open hearth by combination with oxygen. The old-fashioned Bessemer converter did this by blowing air through the liquid metal, but nitrogen in the air effected steel adversely. The open hearth furnace uses about 300 pounds of iron ore, which contains considerable oxygen, to the ton of steel. As in blast furnaces, the gangue in the ore causes trouble. Dofasco, in Hamilton, has recently introduced a method of forcing oxygen under pressure into the steel furnaces. This is slightly reminiscent of the Bessemer converter but the process is much more controllable. Company engineers claim that the energy used in making oxygen is about one-quarter of that used in melting and refining steel by the open hearth method. Various materials are charged to steel furnaces, including limestone, fluorspar and manganese. Very small amounts of alloy metals, chrome, tungsten, nickel, etc., are also added.

Production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings have shown a steady and almost parallel increase since 1932. The rise during the war was followed by a decline in 1946. However, with expansion programs in all the main plants, production of pig iron and steel in 1953 increased 53 percent and 32 percent, respectively, above the 1942 wartime peak. The steel companies were operating at between 95 and 100 percent capacity in 1953 to achieve this production. However, production in 1954 has declined. In the first seven months of the year iron and steel production was 24 percent lower than in the same period last year, and the decline is continuing. The steel mills have been operating at 80 percent average capacity this year to date and in the last few months, the rate has been lower.

The decline in pig iron production is explained by the fact that 80 percent of the total consumed in Canada goes into steel ingots and castings. Another 10 percent goes to make iron castings. The remainder is used in the production of machinery, agricultural implements,

SHIPMENTS OF IRON AND STEEL SHAPES TO CONSUMING INDUSTRIES (CARBON AND ALLOY) BY MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1946-1953



Sources: Canadian Statistical Review, 1953 Supplement pp. 85-86 and July 1954 p. 40., Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

boilers, motor vehicles and parts, railway rolling stock, heating and cooking apparatus, etc. Exports of pig iron made up 11.5 percent of Canadian production in 1953.

Although exports of steel ingots, castings and shapes are well below the 1953 level, showing a drop of 90 percent in the first six months of the year, they make up too small a portion of total production to account for the overall decline. In 1953 exports made up 6.5 percent of Canadian steel production. The proportion declined to 1.7 percent in the first six months of 1954.

The reason for the drop in steel production lies rather in domestic consumption. Average monthly domestic shipments of primary iron and steel shapes fell 15 percent from 257,000 tons in 1953 to 218,000 tons in 1954. Domestic shipments, with exports and tonnage shipped to producers' own works for further processing, make up total shipments of iron and steel shapes.

Tonnage consumed by every industry in the chart on page 11, except containers and railway operating, has fallen this year.

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL SHAPES
TO DOMESTIC CONSUMING INDUSTRIES - CANADA

	Average 1949-1952 %	1953 %	1954 (1st 7 mo.) %
Automotive industries	7.4	9.4	5.5
Agricultural implements	4.8	3.4	2.9
Building construction	13.3	14.1	12.9
Containers	8.6	8.8	11.5
Merchant trade products	12.9	11.6	10.4
Railway operating	14.8	13.7	17.0
Railway cars and locomotives	5.4	6.7	5.6
Wholesalers and warehouses	12.0	13.7	12.6
Miscellaneous*	19.9	18.7	19.8
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

*Includes machinery and tools, mining and lumbering, national defence pressing, forming and stamping, works and utilities and shipbuilding, all of which have been relatively stable in the period shown.

Source of original figures: Canadian Statistical Review, 1953
Supplement and August, 1954, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ott

Among those whose consumption has declined, the automotive and agricultural implements industries are themselves suffering production cutbacks. Building construction has remained high, but the rate has been sustained mostly by residential construction. The value of intended industrial construction, which uses more steel, declined to \$472 million in 1954, five percent below the value of 1953.

Recovery of the high level of steel production depends on improvement in these consuming industries. The demand for steel for 1955 automobile models will probably show in September and October steel production indices. Orders for steel for light consumer goods are also reported to be increasing.

Of all the many industries which rely on adequate and continuing supplies of iron and steel to remain in existence, probably the most dependent is the bridge building and structural steel industry which in 1952 paid 82.3 percent of all its material costs for the purchase of various forms of iron and steel. Nearly 11,000 persons throughout Canada, including 5,000 in Ontario, are employed by this industry. The iron castings industry spent 78.3% of all its outlay for materials to buy iron and steel. This industry employs 16,000 people in Canada, 10,000 of whom are in Ontario. The largest user is the transportation equipment industry which in 1952 spent more than \$117 million for iron and steel forms. More than 144,000 persons are employed in this industry which includes motor vehicles and parts, aircraft and parts, railway rolling stock, shipbuilding etc.

Over 300,000, who in 1952 earned more than one billion dollars, are employed in the major iron- and steel-using industries in Canada.

SPECIFIED IRON AND STEEL-USING INDUSTRIES - CANADA - 1952

	Cost of Iron & Steel Used	% of Total Material Cost	No. of Em- ployees	Salaries & Wages
	\$'000	%		\$'000
Bridge building & construction	51,109	82.3	10,824	37,419
Iron castings	61,447	78.3	15,937	51,142
Boilers and plate work	24,292	67.4	8,159	28,269
Agricultural implements	44,505	40.5	18,046	62,424
Machinery	34,387	27.0	34,651	110,982
Electrical apparatus	41,469	13.2	69,200	217,565
Transportation equipment	117,000	12.1	144,000*	463,000*

*Estimate

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Employment Index

1949=100

Trend, 12 Month Centred

Moving Average -○-○-○-

Seasonally Corrected

Trend - - - - -

135

130

125

120

115

110

105

100

95

90

0

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

Canada's total requirements of iron and steel are not met by domestic production, and Canadian steel mills do not undertake production of some primary forms which are imported. In 1953, 1.4 million tons of primary iron and steel were imported, over 20 percent of total Canadian consumption. One million tons came from the United States. Imports, which were over 1.6 million tons in 1951 and 1952, have declined in the last two years, and during the first six months of 1954 were 15 percent lower than in the same period of last year.

Employment in the industry has fallen with production. At July 1st this year reported employees numbered 21,000, a drop of 20 percent from the peak of 26,000 reported at the same date last year. Average employment in the industry had increased steadily to this maximum from 1950. However, it did not recover from the usual slight end-of-the-year decline in 1953, and continued to decrease in the early months of this year.

The decline in the primary iron and steel industry has been reflected to a small extent in mine activity. A lay-off affecting less than a hundred men has been in effect since June in the Algoma mines, while the sintering plant in this area continues to operate on a reduced scale. Employment at Atikokan remains unchanged, and the Marmora mines in Hastings County are expected to begin production at the end of this year. In the industry itself, 150 men are out of work in Port Colborne because of excessive pig iron stocks. A layoff of 350 persons in the first two weeks of October brought the production labour force at Algoma Steel to 4,700 from 7,800 eighteen months ago.

The average hourly earnings of wage-earners in the industry were the highest in the Province in 1953. At July 1, 1954, hourly wages of 17,662 wage earners were exceeded by aircraft and parts manufacturing, and smelting and refining employees.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE EARNERS - ONTARIO

----- <u>PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL</u> -----					
<u>Average:</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>July 1, 1954</u>	<u>All Manufacturing July 1/54</u>
Hours per week	40.9	40.9	40.2	40.1	40.9
Hourly earnings \$	149.1	167.1	176.7	176.5	143.4
Weekly wages \$	60.98	68.34	71.03	70.78	58.65

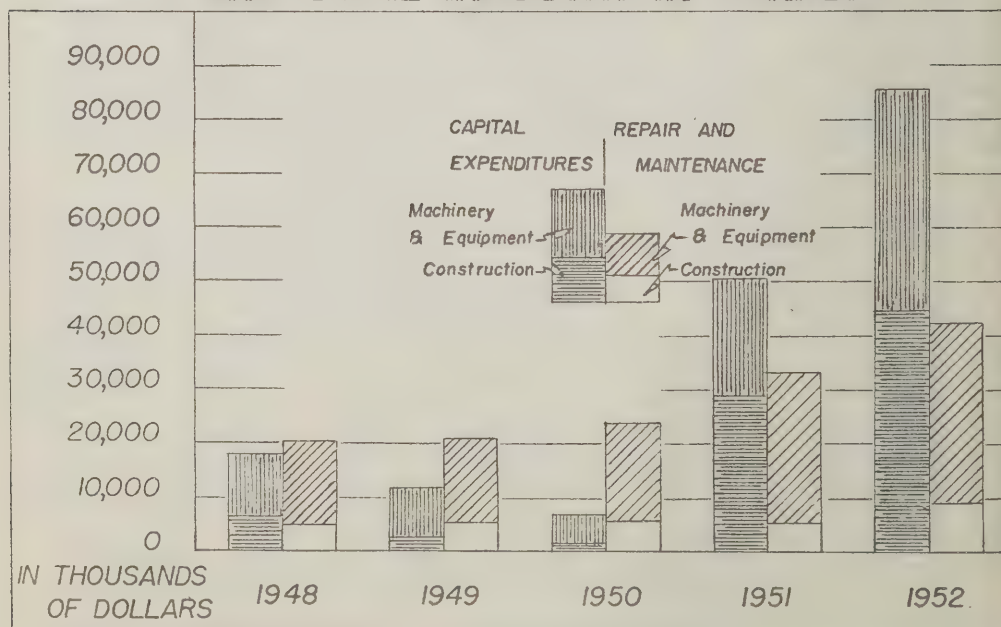
Source: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, Annual Review, 1954-1953; monthly July 1954, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Some seasonality in employment is evident in the graph on page 14. High employment occurs in the late summer, and low in February and March, with a range of about five percent between the peaks.

The industry is highly unionized. The United Steelworkers of America, a Canadian Congress of Labour affiliate, is active in the primary iron and steel industry, as well as in steel fabricators, foundries, shipyards and mines. Canadian membership in the union was 70 thousand in September 1954, of which 50 thousand were in Ontario. Nearly 30 percent, 14 thousand of the Ontario membership, was in primary iron and steel plants.

Union activity in this industry affects the entire economy, as steel is used in making many products which reflect price increases in the basic industry. Recent wage increases and fringe benefits granted at the Steel Company of Canada, amounting to a 4 percent jump in the average wage, were followed by a two percent increase in the price of the Company's product. The Union, on the other hand, claims that steel prices follow American prices rather than costs of manufacturing Canadian steel. Salaries and wages were 23 percent, and cost of materials, fuel and electricity, 55 percent, of the gross selling value of products in 1952.

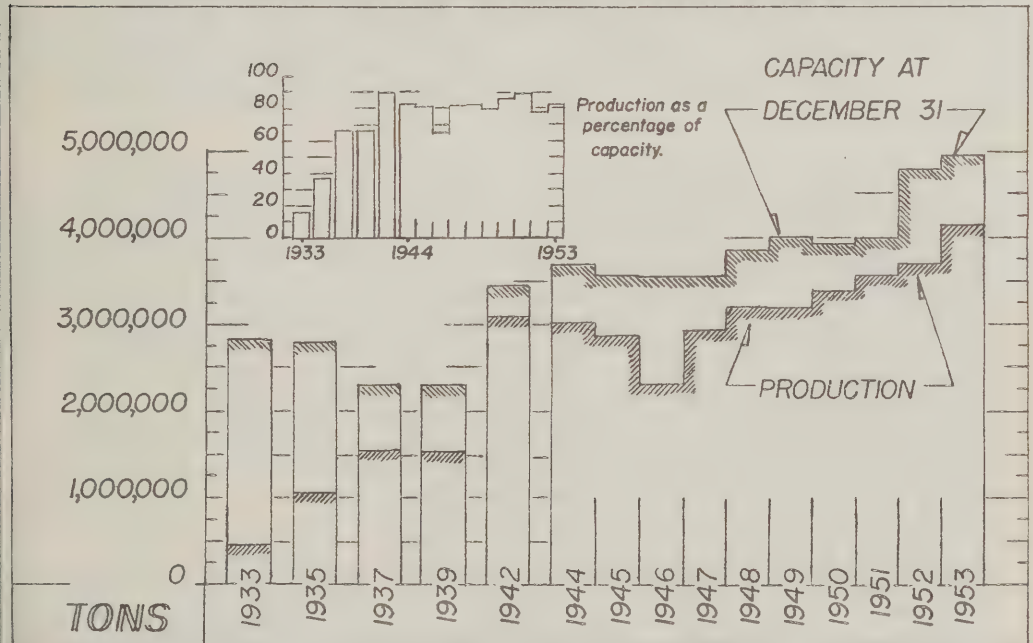
NEW INVESTMENT IN THE PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN CANADA



Source: The Primary Iron and Steel Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

New investment in the primary iron and steel industry has risen heavily in the last few years, after a long period of relatively little expansion. Blast furnace capacity in Ontario increased 69 percent between 1951 and 1952, when steel furnace capacity increased 30 percent. New investment increased 146 percent in 1951 from the average for the previous three years, and was 53 percent higher in 1952 than in 1951. Capital investment in construction and machinery made up 67 percent of the total, compared to 36 percent of the total in the years 1948 to 1950, when expenditure on repair and maintenance made up the majority of new investment. All the major steel companies are completing extended expansion programs.

CAPACITY OF CANADIAN STEEL FURNACES COMPARED TO ACTUAL STEEL PRODUCTION



Sources of original figures: The Primary Iron and Steel Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

To increase the availability of basic steel during and after the war, the federal government passed money votes "To Provide for Production and Transportation Subsidies on Steel and Iron under

such terms as may be approved by the Governor-in-Council." Federal government expenditures in this connection are shown below:

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>
	\$
1947 - 48	7,950,284
1948 - 49	7,062,390
1949 - 50	4,662,252
1950 - 51	1,514,398

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

There were no subsidies to the iron and steel industry listed in the Public Accounts for the fiscal years 1951-52 and 1952-53. Of the amounts shown above, 29% went to the Steel Company of Canada, 10% to Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, 2.5% to Atlas Steel, Hamilton, and 2.1% to Algoma Steel.

The three major Ontario companies, Stelco, Algoma and Dofasco, have an annual capacity of 3,318 thousand net tons, 91 per cent of the capacity of steel furnaces, in the Province, and 69 per cent of the capacity of the whole country. The dominance of these companies which initiate the steel making process is reflected in the centralization of the industry in the Province. More than half of the labour force in Ontario's primary iron and steel industry at the 1951 Census was in Hamilton, employed by the Steel Company of Canada, Dominion Foundries and Steel, or the four smaller steel processing establishments in the city. Another fifth is employed at the Algoma Steel Corporation and the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation, Limited at Sault Ste. Marie, accounting for 40 per cent of the city's labour force.

Of the remaining steel processors, there are four establishments in the Niagara Region, of which two in Welland employ over 1,000 persons, two in Orillia, and one in Owen Sound. In addition, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited has eighteen steel furnaces in Windsor with a capacity of nearly 100,000 net tons a year.

The location of primary iron and steel industries is, of course, influenced by the availability of ore and other raw materials, power, transportation and markets. The major companies all have the advantage of water transport for the product and raw materials. Most of the transport of iron ore, coke and limestone is by lake ship. Most rail transport of iron ore is between the Steep Rock mines at Atikokan and the lakehead, where it is loaded on board ship.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL
AND ITS RAW MATERIALS - CANADA - 1953

	<u>BY RAIL</u> (estimated) '000 tons	<u>-----BY SHIP-----</u>			
		<u>Total</u>	'000 tons		
			<u>Coast- wise</u>	<u>For Export</u>	<u>For Import</u>
Iron ore	2,844	10,213	921	4,907	4,385
Iron and steel scrap	not available	369	" 7	322	39
Limestone	not available	699	7	109	583
Primary iron and steel	865	546	104	367	74

Source: original figures for rail: Car Loadings, Dominion Bureau of Statistics Memorandum Vol. No. 48.; ship tonnage: Shipping Report, year ended December 31, 1953, Sections I and II, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The iron and steel producers appear to have specialized according to the proximity of the market. The Algoma Company, dominating the market for Western Canada, concentrates on heavy capital goods, particularly rails. The company is now producing materials for equipment to transport crude oil from the west. From its formation, the Steel Company of Canada has allocated a large part of its production to lighter goods for consumption in Central Canada.

In spite of the pre-war difficulties in establishing the iron and steel industry, it is now an integral part of the Canadian economy. The expansion program of the last few years, bringing capacity of blast furnaces to 3.8 million and of steel furnaces to 5 million tons a year, has provided the facilities for producing a much larger proportion of the present needs of Canadian manufacturing, although there are still some steel shapes not yet made for the limited domestic market. Further expansion will be affected by the enormous cost of building coke ovens, blast and smelting furnaces and steel rolling mills, the availability of ore and coal, a problem of the U.S. industry not yet felt in Canada, and changes in the market. The partial replacement of steel by other products is possible. Light metal alloys such as aluminum may eventually take the place of cold rolled steel for automobiles, or plastics may be used more extensively for domestic appliances, for instance. Complete replacement is impossible, however, and new uses, such as high tensile steel wires in prestressed concrete, may limit the effect of substitutes.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE		SAME MONTH		CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				1954/53	1954/53	1954/53	1954/53	
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %	
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Aug.	111.2	- 2.9	- 3.6	- 0.9		
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Aug.	154.6	+ 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.5		
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	July	239.8	- 2.8	- 3.0	- 5.2		
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	July	243.5	- 4.9	- 5.8	- 6.5		
Durable Goods	Index(2)	July	285.5	- 8.5	- 10.7	- 5.6		
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	July	216.6	- 1.6	- 1.3	- 7.2		
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	July	174.4	- 25.5	- 36.1	+ 4.3		
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	236.0	- 24.6	- 28.9	- 7.6		
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	July	25.5	+ 9.9	+ 8.5	- 3.0		
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	July	26.3	- 18.6	- 46.8	- 13.0		
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index(2)	July	387.8	- 2.6	- 14.9	- 12.2		
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	503.1	+ 3.9	+ 3.8	- 0.2		
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Aug.	1,856.0	+ 3.5	+ 7.2	+ 0.6		
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Aug.	207.7	- 8.0	- 6.8	+ 1.8		
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)								
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Sept.	116.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	- 0.2		
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Aug.	215.8	- 1.4	- 2.9	- 0.7		
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Aug.	251.3	- 3.8	- 6.0	- 2.7		
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Aug.	365.0	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 9.1		
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Aug.	70.2	+ 7.3	+ 0.4	- 11.7		
Department Stores	\$ Million	Aug.	22.5	+ 1.8	+ 2.9	+ 9.8		
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Aug.	4.6	- 6.2	- 10.6	- 15.2		
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	Aug.	6.2	- 3.2	+ 1.8	- 12.6		
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Aug.	13.8	- 3.5	- 2.4	- 9.5		
Furniture	\$ Million	Aug.	7.0	- 3.9	+ 4.1	+ 13.1		
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Aug.	-----	not available	-----	-----		
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Aug.	12.5	- 13.7	- 1.1	- 16.1		
Financed	('000)	Aug.	5.2	- 10.1	- 6.9	- 14.1		
CONSTRUCTION								
Contracts Awarded:								
Total	\$ Million	Sept.	76.3	+ 16.6	- 35.0	- 12.8		
Residential	\$ Million	Sept.	44.4	+ 41.7	+ 137.4	- 5.3		
Business	\$ Million	Sept.	18.0	+ 25.2	- 9.1	- 46.1		
Industrial	\$ Million	Sept.	4.1	- 32.4	+ 2.5	+ 115.8		
Engineering	\$ Million	Sept.	9.8	- 8.9	- 86.9	+ 88.5		
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Sept.	5.3	+ 33.2	+ 31.4	- 15.1		
Housing: Starts	No.	Aug.	4,375.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.3	+ 0.2		
Completions	No.		3,290.0	+ 16.1	+ 26.4	- 2.3		
Non Residential Building								
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Aug.	120.2	- 2.2	- 3.5	- 0.8		
Residential Bldg. Materials								
(Canada)	Index(1)	Aug.	121.9	- 2.5	- 2.0	- 0.1		
FINANCIAL								
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Aug.	4,984.3	+ 7.3	+ 17.0	- 11.5		
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Aug.	64.3	+ 9.4	+ 14.4	- 15.5		
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Sept.	355.1	+ 8.3	+ 17.2	+ 0.3		

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, (2) value of factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY REGIONS REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

	Applications as of <u>August 1954</u>	Applications as of <u>August 1953</u>	Increase or Decrease <u>1954 %</u> <u>1953</u>
1. Metropolitan	26,351	12,547	+ 110.0
2. Burlington	11,591	7,376	+ 57.1
3. Niagara	6,134	2,971	+ 106.5
4. Lake Erie	515	254	+ 102.8
5. Upper Thames	4,220	2,400	+ 75.8
6. Border	17,385	8,064	+ 115.6
7. St. Clair River	1,367	491	+ 178.4
8. Upper Grand River	5,013	1,689	+ 196.8
9. Blue Water	3,842	1,705	+ 125.3
10. Kawartha	9,440	2,901	+ 225.4
11. Quinte	2,359	1,575	+ 49.8
12. Upper St. Lawrence	2,416	1,670	+ 44.7
13. Ottawa Valley	4,691	3,375	+ 39.0
14. Highlands	1,646	836	+ 96.9
15. Clay Belt	1,815	1,180	+ 53.8
16. Nickel Range	1,288	794	+ 62.2
17. Sault	2,425	435	+ 457.5
18. Lakehead	2,601	1,174	+ 121.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
ONTARIO	105,099	51,437	+ 104.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 - 100)

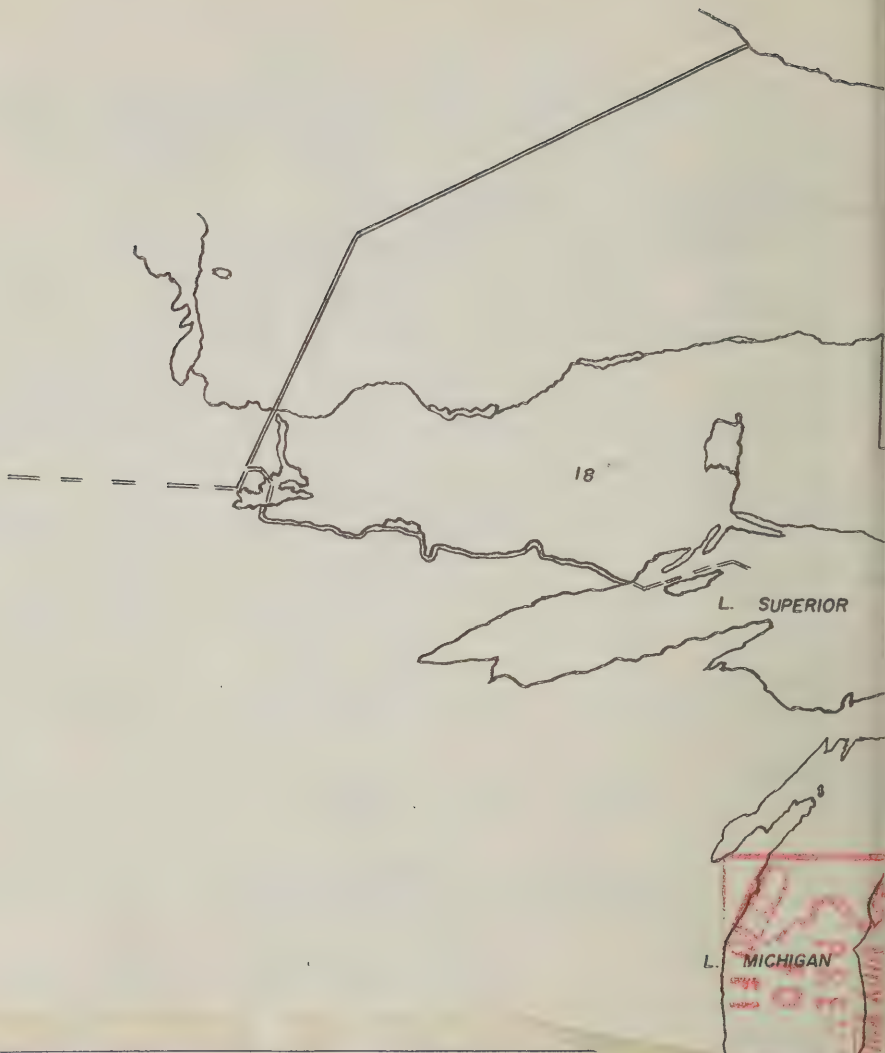
Region	Weight	Date	Aug./54		Aug./54		Weekly Wage and Salary
			Index of Employment	+ or - %	Index of Payrolls	+ or - %	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Aug. 1/53	119.7		166.9		62.56
		July 1/54	119.3		172.8		64.92
		Aug. 1/54	117.2	- 2.1	171.1	+ 2.5	65.39
2. Burlington (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	Aug. 1/53	105.2		139.2		62.92
		July 1/54	96.4		132.7		65.44
		Aug. 1/54	94.5	- 10.2	129.3	- 7.1	65.04
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Aug. 1/53	116.8		156.6		66.33
		July 1/54	106.6		147.4		68.47
		Aug. 1/54	106.1	- 9.2	147.0	- 6.1	68.64
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.6	Aug. 1/53	101.6		133.6		49.45
		July 1/54	89.6		134.0		56.24
		Aug. 1/54	94.3	- 7.2	139.2	+ 4.2	55.47
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Aug. 1/53	114.4		155.8		56.26
		July 1/54	108.1		149.2		56.97
		Aug. 1/54	103.7	- 9.4	143.9	- 7.6	57.29
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Aug. 1/53	111.4		150.7		68.79
		July 1/54	93.4		127.2		69.24
		Aug. 1/54	85.9	- 22.9	116.5	- 22.7	69.00
7. St. Clair River (Lambton)	1.4	Aug. 1/53	117.8		172.6		73.51
		July 1/54	113.1		174.1		77.27
		Aug. 1/54	113.0	- 4.1	173.7	+ 0.6	77.12
8. Upper Grand River (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Aug. 1/53	101.3		134.6		53.81
		July 1/54	91.9		127.2		56.09
		Aug. 1/54	91.1	- 10.1	126.1	- 6.3	56.06
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Aug. 1/53	106.1		142.1		47.57
		July 1/54	98.1		135.2		48.97
		Aug. 1/54	97.1	- 8.5	134.8	- 5.1	49.37
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Aug. 1/53	126.2		166.2		62.60
		July 1/54	110.8		149.1		63.91
		Aug. 1/54	108.4	- 14.1	145.8	- 12.3	63.91
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Aug. 1/53	114.9		158.8		54.57
		July 1/54	101.0		144.4		56.39
		Aug. 1/54	104.7	- 8.9	145.9	- 8.1	54.94
12. U. St. Lawrence (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Aug. 1/53	106.4		136.2		54.08
		July 1/54	112.7		158.0		59.22
		Aug. 1/54	111.1	+ 4.4	150.8	+ 10.7	57.33

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Aug./54		Aug./53		Weekly Wages and Salaries
			Index of Employment	+ or - %	Index of Payrolls	+ or - %	
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	111.6 107.3 108.9	- 2.4	150.0 155.8 158.4	+ 5.6	54.03 58.38 58.48
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	123.6 120.3 119.2	- 3.6	164.0 167.3 162.5	- 0.9	53.89 56.43 55.32
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	122.9 114.7 117.0	- 4.8	155.7 148.5 149.9	- 3.7	67.71 69.28 68.56
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	122.6 127.7 128.1	+ 4.5	178.3 173.6 173.5	- 2.7	81.50 76.07 75.75
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.5	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	144.3 110.1 101.2	- 29.9	185.8 144.2 138.2	- 25.6	68.46 69.65 72.63
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	133.3 116.4 119.7	- 10.2	170.3 157.2 160.7	- 5.6	67.61 71.23 70.80
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	114.8 108.1 106.2	- 7.5	156.4 152.3 149.6	- 4.3	62.14 64.21 64.26

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	145.1 157.2 157.2	+ 8.3	186.5 213.4 209.4	+ 12.3	60.41 63.77 62.58
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	95.3 92.4 93.1	- 2.3	117.2 120.2 119.7	+ 2.1	62.33 66.08 65.32
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	154.8 152.3 150.4	- 2.8	200.5 201.6 201.8	+ 0.6	75.38 77.02 78.05
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	126.6 128.8 128.8	+ 1.7	180.5 190.8 189.8	+ 5.2	78.20 81.23 80.82
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	106.5 110.1 97.5	- 8.5	155.2 153.7 138.4	- 10.8	77.67 74.37 75.67
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.3	Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	71.6 73.2 75.0	+ 4.7	85.8 88.7 91.0	+ 6.1	63.91 64.61 64.67
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Aug. 1/53 July 1/54 Aug. 1/54	117.4 116.3 116.1	- 1.1	153.1 157.2 157.0	+ 2.5	69.24 71.74 71.79



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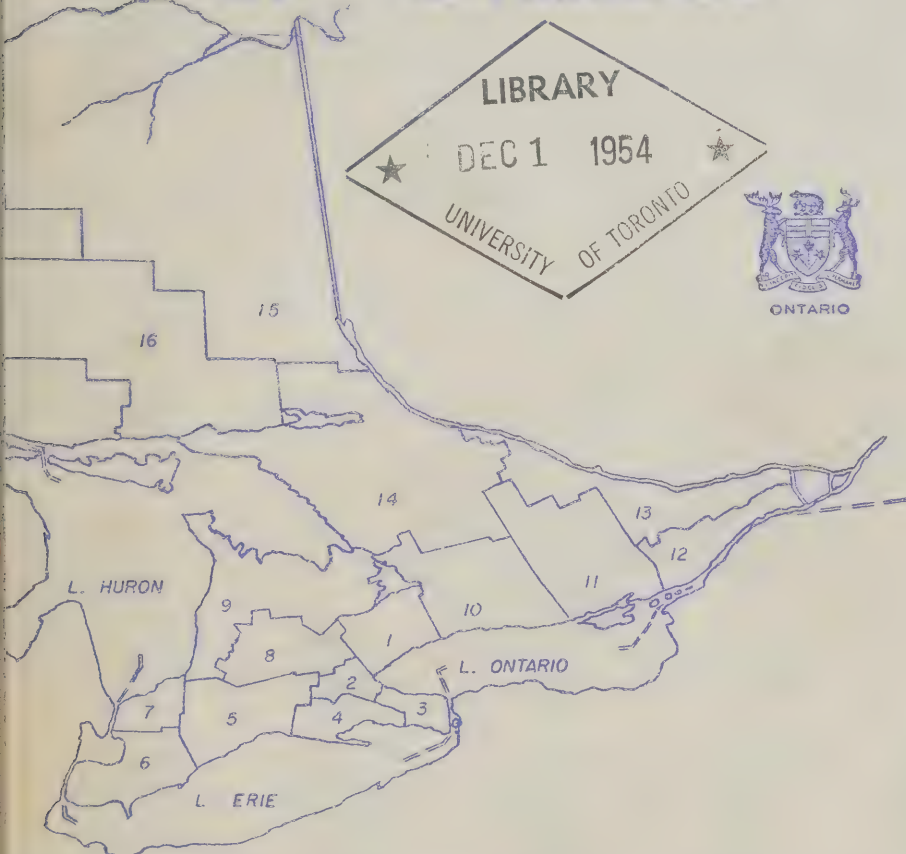
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THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

The slaughtering and meat packing industry in Ontario was the fifth industry in terms of value of factory shipments in 1953. The large gross value of the product, ranking close behind pulp and paper and primary iron and steel, is due, however, to the high cost of materials rather than to value added during the manufacturing process. Cost of materials made up 81 percent of the gross value of the finished product, while salaries and wages and cost of fuel and electricity came to only 9% and 1%, respectively. This is fairly typical of the food and beverage industries as a whole, in which cost of materials, labour costs and fuel and electricity accounted for 63%, 14% and 1% of the gross value, compared to 51%, 23% and 2% for all Ontario manufacturing.

The major part of the value of raw materials used is, of course, made up of livestock slaughtered. In 1952, the proportion was 79 percent.

The industry includes abattoirs and meat packing plants. Important products are fresh meats, cured and smoked meats, animal oils and fats, sausages and sausage casings. The industry also includes poultry dressing, packing and canning. (1)

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries & Wages</u> \$'000	<u>Cost of Materials</u> \$'000	<u>Value of Factory Shipments</u> \$'000
1953	8,705	29,115	265,638	329,025
1952	8,724	27,773	272,940	340,734
1951	8,073	24,186	304,088	355,624
1950	7,878	21,019	248,283	292,709
1949	7,907	20,149	221,559	265,292
1947	7,661	16,709	157,492	186,481
1945	7,474	13,517	133,447	153,058

Source: The Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industries, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The industry really began in Ontario in 1854, when William Davis established a packing house in Toronto. No slaughtering was done on the premises. Hogs were brought in dressed from the country

(1) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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SUMMARY

Manufacturing employment in September this year was lower than last in all regions of the Province except the Upper St. Lawrence. The greatest declines over the year were recorded in the Sault (30.7%), Border (27.7%), and Kawartha (20.7%) Regions. A slackening of production in the automotive industry accounts for the drop in employment in the last two areas, while reduced demand for labour in the iron and steel industry is largely responsible for the situation at the Sault. Payrolls in the manufacturing industries of the Province as a whole were five percent below last year as of September 1.

The strikes in the plants of a leading automobile manufacturer in Windsor, Oakville and Etobicoke Township which commenced on October 10th have affected not only the communities directly concerned but also centres scattered throughout the Province. Layoffs have occurred in feeder plants located in Hamilton, St. Thomas, London, Sarnia, Guelph, Brantford and Stratford. It will be two months before these events are reflected in official employment statistics but their effects may be expected to be most serious in the Border, Upper Thames, Burlington, Upper Grand River and Metropolitan Regions.

Persons registered for employment at the middle of September numbered slightly fewer than a month earlier. September, it should be noted, is the month in which applications for employment in Ontario regularly reach a seasonal minimum, the maximum being attained in March.

It is significant to note that the only region of the Province to show a consistently higher level of manufacturing employment this year to date, compared with 1953, has been the Upper St. Lawrence. Since 1949, employment in the manufacturing industries of this Region has increased about eleven percent, one of the largest advances of any region in the southern portion of the Province. The recent advent of several large new industries in the area, which accounts for only two percent of all manufacturing employees, partially explains this percentage increase. Another factor is the activity connected with the commencement of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO SAME DATE MONTH		CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				1954/53 + or - %	1954/53 + or - %	
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Sept.	111.4	- 3.1	- 4.4	+ 0.2
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Sept.	154.1	+ 0.2	- 1.6	- 0.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Aug.	244.2	- 2.7	- 1.8	+ 2.0
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	Aug.	249.0	- 5.0	- 5.0	+ 3.0
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Aug.	283.7	- 8.6	- 9.0	- 0.2
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Aug.	226.9	- 1.7	- 1.6	+ 5.7
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	166.6	- 27.1	- 37.6	- 4.5
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	241.6	- 24.6	- 24.8	+ 2.4
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Aug.	26.6	+ 10.3	+ 12.2	+ 3.0
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Aug.	13.5	- 19.7	- 36.9	- 18.6
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index(2)	Aug.	416.5	- 3.6	- 0.6	+ 3.6
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	503.1	+ 3.9	+ 3.8	- 0.2
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Sept.	1,899.5	+ 3.6	+ 5.0	+ 2.3
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Aug.	207.7	- 8.0	- 6.8	+ 1.0
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Oct.	116.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	n.c.
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Sept.	215.3	- 1.5	- 2.7	- 0.1
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Sept.	248.3	- 3.9	- 5.1	- 1.0
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Sept.	381.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	+ 4.0
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Sept.	71.7	+ 7.3	+ 7.3	+ 2.1
Department Stores	\$ Million	Sept.	29.7	+ 1.4	- 1.3	+ 32.2
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Sept.	5.9	- 6.7	- 10.2	+ 26.3
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	Sept.	6.8	- 3.4	- 5.0	+ 9.5
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Sept.	14.6	- 3.1	- 1.0	+ 6.0
Furniture	\$ Million	Sept.	6.8	- 2.1	+ 12.9	- 2.7
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million			-----not available-----		
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Sept.	14.2	- 11.5	+ 13.8	+ 13.4
Financed	('000)	Sept.	5.7	- 8.0	+ 12.3	+ 9.0
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Oct.	82.2	+ 9.3	+ 08.2	+ 7.7
Residential	\$ Million	Oct.	43.5	+ 42.0	+ 44.3	- 2.0
Business	\$ Million	Oct.	22.0	+ 22.1	- 1.6	+ 22.2
Industrial	\$ Million	Oct.	6.9	+ 43.1	+ 46.7	+ 68.3
Engineering	\$ Million	Oct.	2.8	+ 23.0	+ 69.7	n.c.
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Oct.	4.3	+ 9.3	+ 69.2	+ 18.7
Housing: Starts	No.	Aug.	4,875.0	+ 6.0	+ 6.3	+ 0.0
Completions	No.	Aug.	3,290.0	+ 16.1	+ 26.4	- 2.3
Non Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Sept.	120.4	- 2.2	- 2.6	+ 0.0
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Sept.	122.2	- 2.3	- 0.8	+ 0.2
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Sept.	5,154.3	+ 8.2	+ 16.0	+ 3.4
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Aug.	64.3	+ 9.4	+ 14.4	- 15.5
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Oct.	395.6	+ 9.2	+ 17.3	+ 0.1

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100 n.c. - no change
 (2) 1935-39 = 100
 (3) last half of 1933 = 100

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY REGIONS REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

	Applications as of Sept. 16, 1954	Applications as of Sept. 17, 1953	Increase 1954 1953 %
1. Metropolitan	25,106	13,162	90.7
2. Burlington	10,118	6,385	58.5
3. Niagara	6,551	3,055	114.4
4. Lake Erie	177	153	15.7
5. Upper Thames	3,857	1,783	116.3
6. Border	15,774	7,078	122.9
7. St. Clair River	1,377	623	121.0
8. Upper Grand River	4,706	1,618	190.9
9. Blue Water	3,688	1,794	105.6
10. Kawartha	10,607	2,871	269.5
11. Quinte	2,107	1,655	27.3
12. Upper St. Lawrence	2,385	1,604	48.7
13. Ottawa Valley	4,722	3,585	31.7
14. Highlands	1,719	1,015	69.4
15. Clay Belt	1,725	1,272	35.6
16. Nickel Range	1,416	748	89.3
17. Sault	2,183	537	306.5
18. Lakehead	2,306	1,216	89.6
ONTARIO	<u>100,524</u>	<u>50,154</u>	<u>100.4</u>

MANUFACTURING FACTORY PLANS APPROVED

A new indicator of economic activity in Ontario, "Manufacturing Plans Approved" appears under Construction in the table on page 4. This figure is obtained from the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour. Before beginning erection of any building, or the alteration of an existing building, intended for use as a factory, the owner must submit drawings and specifications, which the Factory Inspection Branch examines and, if they meet its requirements, approves.

The value of construction approved for all manufacturing factories in Ontario has been selected from the records for use as an indicator. A regional distribution for the first ten months of 1954 and 1953 follows.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURING FACTORY PLANS APPROVED IN ONTARIO, BY REGIONS

-----FIRST 10 MONTHS-----			
Regions	1954	1953	Increase or Decrease
	\$	\$	%
1. Metropolitan	32,387,300	27,512,900	+ 17.7
2. Burlington	3,716,200	3,142,500	+ 18.3
3. Niagara	1,867,900	3,085,800	- 39.5
4. Lake Erie	530,700	95,000	+ 458.6
5. Upper Thames	1,763,500	2,108,200	- 16.4
6. Border	11,224,400	2,559,900	+ 322.0
7. St. Clair River	2,658,000	422,700	+ 528.8
8. Upper Grand River	1,668,800	8,272,300	- 79.8
9. Blue Water	860,400	1,229,700	- 30.0
10. Kawartha	2,466,600	4,261,900	- 42.2
11. Quinte	1,017,900	277,700	+ 266.5
12. Upper St. Lawrence	1,232,600	2,212,500	- 44.3
13. Ottawa Valley	209,000	2,581,000	- 91.9
14. Highlands	245,100	90,000	+ 172.3
15. Clay Belt	54,000	18,000	+ 200.0
16. Nickel Range	99,500	513,000	- 80.6
17. Sault	2,120,900	232,000	+ 814.2
18. Lakehead	425,000	314,000	+ 35.4
TOTAL	64,547,800	59,032,100	+ 9.3

Continued from page 2.

During this period, however, slaughtering was reduced and raised down (2). Before this, livestock was slaughtered by a local butcher and sold, in small quantities, to the individual consumer or by the individual buyer.

Several events in the next 50 years encouraged the first establishment of the industry in Ontario. During the American Civil War, when the United States was at war with the United States, and at the same time demand for meat to feed the army was created. As demand from the United States declined, a market began to develop in Great Britain. The Canadian Pacific Railway was built in 1885 and the subsequent production in the province of a better grade of beef was possible, and the first establishment of farming and relatively more dependence on livestock in the east.

The fresh beef trade was established between 1900 and 1914. The industry expanded during 1914-18 to replace sources of supply made inaccessible by the war. It suffered from overdevelopment following the first World War and other periods of abnormal demand in 1928-29 and 1942-45. The value of production in Ontario, deflated by the General Wholesale Price Index, showed a decline of four percent from 1945 to 1947, a steady rise from 1948 to 1952 of 16 percent, and a decline of 1953 to 1954.

The 61 slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Ontario are listed in the following table. The value of production is shown in thousands of dollars. The table is arranged in that order. Only a small number of these establishments is engaged in all phases of the industry. Some are only fat rendering stations; some are wholesale establishments which have a licence for the slaughtering of livestock. On the other hand, there also exist constantly changing numbers of small, unlicensed slaughter houses which are not included in the list. At the present time, slaughtering done in these establishments is negligible.

The value of the factory value of products sold is shown in the following table. The value is shown in thousands of dollars. The value is shown in percent from fresh and frozen work, by product value is shown in percent of the total.

As storage and preservation facilities have become more available, the industry has expanded its operations extending into the purchasing, processing, storage and marketing of the industry have replaced local butchers who had close contact with the supplies and a custom clientele. In Ontario nearly half the establishments are engaged in the production of frozen meat. The number of companies had an annual production value of over one million dollars. Two were cooperative associations, and the remainder of the 61 establishments were individual and partnerships.

In Canada, in the 1951 taxation year, 90 meat packing companies, with combined assets in land and building of \$100 million,

(2) The Story of Our Products, Canada Packers Limited, Jackson Press Kingston, 1943, p. 20.

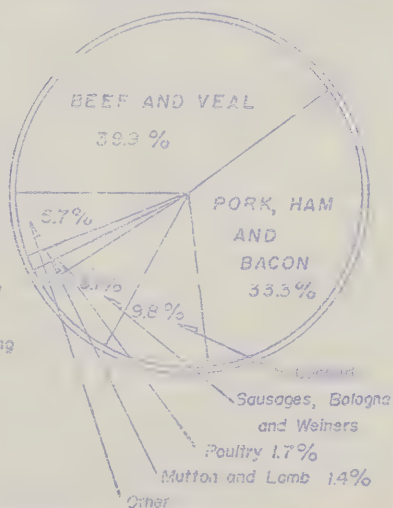
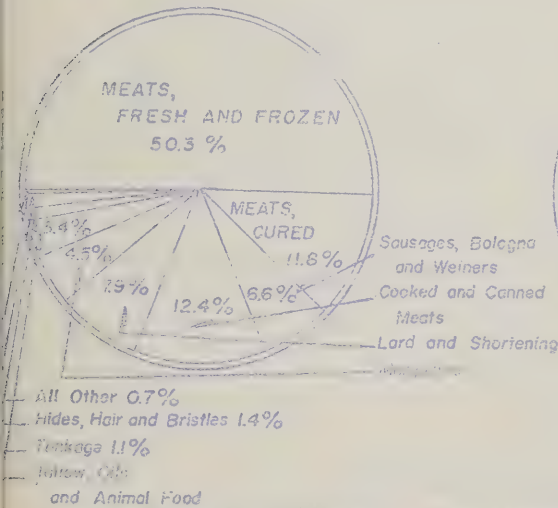
reported a profit of \$12 million. Seventy-four of these companies reported a profit, and 16 a loss.(3)

by-products in the industry. Profits depend partly on use of the entire animal. The carcass is usually processed, and about 50 percent of the edible meat is realized from the carcass. More efficient use of the carcass, including hides, tallow, bones and other by-products can be made by large operators. The activities of the larger firms also include the processing of other foods, and fertilizer and soap manufacturing.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD BY THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1952

PRODUCTS SOLD

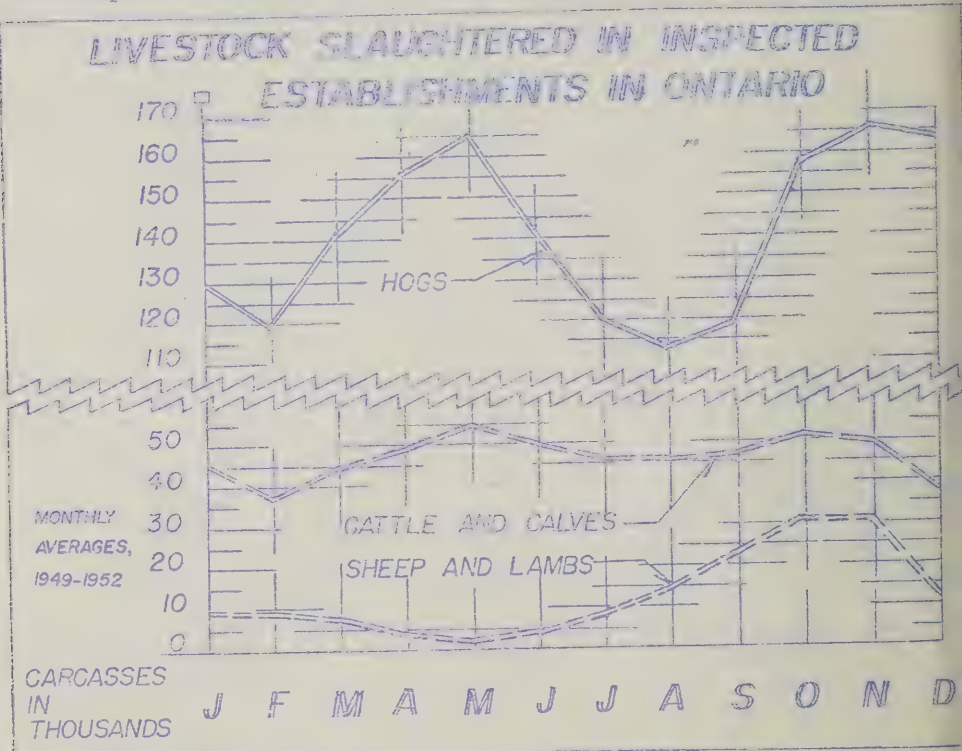
MEATS SOLD; FRESH, FROZEN, CURED AND CANNED



Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Dependent industries are the sausage and sausage casing industry and the animal oil and fats industry. Thirty-three Ontario establishments with 530 employees produced \$7.5 million worth of sausages and sausage casings, exclusive of those made in the industry proper, in 1952. Factory shipments by the animal oils and fats industry amounted to \$3.4 million for Canada, with nine of sixteen establishments operating in Ontario. In addition, the soap industry obtains about ten percent of its materials, by value, from by-products of slaughtering, and the fertilizer industry is also partially dependent.

One of the complicating factors of the industry is its seasonality, which, however, has become less marked over the last few decades. Cattle slaughtered in inspected establishments in the years from 1949 to 1952 showed a seasonal range of 37 percent, with two high points, around May and October, and a low point at the beginning of the year. Hogs slaughtered show a seasonal range of 47 percent. They also have two high points, in May and November. Slaughterings of sheep and lambs are much more highly seasonal, but they make up a less important proportion of the total.



Source of original figures: Livestock and Animal Products Statistics 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The amount of meat in cold storage and packers and wholesale warehouses in Ontario also fluctuates seasonally. In general, it follows by a month or two the pattern for slaughterings, with a wider seasonal range. Seasonality in the industry depends on consumer demand as well as on livestock production.

Labour costs are low compared to the value of products in slaughtering and meat packing. Only six Ontario establishments employed over 300, and over half employed less than 20, in 1952. Although the industry in Ontario accounted for 24 percent of the value of factory shipments of the food and beverages industry in 1953, the 8,705 employees represented only 12 percent of the total labour force in that industry group.

The chart on page 12 illustrates the steady rise in employment from 1949 until the beginning of 1953, with a decline of 1.4 percent during that year. There is a seasonal range in employment of about 7 percent, with high average employment in the late summer and low in the late winter. The range in general food and beverage industries is 22 percent.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE EARNERS - ONTARIO

	<u>SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING</u>				All Manu- facturing
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>August 1, 1954</u>	<u>August 1/54</u>
Average:					
Hours per week	41.7	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.3
Hourly earnings \$	125.9	136.1	142.3	144.6	148.6
Weekly wages \$	52.50	57.30	58.77	60.73	59.89

Source: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, Annual Review, 1945-1953; monthly, August, 1954, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Average hourly earnings of the 6,243 reported wage earners in the industry at August 1st were slightly lower than for all manufacturing in the Province, although weekly wages, because of the longer average work week, were a little higher. In the larger plants the division of labour, which implies the use of semi-skilled and unskilled labour, is worked out in great detail. About 30 operations are involved in the slaughter of cattle in large packing house procedure, exclusive of housing and storing. These are all manual jobs.

The United Packinghouse Workers of America, C.I.O. - C.C.L., has a membership of about five thousand in eight large meat packing plants in Ontario, and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A.F.L.-T.L.C., have less than a thousand members. The Packinghouse Workers have had a master agreement with the "Big Three," Canada Packers Limited, Burns and Company Limited and Swift Canadian Company, Limited since 1946. Wages vary to some extent from plant to plant of these companies in Canada, and even within the Province. Agreements with the smaller meat packers usually follow the lead of the "Big Three."

A guaranteed minimum of 36 hours per week, exclusive of overtime, has resulted in a more uniform spread of work hours and of buying operations.

From its beginning a century ago, the industry has become an important processor in its own right, and has extended its influence into many phases of agriculture in Ontario and to the eating habits of the public.

Forty-two percent of the farm cash income earned in Ontario in 1953 was derived from the sale of livestock and poultry. Over half the beef cattle and hogs on farms in 1953 was in the Upper Grand River, Blue Water and Keweenaw Regions, surrounding the Metropolitan Region.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MEAT PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

125

120

115

110

105

100

95

90

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

Employment Index

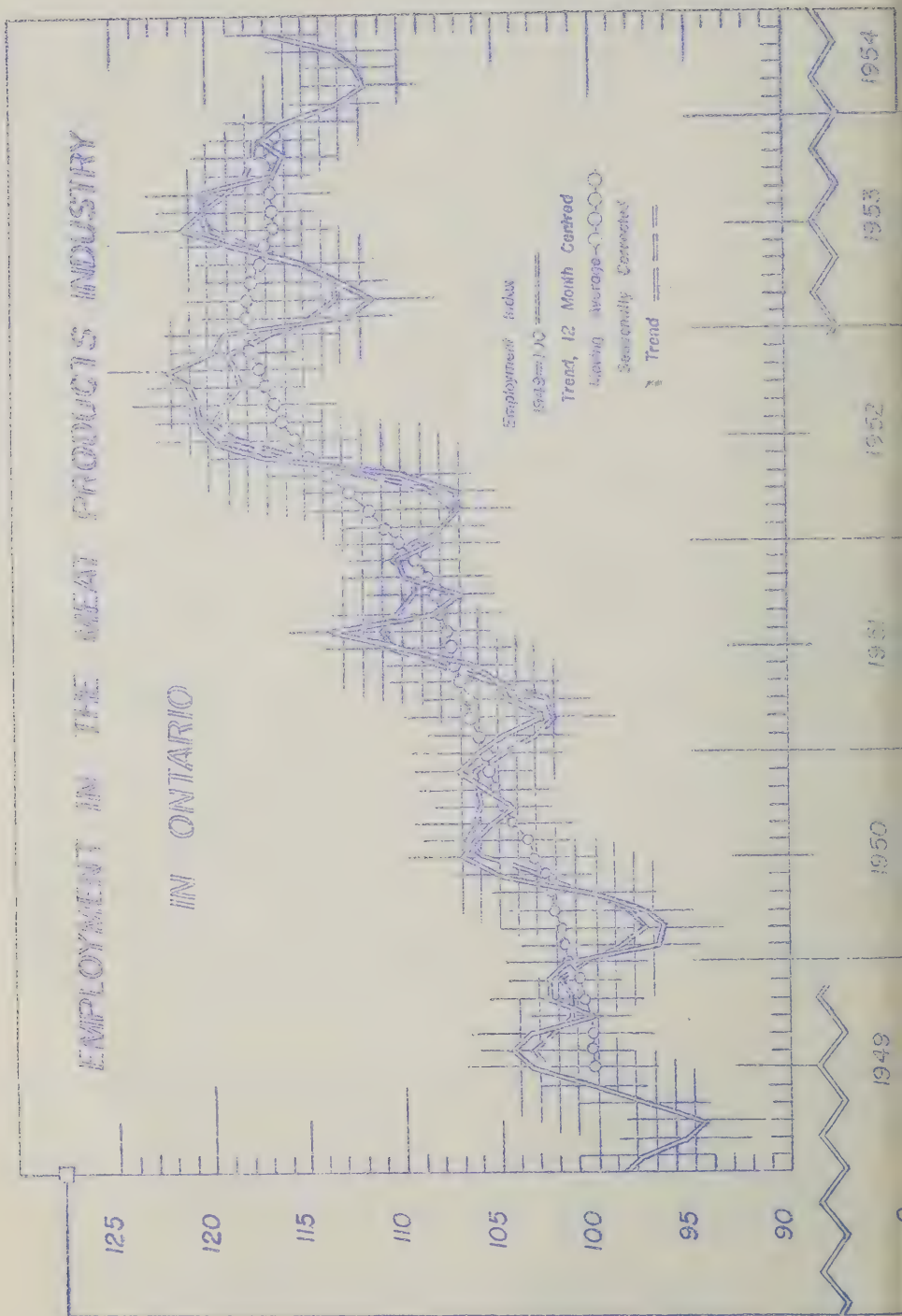
(1949=100)

Trend, 12 Month Centred

Leaving Average

Seasonally Corrected

Trend



One function of livestock in the agricultural economy is to utilize feed resources for a high return. The principal grain used for Ontario feeders is oats. Of the value of oats grown in the Province, 43 percent comes from the Upper Grand River, Huron and Upper Thames Regions. The same proportion of the value of the grain comes from these Regions and the Keweenaw Region.

There are several alternative ways of disposing of livestock. An increasingly important one is by sale direct to the consumer through packing plants. About half the cattle and a large proportion of the hogs are now sold by the farmer to the packing plant.

Others are sold by auction at the public stockyards operated in Toronto by the Ontario Government and at other locations. These yards are licenced and inspected by the Provincial Government. These privately operated establishments usually hold auctions once a week. There are fifty sales yards throughout Ontario. The largest are in the Blue Water, Upper Grand River, Upper Thames and Huron Regions.

There are also some direct sales to local butchers for slaughter. The proportion sold in this way is small.

In spite of the large, though varying, export trade, livestock production, slaughtering and meat packing, have been almost entirely providing meat for domestic consumption. The proportion of urban consumers' income spent on meat varies around eight percent, about a fifth of the total spent on food. The demand for meat with relation to price is fairly inelastic. It is a staple in Canadian life, and there is no important substitute for it. There is more variation in demand at the consumer level than at the processing level, as the packing plants must maintain operations at an optimum. About one thousand retail meat markets in Ontario sold \$67 million worth of meat in 1954. This does not include a large amount sold by grocery and combination and department stores.

Exports of products of slaughtering and meat packing, \$66 million in 1953, made up eight percent of the total value of factory shipments in Canada. This indicates a steady decline from 38 percent in 1944, when the United Kingdom imported \$95 million of bacon and \$20 million of beef and veal. U.K. purchases of Canadian pork products are negligible at present, and less than 30 percent of the beef and veal exported in 1953 went to that country, compared to 60 percent to the United States. The U.S. took nearly 80 percent of the beef and veal, pork, bacon and ham, which make up three-quarters of the total exports of the industry.

Imports amounted to \$43 million, five percent of the value of factory shipments, in 1952, a little lower than the average for the last decade. Most of this trade is with the United States, which exports pork shoulders and other low priced cuts to Canada in exchange for high quality Canadian bacon.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Sept/54		Sept/54		Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
			Index of Employment	+ or - %	Index of Payrolls	+ or - %	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	122.0 117.3 118.6	- 2.8	170.6 171.2 173.1	+ 1.5	62.77 65.37 65.36
2. Burlington (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	104.5 94.3 94.0	- 10.0	136.1 128.9 127.0	- 6.7	61.90 64.94 64.21
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	121.2 105.7 112.2	- 7.4	156.7 146.8 152.3	- 2.8	63.96 68.78 67.25
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.6	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	110.9 95.5 105.8	- 4.6	158.8 140.5 155.1	- 2.3	53.83 55.32 55.09
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	115.2 103.5 103.3	- 10.3	154.9 143.8 146.1	- 5.7	55.51 57.34 58.37
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	109.2 86.0 78.9	- 27.7	140.4 116.7 106.9	- 23.9	65.34 69.01 68.85
7. St. Clair River (Lambton)	1.4	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	126.7 113.1 107.9	- 14.8	191.9 174.4 165.4	- 13.8	60.70 77.38 76.86
8. Upper Grand River (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	103.3 91.3 93.1	- 9.9	138.6 126.6 129.6	- 6.5	54.36 56.18 56.38
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	105.9 94.9 95.3	- 10.0	140.8 131.1 133.0	- 5.5	47.27 49.12 49.60
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	106.5 108.4 100.3	- 20.7	164.7 145.8 124.9	- 24.2	61.89 63.91 59.16
11. Quinte (Front., Hastings, Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	116.6 104.9 110.7	- 5.1	158.7 146.1 154.0	- 3.0	53.78 54.92 54.85
12. U. St. Lawrence (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	104.3 111.1 110.6	+ 1.4	141.8 150.6 154.2	+ 8.7	54.78 57.25 58.75

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Sept/54		Sept/54		Weekly Wages and Salaries
			Index of Employment	Sept/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	Sept/53 + or - %	
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	112.1 108.9 107.7	- 3.9	151.8 158.4 155.9	+ 2.7	54.46 58.48 58.19
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	123.3 119.2 115.3	- 6.5	162.5 162.5 160.2	- 1.4	53.53 55.32 56.38
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	123.7 118.8 120.5	- 2.6	157.8 151.9 151.2	- 4.2	68.48 68.44 67.15
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	133.3 128.4 129.8	- 2.6	178.1 173.9 176.3	- 1.0	74.88 75.76 75.95
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.5	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	143.5 101.2 99.4	- 30.7	179.9 138.2 131.0	- 27.2	66.69 72.63 70.04
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	132.6 119.7 121.6	- 8.3	170.0 160.7 164.6	- 3.2	67.79 70.80 71.37
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	116.2 106.1 106.2	- 8.6	156.7 149.6 148.8	- 5.0	61.53 64.27 63.87

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

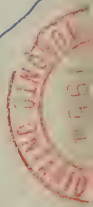
6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	143.5 157.2 159.0	+ 10.8	185.8 209.4 210.8	+ 13.5	60.79 62.58 62.29
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	91.4 93.1 93.0	+ 1.8	111.3 119.7 118.3	+ 6.3	64.80 65.32 64.69
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	153.0 150.4 149.8	- 2.1	201.3 201.8 200.7	- 0.3	76.57 78.05 77.95
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	128.8 128.8 133.5	+ 3.6	186.9 189.8 192.2	+ 2.8	79.55 80.82 78.98
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	107.5 97.5 98.7	- 8.2	161.8 138.4 139.0	- 14.1	80.23 75.67 75.05
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.3	Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	71.5 77.1 77.9	+ 9.0	86.2 93.4 94.4	+ 9.5	64.24 64.67 64.60
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Sept 1/53 Aug. 1/54 Sept 1/54	114.3 116.4 116.5	+ 1.9	151.0 157.5 156.9	+ 3.9	70.16 71.81 71.48

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DECEMBER 1954

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Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer

Department of the
Provincial Treasurer

East Block, Tower Queens Park
Toronto, 2.

THE NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS GROUP IN ONTARIO

The non-ferrous metal products group in this Province consists of a small number of firms which are classified into six different industries as shown in the table below.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS GROUP
IN ONTARIO, SHOWING PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRIES

		Plants		Employees		Salaries and Wages		Gross Selling Value*	
		No.		No.	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Aluminum Products	1952	56		4,907	18.3	15,851	17.8	51,617	8.7
	1937	15		1,021	7.1	1,204	6.1	5,448	2.3
Brass & Copper Products	1952	86		5,642	21.0	18,595	20.9	103,307	17.5
	1937	78		3,159	22.1	3,982	20.2	22,171	9.3
Jewellery & Silverware	1952	114		3,347	12.4	9,188	10.2	32,094	5.4
	1937	69		2,351	16.5	2,819	14.3	10,318	4.3
White Metal Products	1952	33		2,654	9.9	7,866	8.8	40,761	6.9
	1937	23		1,036	7.3	1,101	5.6	6,059	2.5
Miscellaneous	1952	11		294	1.1	1,057	1.2	3,814	0.6
	1937	15		315	2.2	377	1.9	1,479	0.6
Non-Ferrous Smelting & Refining	1952	7		10,018	37.3	36,544	41.1	348,740	59.2
	1937	7		6,380	44.7	10,223	51.9	192,249	80.9
TOTAL	1953	-		27,419	-	93,552	-	610,859	-
	1952	307		26,862	100.0	88,922	100.0	580,332	100.0
	1937	207		14,262	100.0	19,705	100.0	237,723	100.0

*Figures for Gross Selling Value for 1952 and 1953 are Factory Shipments.
Source of original figures: The pamphlets dealing with the various non-ferrous metal industries, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Many of these firms have little in common except their use of some non-ferrous metal as a main raw material. Some manufacturers of non-ferrous products, such as electrical equipment, are excluded. Brass foundries which are minor parts of other industries are also not included. For security reasons no figures are available as to production of pitchblende products (radium and uranium) at the Port Hope plant. Uranium and radium production figures are restricted to a lesser degree, apparently for the same reasons.

In 1953, the group ranked 113th among Ontario industries in

Continued on page 4.

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Indicators of Economic Activity.....	20
Regional Employment and Payroll Indices.....	22

SUMMARY

Construction activity continues to dominate the economic scene in Ontario. Cumulative statistics for 1954 to date related to the value of contracts awarded, building permits issued and factory plans approved, show increases in total of 11.8%, 14.7% and 4.6%, respectively over last year. Housing construction still leads the field. Over 60 percent of the value of all building permits issued in Ontario in the first nine months of 1954 were classified as residential. In only four areas of the Province did residential building permits constitute less than half of the total, viz. Lake Erie, St. Clair River, Upper St. Lawrence and Clay Belt Regions.

Industrial employment continues at a level about 3% below last year, while payrolls have remained virtually unchanged. Employment in the manufacturing sector has averaged 5.7% below last year for the Province as a whole. Only two regions have recorded increased employment over the period, viz., Upper St. Lawrence and Nickel Range (fractional). The largest drops have occurred in the Sault and Border Regions.

Applications for employment as of October 21st were 60.8% greater than at the same date a year ago and about 3,000 more than the September figure. The increase over last year, however, is considerably smaller at present than it was in September (100.4%). All regions of the Province shared the increase in the number of persons seeking work except the Upper St. Lawrence where a decrease of 7.4% was recorded over the year.

Business failures in Ontario reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Limited in the first nine months of 1954 totalled 276 with liabilities of about \$14.4 million. Figures for the comparable period of 1953 were 156 and \$5.1 million.

The total value of retail trade in the Province in ten months of this year was fractionally below 1953. Department store sales in the week ending December 4, 1954, however, were 3.9% above the same period of 1953.

A tabular summary of selected economic indications for Ontario appears on page 20 of this Review.

Continued from page 2.

the Standard Industrial Classification according to the value of factory shipments. According to net value of production (or value added by manufacture) the group ranked sixth. The total of \$263.3 million was 6.3 percent of the net value of all Ontario manufacturing, while the value of factory shipments (which has replaced "gross value of production" statistically since 1952) was 6.9 percent of the Provincial total.

In comparing this group with all manufacturing in Ontario, the percentages show a general pattern with approximately 4.5 percent of the employees receiving a slightly higher ratio of wages and salaries. The values of production, net and gross, are also high. Since 1926 approximately one-half of the Canadian group has been in Ontario. Few earlier figures are available.

Copper, gold, and silver were the earliest known metals. Ancient smelter operators could not always distinguish alloys from pure metals. Smelting of minerals was primitive; ores were roasted on the ground. On the other hand, casting was often quite advanced.

The earliest metal mined in Ontario was copper mined by Indians several centuries ago. The first non-ferrous metal mining in Ontario in modern times was the Montreal Mining Company's works at Bruce Mines, about 40 miles south and east of the Sault. In spite of inefficient methods, considerable copper was mined and shipped at great expense between 1847 and 1876. At first, the metal ore was treated in Wales, which was then the world's great smelting and refining center for non-ferrous metals, the skill of its workmen not yet having been made obsolete by science.

In 1848, Sir William Logan, a geologist of the Province of Canada, made a report indicating that the north shore of Lake Huron was well supplied with copper minerals. In 1856, a land surveyor stumbled on the Creighton mine. Nearly thirty years went by before transportation improved enough to make mining practical. The Sudbury deposits were re-discovered in 1883 when the Canadian Pacific built its transcontinental line through the area.

The nickel industry in Ontario owes its start to the world's best supply of raw materials on one hand, and a new-born demand for nickel to toughen armour plate. One of the founders of the industry, Mr. S.J. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, succeeded with his Canadian Copper Company against obstacles that ruined other companies. The Company found itself in the nickel business by accident, as copper was believed to be the only metal in the Sudbury area (evidently the report of 1856 had been overlooked). Among the Company's problems were the difficulty of treating the ore economically, and the limited market for the new metal due partly to a trade prejudice in favour of New Caledonia nickel.

In 1889, 830 thousand pounds of nickel were produced in Ontario. Production rose to 45.5 million pounds in 1914, nearly all for armaments, and 92.5 million pounds in 1918. Mining declined sharply at the end of the War. The International Nickel Company

closed its mines for 12 months during 1921-22. However, the wartime level was exceeded by 1929. Most nickel now went into civilian industry, for motor cars or heavy machinery. Production declined sharply during the early years of the depression but reached a new high of 128.5 million pounds in 1934. The Second World War, of course, increased demand to about the present level. Copper production has tended to follow that of nickel, being considered a by-product. A mine producing principally copper would probably have closed down during the early 1930's.

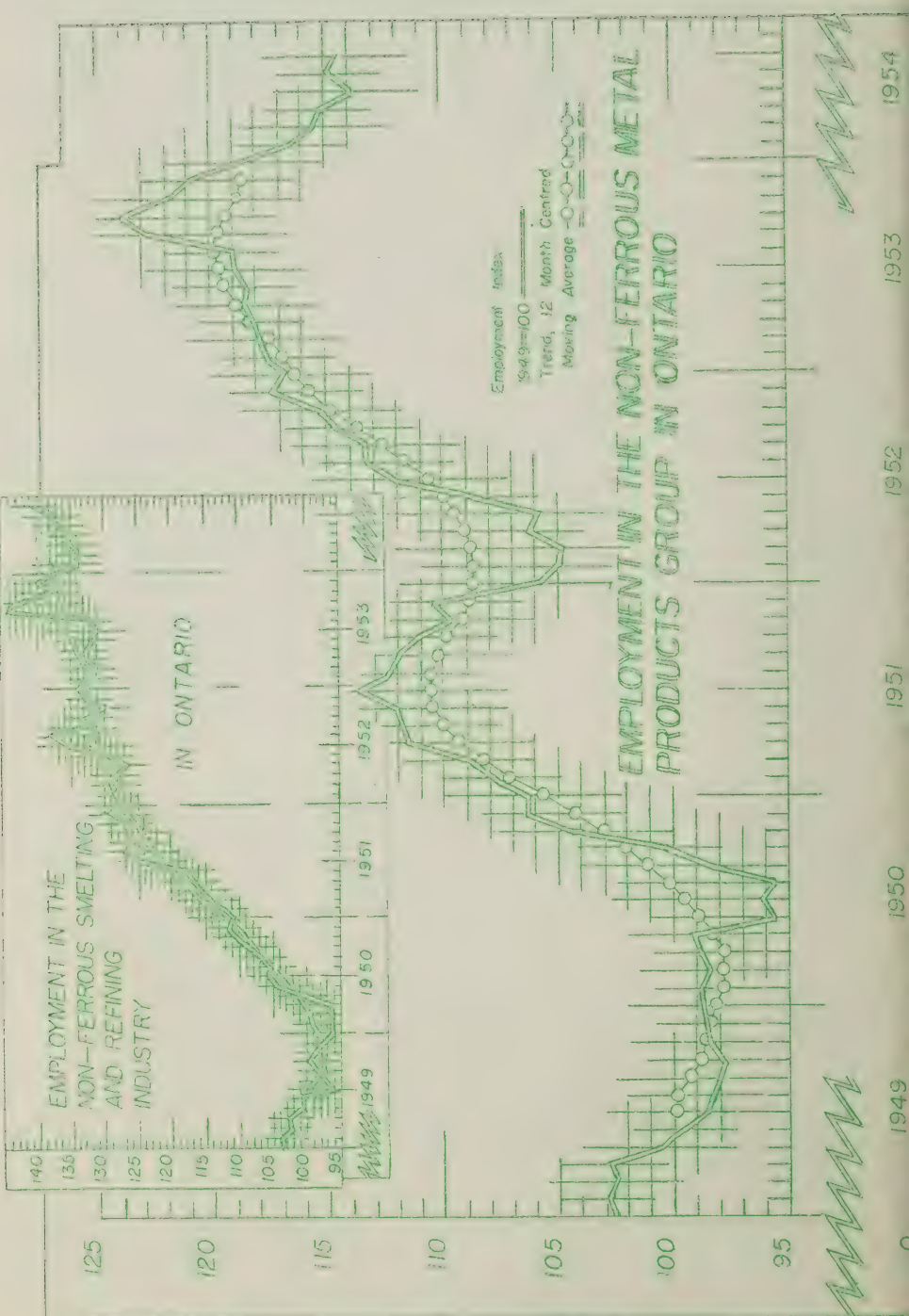
The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited is the greatest producer of nickel in the world. It is partly a holding and partly an operating concern. The Company owns approximately 100,000 acres in the Sudbury area and has options or claims on many other nickel deposits in this country. Exploration rights are held on property in Venezuela and a producing nickel mine, since taken over by the U.S.S.R., was owned by International in Finland at one time. Sudbury area operations consist of one open pit, five underground mines, and the crushing, concentrating and smelting plants at Copper Cliff. There is also an extensive electric railway and several hydro-electric plants. In 1952 an average of 13,992 people were employed in Ontario by the Company, approximately one-half in the mines and several small quarries, the rest in other operations. The largest number, 4,502, were in the Copper Cliff smelter and refinery while 1,406 were in the Port Colborne refinery. International has large mills at Huntington, West Virginia (rolling mill, extrusion press, and refinery) and at Bayonne, New Jersey (foundry, welding electrodes and research laboratory). Gold, silver and platinum metals are refined in London, England and nickel at Clydach, Wales. There are several other plants in Birmingham and Glasgow.

Among the few successful nickel producers have been the Mond Nickel Company, which amalgamated with International in 1929, and Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, which began operations in 1928. Several smaller producers have opened up within the last few years and ship their ore to Falconbridge for treatment.

Aluminum makes up about one-eighth of the earth's crust but, as it is hard to isolate, was not discovered until 1808, by Sir Humphrey Davy. While most metals are probably cheaper today than in the past no really accurate comparison can be made. Aluminum has had the most dramatic price reductions, from \$545 a pound a century ago, twice the price of gold at that time, to about 20¢ a pound now, or less than the price of copper. The difficulty in smelting aluminum is that more heat is required than ordinary furnaces can supply. Electrolytic processes somewhat similar to electrolytic refining, however, work efficiently.

Prospects for the Canadian smelting and refining industry appear bright, according to the 'Faley Report'(1). The authors of this

(1) Resources for Freedom, the report of the President's Materials Policy Commission, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, June, 1952. Predictions in the Report are of 1975 as compared to 1950.



port expect that consumption of all the non-ferrous metals will rise sharply in the United States during the next 50 years. Much of this expected increase will depend on the rise in population, a figure which vary more than was believed possible a few years ago. The United States was a large exporter of copper and zinc 30 years ago, but is now large importer. Consumption of nickel may be expected to double and cobalt to triple in the period under review. Cobalt is an 'additive' metal used in machine tools and most of it comes from the Belgian Congo or Ontario. Lead consumption may also be expected to rise.

Predictions for any single metal may be questionable, as the substitution is always possible, yet non-ferrous metals as a group are probably irreplaceable. Aluminum production will probably rise about five times, as it is relatively the least scarce of these metals. A limiting factor is hydro-electric power, which may be needed for other purposes in the United States.

The average hourly earnings of wage earners in the smelting and refining industry were the highest of those in any industry in 1950, second highest in 1951 and 1953, and had regained first place by September 1, 1954. Average weekly wages, while high, ranked sixth in 1951, fifth in 1952, third in 1953, and fourth in September of this year.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATE WAGE EARNERS - ONTARIO

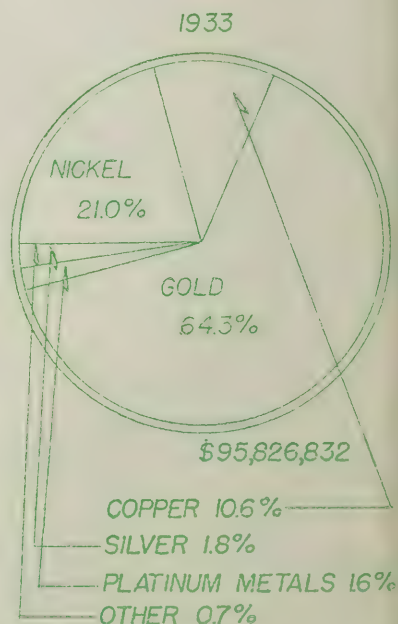
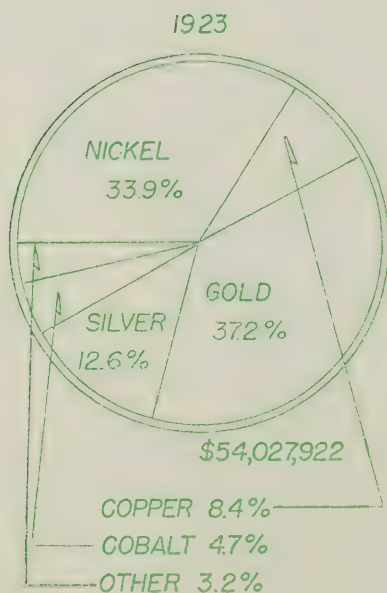
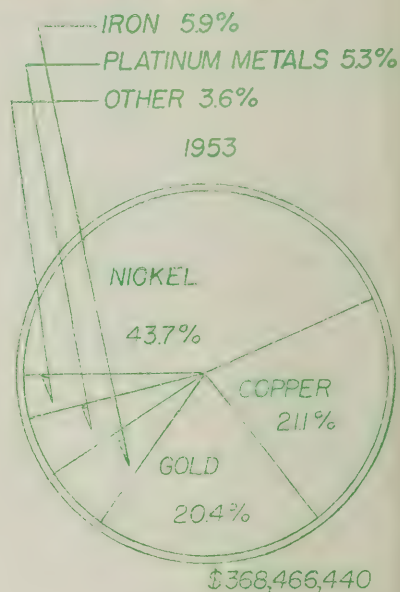
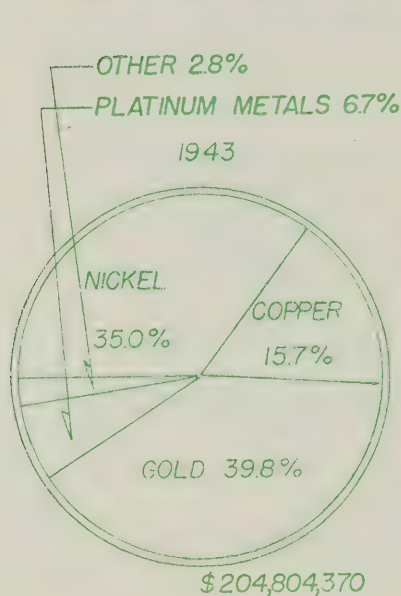
	All Manu- facturing				
<u>Average:</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Sept. 1, 1954</u>	<u>Sept. 1, 1954</u>
-----NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS-----					
Hours per week	41.1	41.2	40.5	39.8	40.4
Hourly earnings ¢	130.5	149.3	155.4	162.0	146.7
Weekly wages \$	53.63	61.51	62.94	64.48	59.27
--NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND REFINING--					
Hours per week	40.7	39.2	40.2	39.5	
Hourly earnings ¢	145.6	167.4	174.5	178.2	
Weekly eages \$	59.26	65.62	70.15	70.39	

Source: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, Annual Review, 1945-1953; monthly September, 1954, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

There is no seasonality in the smelting and refining industry's employment as shown in the chart on page 6, although employment varies more than it does with the total non-ferrous group.

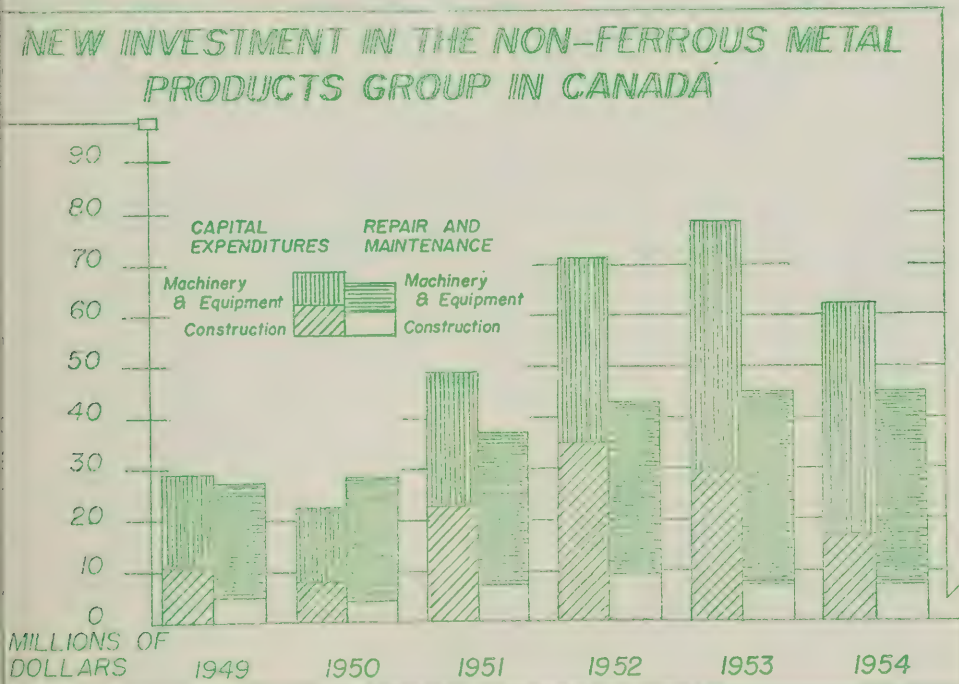
Declines in smelting activity may have ended. The index of shipments for Canada in August of this year was 91.6 (December 1952 = 100), and the index of the value of goods in process was 123.0, both from the previous month. Industries which had shown considerable fluctuations in shipments also recovered to some extent. The August index for brass and copper products was 89.9 (64.5 in July) and for jewellery and silverware was 89.9 (July was 64.1).

PROPORTIONS OF VARIOUS METALS TO THE VALUE OF ALL METAL MINING IN ONTARIO



Source: General Review of the Mining Industry,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

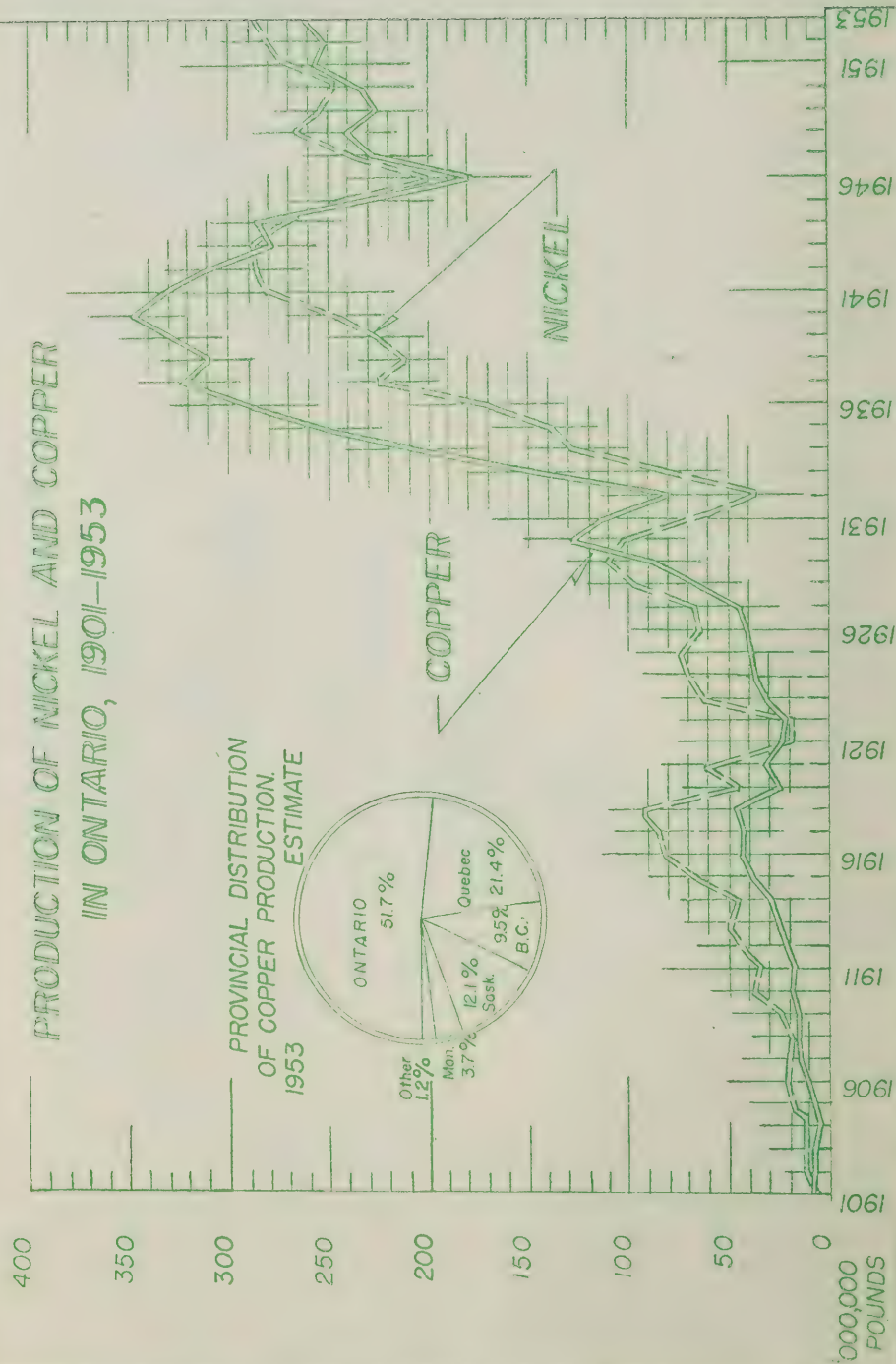
New investment in the non-ferrous metal group has risen considerably in the last few years. Repair and maintenance figures have also risen but are now less than new investment. The figures for 1950 and 1952, as shown in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on non-ferrous metal products, indicate that most of this investment went into the smelting and refining industry. According to the Financial Post's "Survey of Industrials," International Nickel's capital expenditures were \$21 million in 1953, and an estimated \$30 million this year. Some of this is for the Company's new plant, and new process, to extract the iron ore which has previously been wasted in smelting other metals. Eldorado's proposed \$2.5 million addition to its plant at Port Hope may also have been reflected in 1954 totals.



SMELTING AND REFINING

The most important part of the non-ferrous metal products group is the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry. This consists of "establishments primarily engaged in the smelting and refining of copper ores, silver-lead zinc ores, nickel-copper ores, silver-cobalt ores and the smelting of bauxite ores for aluminum ingots and bars," according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Some gold is included in this industry, due mainly to the complexity of non-ferrous ores. For example, in 1952, some of the gold (worth \$1,471,000) came from nickel-copper ores in this country in 1952. This was about one percent of all Canadian gold.

PRODUCTION OF NICKEL AND COPPER IN ONTARIO, 1901-1953



PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE NON-FERROUS SMELTING
AND REFINING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	No. of Plants	Average Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages \$'000	Cost of Materials \$'000	Gross Value of Production \$'000
1953	-	9,712	37,527	197,567	376,501*
1952	7	10,018	36,544	181,561	348,740*
1951	7	9,539	31,493	176,377	353,411
1943	7	8,053	15,480	136,259	186,601
1939	7	6,045	9,997	83,022	134,727
1932	6	1,718	2,796	9,930	22,026

* Value of Factory Shipments.

Source: Non-Ferrous Metal Products, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The gross value of production has less meaning for this industry than for some others since it "... should not be interpreted as the ultimate sales value of finished metals only, as it represents the combined figures for smelters and refineries, and the usual duplication occurs when the product of one plant is shipped to, and becomes the material for, another plant. For example, blister copper is given a value at the smelter since it is the final product for that works; it is then shipped to the refinery for which it is the principal material, where values are placed on the refined products."(2)

In Ontario, the industry consists of the following establishments: Deloro Smelting and Refining Company Limited in the Quinte Region, Dominion Magnesium Limited at Haley, in the Ottawa Valley, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited and International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited at Coniston and Copper Cliff near Sudbury in the Nickel Range and International Nickel at Port Colborne in the Niagara Regions.

The techniques of changing rocks into metals vary with each metal, are generally rather complex, and are constantly being improved. Usually, the first step in processing ore is the 'dressing' or 'beneficiating', i.e. removing as much waste rock as possible by physical means. Ore is crushed, then often ground up as fine as flour. Metal particles are scattered through this material and are removed in various ways. Some iron ores are attracted by magnets. However, most non-ferrous metals are removed by the 'flotation' process, in which the heavy metal particles float to the top of large tanks while the lighter rock sinks to the bottom. The metals rise through the water on a froth created by air pressure and various oils. Metals may be combined with oxygen (oxides), sulphur (sulphides), carbon and oxygen (carbonates), or may be free (native). Nickel-copper ores are generally sulphides and are changed to oxides by roasting. Sulphur dioxide gas is given off in this process.

(2) The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The oxidized metals must be 'smelted' or reduced to fairly pure metals, usually by some kind of furnace. Oxygen must be induced to leave the metals and re-combine with other materials such as carbon, calcium, or quartz. Iron blast furnaces do all this on a huge scale but non-ferrous furnaces, only a few of which are blast furnaces, are much smaller operations. The finished products usually require further refining. Formerly all metals were refined with heat and something was thrown in to absorb impurities. Steel is still refined in this way in the open hearth furnace. However, the electrolytic process, invented in the 1860's, produces a metal of greater purity. It depends on the ability of an electric current to carry a metal in solution and deposit it on an electrode in pure form. It is also the only way in which impurities such as gold and silver can be recovered from the complex nickel-copper ores. Separation and refining of gold from ordinary ores is comparatively simple since the metal rarely combines with other elements.

Without exports, it is doubtful if the smelting and refining industry would exist, since Canadian consumption of these metals is quite small. Non-ferrous metals have been an important part of the country's exports for some time. In 1936, non-ferrous metal products accounted for 22.2 percent of all exports. The proportion dropped to 9.0 percent by 1945, but rose steadily since then to 15.6 percent in 1952 and 1953. The total value increased about three times from \$208 million in 1936 to \$644 million in 1953. A large proportion of this amount is produced in the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry and exported without further manufacture.

Nearly all the nickel produced, 98.4 percent in 1952, is exported. In 1946, most of the exported nickel, 80,797 tons, was refined, and less than one-third, 30,525 tons, semi-refined. By 1953, refined nickel exports dropped to 79,909 tons, while partly refined nickel rose to 63,909 tons. Total nickel exports accounted for 25.4 percent of all non-ferrous metals and their products exported in 1953.

Exports of primary copper have amounted to about two-thirds of Canadian production of this metal since the end of the war. In 1953, exports of copper, excluding manufactured forms, amounted to \$114 million. A considerable proportion, between 15 and 35 percent, of copper exported in this period has been in a crude or semi-refined state. Copper exports might decline considerably if Canadian consumption rose from the present 18 pounds compared to the United States rate of 25 pounds per capita.

Aluminum in primary forms made up 25 percent of total non-ferrous metals and their products exported, or \$161 million in 1953, and zinc in ore or spelter exported amounted to \$57 million.

The United States and the United Kingdom together dominate Canada's export market for unmanufactured non-ferrous metals. Of the most important exports, the U.S. and the U.K. take, respectively, 50.0% and 41.0% of aluminum in primary forms, 53.4% and 28.4% of primary copper, 66.4% and 24.1% of all nickel, and 78.8% and 18.1% of zinc in ore and its semi-refined state.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and their products amounted to \$147 million in 1949, with the emphasis on manufactured forms. They made up only 3.7 percent of all imports in that year, but included such important items as bauxite (aluminum ore), of \$12.9 million, 8.8 percent of total non-ferrous metal imports.

THE BRASS AND COPPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

This industry, which in 1952 comprised 153 plants in Canada, includes 113 foundries and 40 fabricating plants which are engaged chiefly in manufacturing products, with the exception of electrical equipment and wire cloth, from brass, bronze or copper. It is believed that there are actually about 300 brass foundries in Canada, the additional ones being operated by iron foundries or by manufacturers of machinery, farm implements, etc., as a secondary or minor part of their operations. Among the commodities manufactured by all plants were ingots, bars, rods, plates, sheets, tubing, and such further fabricated products as valves, kettles and tanks, plumbing supplies, gas and water meters, fire extinguishers, lightning rods, metal fasteners, hardware, etc.

Eighty-six plants, 56.2 percent of the total, are located in Ontario. Thirty-six of these are in the Metropolitan Region, 13 in the Upper Grand River, 11 in Burlington, 6 in the Border, 5 in the Ottawa Valley, 4 in the Niagara, 3 in each of Upper Thames and Upper St. Lawrence, 2 in Blue Water, and one each in the St. Clair River, Kawartha, and Highland Regions.

Of the total Ontario plants, nine are foundries which concentrate on the manufacture of such items as brass valves, taps, and plumbers' supplies; 48 are foundries which make other brass and bronze products; and 29 are fabricating plants, that is, not foundries.

One of the largest of the companies located in Ontario is Anaconda American Brass Limited, which has its head office and plant in New Toronto. In June, 1954, about 1,300 persons were employed here. Also of importance are Phillips Electrical Works in Brockville, and Empire Brass Manufacturing Company Limited with head office in London.

In 1952, the average weekly wage for hourly-rated wage earners in the brass and copper products industry was \$58.38 in Ontario compared to \$56.03 in all manufacturing. Average weekly wages and salaries in the industry were \$64.34 and \$61.90 for 1953 and 1952, respectively. In September, 1954 the average of weekly wages and salaries stood at \$67.30.

Employment is currently estimated to be about 5,500 or 4.7 percent below the 1953 average. The peak year for the industry, both in Canada and Ontario, occurred in 1943, at which time gross selling value totalled \$191.6 million and \$125.7 million, respectively. Since 1941, more than half the total value has been derived from Ontario production. In 1944, the proportion rose at high as 59 percent, but has since declined steadily, and in 1952 stood at 45.9 percent.

In Ontario, the brass and copper products industry hit a low point in 1932, when gross selling value was only \$6.4 million. This situation gradually improved, and by 1937 the value of production had reached \$22.2 million, only to drop the following year to \$17.9 million. During the early war years the value rose sharply from \$20.5 million in 1939 to a peak of \$123.7 million in 1943. As prices for brass and copper products were relatively stable during the period, a large increase in physical production is thus indicated. Gross value of production then declined, until in 1946 it stood at \$46.5 million. It rose again however, and in 1952 stood at \$103.3 million. From 1947 on, prices jumped sharply, being 80 percent higher than the 1935-39 average in 1947 and 170 percent higher in 1952. The rise in value, therefore, does not indicate a corresponding rise in real production.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE BRASS
AND COPPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>Salaries & Wages \$'000</u>	<u>Cost of Materials at Works \$'000</u>	<u>Gross Selling Value of Products at Works \$'000</u>	
					<u>Current</u>	<u>1935-39 = 100</u>
1952	86	5,642	18,595	65,445	* 103,307	* 38,234
1951	87	6,033	18,116	66,850	101,713	38,881
1943	97	14,339	26,644	69,639	123,672	111,016
1939	81	3,267	4,295	11,893	20,514	20,132
1932	79	2,249	2,455	2,670	6,395	9,588

*Value of Factory Shipments.

Source: Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Ontario 1932 & 1939, The Brass and Copper Products Industry, 1943, 1951, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Of all the products made by this industry in Canada, the most important category, with regard to selling value, consists of copper sheets, rods and tubing. In 1952, the products of this group sold for \$74.6 million, an increase of 2.7 percent over 1951 and 251 percent over 1943. The next largest category, brass and bronze castings, was valued at \$16.1 million in 1952.

Plumbers' brass fixtures are third in importance, with a gross selling value of \$9.1 million in 1952. This is a decrease of 9.9 percent from the previous year, but an increase of 365.4 percent from 1943. These fixtures are also manufactured by many plants as secondary products. Total 1952 production from all sources had a gross selling value of \$11.9 million, a decrease of \$1.9 million from 1951. As the production of plumbers' fixtures depends quite largely on the condition of the construction industry, it is to be expected that production figures will show an increase during 1953 and 1954. During the first ten months of the current year, the total value of construction contracts awarded was 9.5 percent higher than in the same period in 1953.

Also worth noting, is the manufacture of valves. With a

elling value of \$8.6 million, this category showed a decrease of 15.1 percent from 1951 and an increase of 36.1 percent from 1943.

With total production in 1952 valued at about \$186 million, exports of brass and copper products reached a new high of \$127 million, or 68.3 percent of total. In 1951, 1943 and 1941 the percentages were 43.0, 16.7 and 37.0, respectively. Copper product exports, \$104 million, were 45.2 percent higher and brass product exports, \$22.9 million, 303.1 percent higher than in 1951. Copper ingots, bars, sheets and slabs, \$71.4 million, constituted the most important category (58.6%) among the exports of copper products, followed by rods, strips, sheets and plates, \$13.4 million, and insulated wire and cable, \$8.7 million. With regard to brass products, the semi-manufactured forms of brass such as ingots, bars, rods, strips, and plates, \$17.4 million, made up 75.9 percent of total value of brass products exported.

Exports of both brass and copper products were lower in 1953 than in the previous year, standing at only \$10.8 million and \$7.1 million, respectively. In that year, 69.2 percent of brass products and 51.9 percent of copper products exported went to the United States.

Imports of copper products, \$10.9 million, and of copper and brass products combined, \$24.4 million, reached a new high in 1952. They were 169.6 and 19.0 percent higher, respectively, than in the previous year. Fewer brass products were imported, however, the \$13.4 million being 18.2 percent below the 1951 high point. Copper locks, pigs and ingots, \$8.1 million, and brass valves, \$2.8 million, were the most important categories.

In the domestic market, the brass and copper products industry itself probably uses more of its own products in the manufacturing process than any other industry. In 1952, for example, copper products costing \$81.2 million and brass and bronze costing \$21.9 million, were used, making a total of \$103 million. This is 5.2 percent of the total cost of material used.

The electrical apparatus and supplies industry uses a fairly important, though much smaller, share of the output of this industry. In 1952, the copper products used cost \$52.4 million and brass and bronze products \$6.1 million. During the same year, the transportation equipment industry paid out \$10.8 million for brass and bronze products and \$4.3 million for copper products.

THE ALUMINUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Included in this industry are all factories which are primarily concerned with the casting, rolling or fabricating of aluminum for the manufacture of such commodities as ingots, bars and rods, sheets, wire and cable, tubing, foil, hollow-ware and kitchen-ware. Not included are primary aluminum smelters and brass or iron foundries which make aluminum products only as a secondary part of their output.

In 1952, there were 88 such factories in Canada. These employed 7,295 persons and produced aluminum products valued at \$89.6 million. This output value was 6.5 percent greater than that of 1951. Nearly two-thirds, 56, of all the plants were located in Ontario. These employed 4,907 persons and produced products valued at \$51.6 million, 57.6% of the total value of production. Twenty-eight of the Ontario plants are located in the Metropolitan Region, 7 in the Border, 5 each in the Upper Grand River and Quinte, 4 in Burlington, 3 in Kawartha, and 2 in each of the Niagara and Upper Thames Regions.

Eight new plants began operations in Ontario during 1952, while three ceased to function. The new plants were situated as follows: two in each of the Metropolitan, Niagara and Border Regions and one each in the Upper Grand River and Quinte Regions. Two of the plants which ceased operations were in the Border Region and one in the Metropolitan Region.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE ALUMINUM PRODUCTS
INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>Salaries & Wages</u> \$	<u>Cost of Materials at Works</u> \$	<u>Gross Selling Value of Product at Works</u> \$
1952	56	4,907	15,851,106	19,501,197	51,616,865*
1951	51	4,873	13,844,276	19,070,170	48,277,073
1945	20	4,679	6,925,175	7,435,495	17,928,314
1943	13	4,891	7,527,350	13,441,619	29,862,491
1940	19	1,746	2,084,840	5,856,323	9,913,039
1939	17	1,042	1,265,256	3,087,020	5,456,234
1932	14	661	678,400	1,375,902	2,703,212

*Value of Factory Shipments.

Source: Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1930-1946, the Aluminum Products Industry, 1947-1952, and Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The largest producer of aluminum products in Ontario is the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, principal subsidiary of Aluminium Limited. As well as two fabricating plants in Ontario, the company has four smelting plants, one fabricating plant and several power plants in Quebec, and is completing a new power plant and smelter in British Columbia. In January, 1954, the Aluminum Company of Canada employed about 3,100 persons in its Kingston fabricating plant. It is estimated that about 7,000 persons were employed in the aluminum products industry throughout Canada at that time. The parent company Aluminium Limited, is a holding company which, through subsidiaries, engages in the mining of bauxite, production of primary aluminum and the fabrication and sale of aluminum and aluminum products. Operations are carried on in 20 different countries and sales activities in more than 70 countries.

Historically, the aluminum products industry in Ontario recovered gradually from the slump of the early nineteen-thirties, and by 1939 the gross value of production stood at \$5.4 million.

The advent of World War II in that year resulted in a very active activity in the industry. A year later, at the end of 1940, value of production had risen to \$9.9 million, an increase of 82 percent over 1939. The war-time high of \$29.9 million in 1943 was followed by a decline to \$17.9 million in 1945. This situation has since improved, however, and by the end of 1952, the value of factory shipments had reached an all-time peak of \$51.6 million. Part of this increase can be accounted for by the increase in prices since 1947.

The development of the industry throughout Canada has been similar to that which occurred in Ontario, i.e. value of production reached a high (\$32.9 million) in 1943 and was followed by a decline to \$26.7 million in 1945 and a subsequent rise to \$89.6 million in 1952.

Average weekly wages and salaries for the industry in Canada were \$64.27 in 1953 compared with \$62.39 in 1952 and \$54.55 in 1951. In September, 1954, average wages and salaries were \$66.92. Employment, up until the end of September, 1954 appears to be somewhat lower than in 1953. In the latter year, a peak in employment was reached for the industry.

It has been estimated that aluminum to-day has about 4,000 uses.(3) Usage has increased tremendously both because of its favourable properties and because of its favourable price relative to ferrous and other non-ferrous metals. With regard to its properties, the combination of lightness with strength has led to its widespread use in the manufacturing of transportation equipment. It also plays an important part in the food processing and chemical industries because of its high resistance to corrosion. Aluminum is also a good conductor of heavy electrical current and is now being used extensively in the electrical apparatus industry. Further, when aluminum is combined with other metals such as magnesium and copper, a number of important alloys which possess a wide range of properties can be made.

Concerning the price, it is estimated that for a given volume, copper now costs five times as much as aluminum, while lead and zinc cost about twice as much. (4)

Aluminum and its products to the value of \$16.6 million were imported into Canada during 1953. Most of this, \$12.5 million, came from the United States. In 1951 and 1952, imports were valued at \$9.7 million and \$11.5 million, also mostly from the United States.

During 1952, exports of aluminum and its products amounted to \$162 million. More than one-quarter of this went to the United States. Of the total exports, \$142.7 million was in primary forms and \$11.7 million was semi-fabricated. The remainder comprised aluminum foil, kitchen utensils, hollow-ware, other manufactures, and a small amount of scrap. In this same year, total production of new aluminum and of aluminum products is estimated at about \$290 million.

(3) Davis, Nathaniel V., Canada: Aluminum Supplier to the U.S.A. Harper's, December, 1954.

(4) Ibid.

Exports of aluminum and its products reached a high of \$177.8 million in 1953, an increase of 9.6 percent over the previous year. The United States purchased 51 percent of this amount.

In the domestic market, \$40.2 million worth of aluminum products was used in the aluminum products industry itself in 1952. During the same year, the electrical apparatus and supplies industry purchased aluminum products valued at \$6.3 million while the transportation equipment industry used \$3.1 million worth of all forms of aluminum in the manufacture of aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, etc.

WHITE METAL ALLOYS INDUSTRY

The manufacture of white metal alloys such as babbitt, solders, type and type metal, the refining of scrap to recover white metals, such as lead, tin, zinc, etc., and the manufacture of products such as lead sheet, lead pipe, antimonial lead, collapsible tubes, castings, metal foil, etc. in which white metal metals or their alloys are the principal materials, employed 2,654 persons in Ontario in 1952 to produce \$41 million dollars worth of goods. This represented seven percent of the total value of factory shipments for the non-ferrous metal products group.

Of the 33 Ontario establishments, 14, most of them type foundries or casting plants, were in the Metropolitan Region. Five were in the Ottawa Valley, four in the Border and three in the Burlington Regions. Three establishments, Schultz Die Casting Company of Canada Limited in Wallaceburg, and Canada Metal Company Limited and Canada Foils Limited in Toronto, employed half the labour force in Ontario's white metal alloys industry.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE WHITE METAL ALLOYS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	No. of Plants	Employees	Salaries & Wages \$'000	Cost of Materials at Works \$'000	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works \$'000
1952	33	2,654	7,866	24,828	40,761*
1951	31	2,830	8,657	33,790	49,620
1943	20	2,429	3,482	8,641	16,675
1939	22	1,157	1,312	3,395	6,557

*Value of Factory Shipments

Source: Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1939, 1943 and The White Metal Alloys Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Alloys such as babbitt, brass and bronze ingots, solders and type and type metals made up \$17 million, 32 percent of factory shipments of all white metal alloys produced in Canada in 1952. Lead products were \$15 million, or 28 percent, refined or remelted refined metals \$11 million or 21 percent, and castings \$10 million or 18 percent of the Canadian total. Other industries also manufacture small amounts of these products. Following a rise from 1949, both quantity and selling value of almost all these products declined between 1951 and 1952. The total value declined 20 percent.

Exports of lead and zinc and their products declined from \$105 million in 1952 to \$58 million in 1953. Part of this decline is accounted for by 24 and 39 drops in the wholesale prices of lead and its products and zinc and its products, respectively. Partly refined zinc made up 59 percent, and refined lead in pigs, 40 percent, of total exports in 1952. Imports of lead, tin and zinc and their products amounted to \$16 million in 1952, a 38 percent drop from the previous year. Tin made up two-thirds of total imports.

THE JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE INDUSTRY

The jewellery and silverware industry was responsible for five percent of the value of factory shipments of all non-ferrous metal products in Ontario for 1952. The industry includes plants which make their main products rings and other jewellery, finishing silverware and silver-plated ware, and dental supplies, gold leaf, gold and silver melted or rolled or otherwise prepared for the arts and industries, and precious metals recovered from old materials, jewellers' scrapings and scrap. Seventy percent of these products came from the 114 plants in Ontario in 1952.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, BY SUBGROUPS, 1952.

	No. of Plants	Employees	Salaries & Wages \$'000	Cost of Materials At Works \$'000	Value of Factory Shipments \$'000
Refined precious metals and dental supplies	7	386	1,092	9,822	11,506
Silver-plated ware	14	1,684	4,800	4,419	12,661
Jewellery	134	2,478	7,525	8,372	20,939
TOTAL-CANADA	215	5,548	13,486	22,612	45,106
TOTAL-ONTARIO	114	3,347	9,188	17,203	32,094

Source: The Jewellery and Silverware Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

About ninety of the 114 establishments in Ontario are centralized in the Metropolitan Region, with the remainder distributed in

Continued on page 21.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53		SAME MONTH 1954/53		CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH	
				+ or - %		+ or - %		+ or - %	
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Oct.	111.7	- 3.2		- 4.6		+ 0.3	
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Oct.	155.6	- 0.1		- 2.4		+ 1.0	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Sept.	254.0	- 2.4		- 1.2		+ 2.9	
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	Sept.	256.9	- 4.8		- 4.9		+ 1.6	
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Sept.	290.4	- 8.7		- 10.6		+ 1.6	
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Sept.	235.4	- 1.2		+ 0.1		+ 2.5	
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	156.4	- 28.0		- 35.9		- 6.2	
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	247.4	- 25.2		- 30.2		+ 2.4	
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Sept.	26.9	+ 10.5		+ 12.1		+ 1.2	
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Sept.	8.9	- 24.8		- 75.2		- 34.0	
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	Sept.	490.7	- 3.5		- 4.5		+ 12.7	
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	526.0	+ 3.9		+ 3.0		+ 7.1	
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Oct.	2,071.8	+ 4.1		+ 8.0		+ 1.1	
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Nov.	216.1	- 7.1		+ 5.7		+ 7.1	
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)									
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Nov.	116.8	+ 0.6		+ 0.5		n.c.	
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Oct.	214.2	- 1.6		- 2.8		- 0.5	
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Oct.	245.5	- 4.3		- 7.4		- 1.2	
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Oct.	290.0	- 0.5		- 5.9		+ 2.0	
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Oct.	74.4	+ 6.6		+ 1.4		+ 3.7	
Department Stores	\$ Million	Oct.	31.7	+ 1.3		+ 0.5		+ 6.9	
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Oct.	7.8	- 6.5		- 5.4		+ 32.9	
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	Oct.	7.4	- 4.3		- 11.0		+ 9.0	
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Oct.	14.4	- 3.7		- 7.7		- 1.5	
Furniture	\$ Million	Oct.	6.9	- 2.0		- 1.5		+ 1.1	
Television Receiving Sets(4)	('000)	Sept.	34.3	+ 15.5		+ 24.5		+ 69.9	
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Oct.	8.9	- 13.9		- 39.3		- 37.5	
Financed	('000)	Oct.	4.9	- 8.9		- 16.7		- 13.4	
CONSTRUCTION									
Contracts Awarded:									
Total	\$ Million	Nov.	94.0	+ 11.8		+ 35.8		+ 14.4	
Residential	\$ Million	Nov.	44.1	+ 38.9		+ 17.3		+ 1.4	
Business	\$ Million	Nov.	24.1	+ 22.5		+ 26.2		+ 9.5	
Industrial	\$ Million	Nov.	2.1	- 43.9		- 61.8		- 69.6	
Engineering	\$ Million	Nov.	23.7	- 10.4		+ 243.5		+ 141.8	
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Nov.	3.2	+ 4.6		- 44.4		- 26.0	
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	Sept.	66.9	+ 14.7		+ 15.9		- 14.1	
Housing: Starts	No.	Oct.	5,261.0	+ 17.2		+ 35.0		- 15.8	
Completions	No.	Oct.	4,764.0	+ 15.6		+ 16.8		+ 48.8	
Non Residential Building									
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Oct.	120.5	- 2.3		- 2.7		+ 0.1	
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index(1)	Oct.	122.2	- 2.2		- 0.6		n.c.	
(Canada)									
FINANCIAL									
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Oct.	6,607.2	+ 10.2		+ 28.1		+ 23.4	
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Oct.	73.5	+ 10.5		+ 12.7		+ 9.4	
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Nov.	366.6	+ 10.0		+ 18.5		+ 3.1	

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Report Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS Continued from page 19.

the larger cities. Over one-third of the total employed in the industry in Ontario is in four plants manufacturing silver-plated ware. These are Onside Limited at Niagara Falls, International Silver Company of Canada Limited with two plants at Hamilton and Niagara Falls, and Canadian Wm. A. Rogers, Limited in Toronto.

Imports of jewellery and precious metal products in 1952, \$31 million, nearly equalled the value of domestic shipments in Ontario. Platinum, mostly for further manufacture, made up 60 percent of the total imported. Exports amounted to less than two million dollars, mostly jewellers' sweepings and precious metal scrap.

THE MISCELLANEOUS NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Statistics for this industry cover the operations of a miscellaneous group of concerns which cannot properly be classified with any of the other industries of the non-ferrous metals group. In 1952 there were 11 of these establishments in Ontario. Production from these factories was valued at \$3,813,754, four percent of the total for the non-ferrous group. The number of employees was 294; payments for salaries and wages totalled \$1,056,588 and cost of materials for use in manufacturing process was \$1,693,637.

Production included electroplating supplies, weatherstrip, railway and marine lamps and lanterns, window screens, nose plates, metallic packing, stellite, etc. Six of the Ontario concerns are in Toronto, three in the Burlington Region.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 = 100)

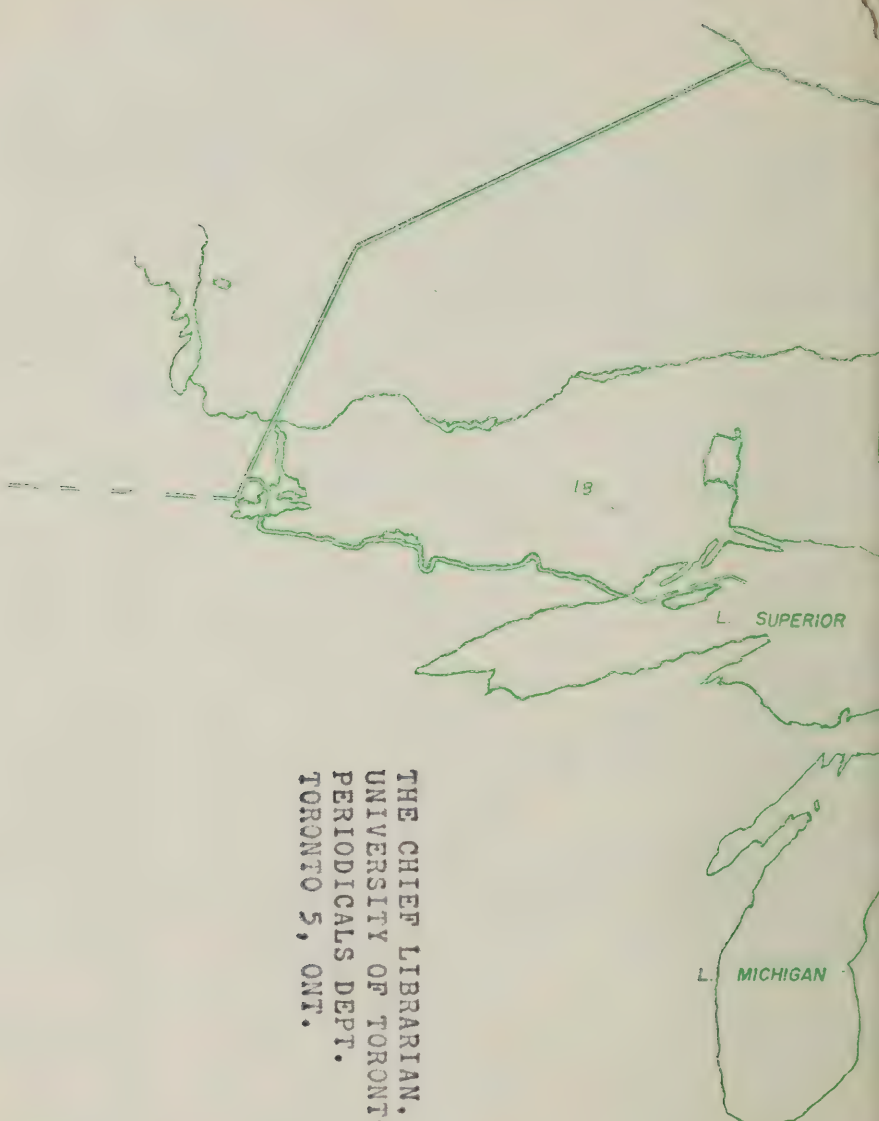
Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Oct/54	Index of Payrolls	Oct/54	Weekly Wages and Salaries
				Oct/53 + or - %		Oct/53 + or - %	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	122.9 118.7 118.0		174.3 173.5 173.6		63.66 65.43 65.86
				- 4.0		- 0.4	
2. Burlington (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	104.9 94.1 95.8		139.1 126.5 132.2		63.02 63.96 65.58
				- 8.7		- 5.0	
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	121.2 111.9 112.6		161.5 151.8 153.8		65.94 67.16 67.65
				- 7.1		- 4.8	
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.6	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	112.4 105.1 107.5		164.0 154.0 150.5		54.83 55.11 52.67
				- 4.4		- 8.2	
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	112.7 103.5 105.5		153.7 146.1 148.8		56.28 58.28 58.23
				- 6.4		- 3.2	
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	111.1 78.9 83.5		146.6 107.0 114.0		67.08 68.94 69.41
				- 24.8		- 22.2	
7. St. Clair River (Lambton)	1.4	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	113.7 107.9 109.4		171.5 165.4 164.5		75.71 76.86 75.39
				- 3.8		- 4.1	
8. Upper Grand River (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	104.1 93.2 93.1		142.0 129.8 131.0		55.30 56.38 56.98
				- 10.6		- 7.7	
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	107.7 95.3 97.1		148.0 133.0 136.4		48.84 49.60 49.91
				- 9.8		- 7.8	
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	126.1 99.8 94.4		168.2 124.2 124.1		63.41 59.13 62.44
				- 25.1		- 26.2	
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	121.2 108.8 115.9		165.3 153.2 161.5		53.88 55.53 54.94
				- 4.4		- 2.3	
12. U. St. Lawrence (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	109.7 110.8 112.3		145.0 153.3 156.4		55.81 58.46 58.79
				+ 2.4		+ 7.9	

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Oct/54 Oct/53		Index of Payrolls	Oct/54 Oct/53		Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+	-		+	-	
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	110.1 107.5 105.9			150.8 156.8 156.2			55.08 58.63 58.74
					2.9			3.6	
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	116.5 114.0 112.6			155.8 158.4 155.7			54.33 56.41 56.13
					3.3			2.1	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	117.4 119.6 114.2			150.0 151.6 150.6			58.31 67.85 70.53
					2.7			0.4	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	130.6 130.5 127.8			175.3 177.0 175.2			75.20 75.39 76.68
					2.1			0.1	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.5	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	137.2 99.4 96.9			174.5 131.0 125.9			67.62 70.04 69.15
					29.4			27.9	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	130.3 121.5 117.4			165.6 166.0 157.8			67.17 72.01 70.71
					9.9			4.7	
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	116.5 106.2 106.5			159.8 148.8 150.6			62.56 63.91 64.48
					8.6			5.8	

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	142.3 159.0 154.7			191.6 210.8 212.8			63.25 62.29 64.62
					8.7			11.1	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	66.1 93.0 93.2			82.0 118.3 119.5			63.01 64.69 65.16
					41.0			45.7	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	151.5 149.8 149.4			200.5 200.7 203.7			77.03 77.95 79.34
					1.4			1.6	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	127.8 133.5 129.9			185.1 192.2 190.7			79.44 78.98 80.56
					1.6			3.0	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	108.2 98.7 96.1			162.9 139.0 139.4			80.22 75.05 77.32
					11.2			14.4	
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.3	Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	73.3 77.9 76.9			89.7 94.4 93.0			65.31 64.60 64.43
					4.9			3.7	
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Oct. 1/53 Sept. 1/54 Oct. 1/54	103.7 116.6 115.9			139.1 157.0 157.0			71.18 71.46 71.87
					11.8			12.9	



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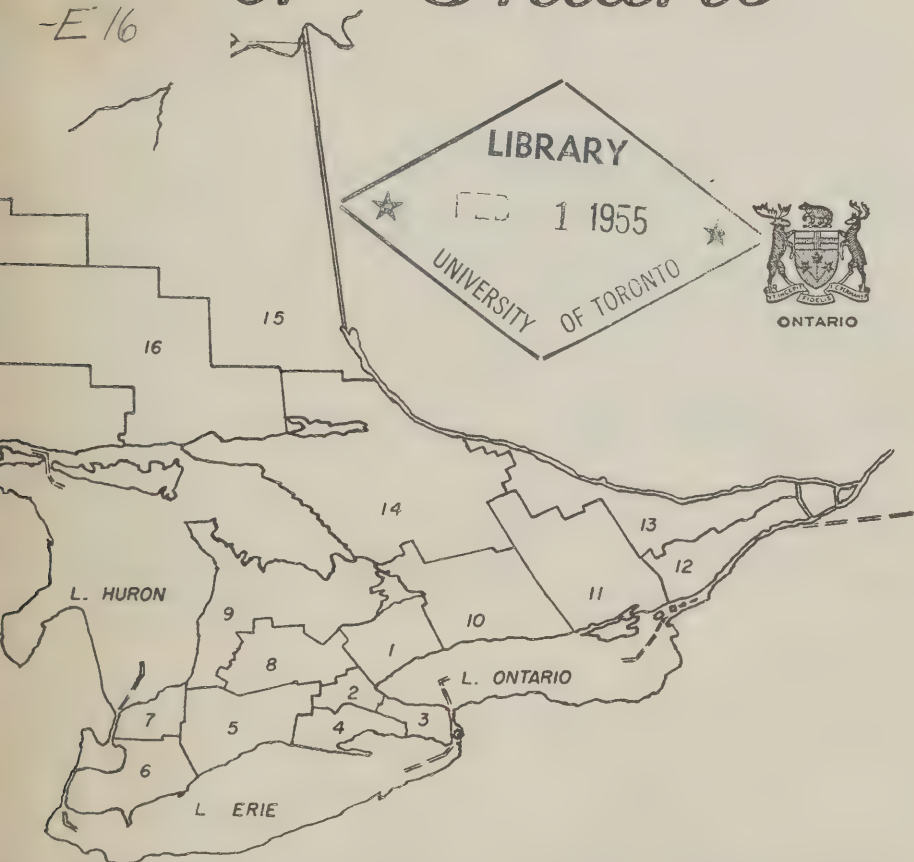
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JANUARY 1955

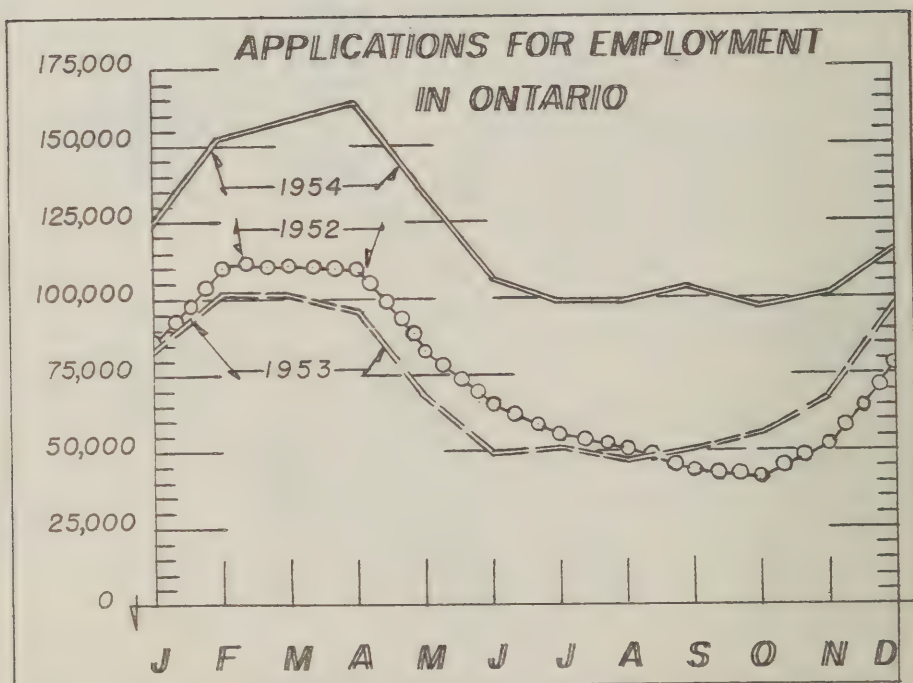
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Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer

Department of the
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Toronto, 2.



Sources: The Labour Gazette, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa,
Labour Supply and Demand, Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Ottawa.

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SUMMARY

With overall industrial employment only slightly below 1953 and payrolls virtually unchanged, 1954 was a good year in most parts of the Province. Prices at the retail and wholesale levels remained stable while average weekly earnings reached a record of \$61.00. Consumer expenditures as evidenced in the value of trade at the retail level were only fractionally below the record established in 1953. Food and department store sales expanded 6.6% and 3.4%, respectively, over the previous year. Sales of life insurances advanced 10% over the year while the overall volume of business activity as revealed in the total of cheques cashed increased by the same amount.

Expenditures on housing, as shown by the value of residential contracts awarded in 1954, were 36.9% above 1953 -- an all-time record. The number of housing completions in ten months of 1954 totalled 31,729, an increase of 16% above the same period of last year. The value of construction taken as a whole showed a gain of 10.6% over the year to reach a total of \$940 million.

In spite of a drop of 4% in the overall price of farm products in Ontario over the year, farm cash income is estimated to have increased 7.1%. This increase is the largest of any province in Canada and is in sharp contrast to the 28% drop experienced in the Prairie Provinces.

As might be expected in an economy as varied as Ontario's some industries and some areas of the Province fared better than others during 1954. The overall level of manufacturing employment in the latter year was about 4% below 1953. A significant gain of 5.3% in the Upper St. Lawrence Region was more than offset by losses of varying magnitudes in most other regions. The Sault and Border areas reflecting reduced activity in the primary iron and steel and automotive industries showed the greatest reductions in employment. The Metropolitan Region with over 37% of the manufacturing employment in the Province showed only a fractional drop over the year.

The value of Ontario's mineral production in 1954 reached a new record of \$485 million, an increase of 4% over the previous year. Employment in mining, reflecting the increased production, was slightly higher in 1954 than in 1953 while average weekly earnings reached a new high of almost \$72.00.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53		SAME MONTH 1954/53		CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH	
				+ or - %		+ or - %		+ or - %	
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Nov.	110.9	- 3.3		- 4.6		- 0.8	
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Nov.	156.00	- 0.2		- 1.6		+ 0.1	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Oct.	256.4	- 2.1		+ 1.0		+ 1.0	
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	Oct.	258.5	- 4.7		- 3.6		+ 1.0	
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Oct.	296.1	- 8.7		- 8.7		+ 1.0	
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Oct.	234.5	- 1.0		+ 1.0		- 0.1	
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	186.0	- 26.5		- 15.6		+ 11.6	
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	269.1	- 22.4		- 9.2		- 4.5	
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Oct.	27.9	+ 11.0		+ 11.2		+ 10.3	
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Oct.	17.3	- 27.9		- 15.5		+ 42.9	
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	Oct.	540.0	- 2.6		+ 2.2		+ 7.4	
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons		522.1	+ 4.5		+ 10.3		- 0.7	
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Nov.	2,119.5	+ 4.7		+ 10.7		+ 2.3	
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Dec.	186.4	- 6.5		+ 1.7		- 13.7	
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)									
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Dec.	116.6	+ 1.0		+ 1.0		- 0.2	
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Nov.	214.8	- 1.2		+ 1.8		+ 0.1	
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Nov.	248.1	- 4.1		- 2.4		+ 1.0	
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Nov.	388.8	- 0.3		+ 1.5		- 0.5	
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Nov.	70.3	+ 6.6		+ 6.6		- 5.5	
Department Stores	\$ Million	Dec.	53.7	+ 3.4		+ 11.0		+ 28.4	
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Nov.	9.1	- 5.8		- 0.9		+ 16.7	
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	Nov.	7.2	- 4.0		- 0.4		- 1.5	
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Nov.	13.8	- 3.1		+ 3.0		- 4.1	
Furniture	\$ Million	Nov.	7.0	- 0.9		+ 10.2		+ 1.3	
Television Receiving Sets (4)	('000)	Oct.	37.9	+ 15.5		+ 15.7		+ 10.6	
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Nov.	9.0	- 14.9		- 29.6		- 0.9	
Financed	('000)	Nov.	3.8	- 8.7		- 28.0		- 22.8	
CONSTRUCTION									
Contracts Awarded:									
Total	\$ Million	Dec.	61.2	+ 10.6		- 4.2		- 34.9	
Residential	\$ Million	Dec.	35.8	+ 36.9		+ 17.8		- 18.8	
Business	\$ Million	Dec.	15.2	+ 19.3		- 16.9		- 36.9	
Industrial	\$ Million	Dec.	3.2	- 46.4		- 73.6		+ 52.3	
Engineering	\$ Million	Dec.	7.0	- 7.6		+ 125.8		- 70.5	
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Dec.	4.3	- 11.2		- 73.6		+ 35.3	
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	Oct.	55.2	+ 8.9		- 30.1		- 20.2	
Housing: Starts	No.	Nov.	3,859.0	+ 15.5		- 0.1		- 26.6	
Completions	No.	Nov.	4,764.0	+ 16.0		+ 18.6		n.c.	
Non Residential Building									
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Nov.	120.5	- 2.3		- 2.6		n.c.	
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index(1)	Nov.	122.1	- 2.0		- 0.3		- 0.1	
(Canada)									
FINANCIAL									
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million								
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Nov.	87.8	+ 10.3		+ 8.2		+ 19.4	
Industrial Stock	Index (3)	Dec.	375.6	+ 10.9		+ 20.5		+ 2.5	

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

NOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

1 indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Report Division of Hugh MacLean Publications Limited, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY REGIONS REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

	Applications as of Nov. 18, 1954	Applications as of Nov. 18, 1953	Increase 1954 1953
Metropolitan	28,598	17,667	+ 61.9
Burlington	11,789	10,086	+ 16.9
Niagara	6,968	6,932	+ 0.5
Lake Erie	557	722	- 22.9
Upper Thames	6,251	3,456	+ 80.9
Border	15,542	9,839	+ 58.0
St. Clair River	1,749	1,056	+ 65.6
Upper Grand R.	4,735	2,942	+ 60.9
Blue Water	4,193	3,359	+ 24.8
Kawartha	6,215	10,280	- 39.5
Quinte	2,722	3,241	- 16.0
Upper St. Lawrence	2,546	2,406	+ 5.8
Ottawa Valley	5,421	4,734	+ 14.5
Highlands	2,807	2,250	+ 24.8
Clay Belt	2,690	2,448	+ 9.9
Nickel Range	1,992	1,514	+ 31.6
Sault	2,725	1,050	+159.5
Lakehead	4,199	3,193	+ 31.5
ONTARIO	111,699	87,175	+ 28.1

VALUE OF MANUFACTURING FACTORY PLANS
APPROVED IN ONTARIO, BY REGIONS

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Year Ending Dec.</u>		<u>Increase or Decrease</u> <u>%</u>
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	
1. Metropolitan	35,948,300	32,229,400	+ 11.5
2. Burlington	4,171,700	4,662,800	- 10.5
3. Niagara	2,165,200	3,219,800	- 32.8
4. Lake Erie	591,700	113,000	+ 423.6
5. Upper Thames	1,999,500	2,191,200	- 8.7
6. Border	11,769,900	3,036,500	+ 287.6
7. St. Clair River	2,733,000	432,700	+ 531.6
8. Upper Grand River	2,458,600	8,586,900	- 71.4
9. Blue Water	953,600	1,367,700	- 30.3
10. Kawartha	2,618,800	11,911,400	- 78.0
11. Quinte	1,113,900	6,403,800	- 82.6
12. Upper St. Lawrence	1,271,600	2,278,500	- 44.2
13. Ottawa Valley	277,000	3,314,000	- 16.4
14. Highlands	323,300	145,000	+ 123.0
15. Clay Belt	454,000	56,000	+ 710.7
16. Nickel Range	341,600	513,000	- 33.4
17. Sault	2,316,000	336,000	+ 589.3
18. Lakehead	545,000	314,000	+ 73.6
TOTAL	72,052,700	81,111,700	- 11.2

The total for December, 1954 has decreased considerably over that for the same month in 1953 while the value of factory plans approved for the entire year was 11.2 percent less than for 1953. As might be expected, the greatest value of approvals was in the Metropolitan Region. These accounted for one-half of the Provincial total in 1954 as compared to two-fifths in 1953. For many Regions, the small amounts involved and great percentage changes from year to year are signs of a limited degree of industrialization. However, this does not apply to the Border or Burlington Regions. Burlington produced (in 1952) 11.6 percent of Ontario's manufactured goods, but factory plans approved were only 5.7 percent of the 1953 total and 5.8 percent in 1954. The industries in the Province with the greatest value of plans approved, were Food (21 percent), Transportation equipment (19 percent), and Iron and Steel (15 percent). Of all the other industries only Electrical and Chemical had more than five percent of the total. The source of these figures is the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO BY REGIONS, 1953 AND 1954

Region	-----1953-----		-----1954-----		% Change in Liabilities 1954 1953
	No. of Failures	lia- bilities \$	No. of Failures	lia- bilities \$	
1. Metropolitan	107	4,603,706	161	8,021,833	+ 97.6
2. Burlington	10	390,288	23	859,500	+ 120.2
3. Niagara	5	90,430	16	681,664	+ 653.8
4. Lake Erie	2	26,380	2	45,835	+ 73.7
5. Upper Thames	25	626,165	11	361,170	- 42.3
6. Border	19	541,230	30	2,041,175	+ 277.1
7. St. Clair R.	-	-	10	214,790	-
8. Upper Grand R.	9	101,809	16	340,779	+ 234.7
9. Blue Water	11	1,057,400	16	1,236,573	+ 16.9
10. Kawartha	7	72,287	18	1,991,780	+2,655.4
11. Quinte	4	61,000	2	84,060	+ 37.8
12. U. St. Lawrence	12	216,298	6	128,292	- 41.0
13. Ottawa Valley	12	109,000	37	1,090,421	+ 900.4
14. Highlands	3	64,000	3	86,300	+ 34.8
15. Clay Belt	4	57,100	5	139,000	+ 143.4
16. Nickel Range	2	76,004	7	133,500	+ 75.6
17. Sault	1	15,460	2	104,241	+ 574.3
18. Lakehead	9	117,100	8	155,769	+ 33.0
TOTAL	242	8,225,657	373	17,716,682	+ 115.4

Business failures in Ontario, as reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada Limited, reached a post-war peak of 373 in 1954. The total liabilities of \$17,716,682 were more than twice those of 1953 (\$8,225,657) and were about one-third of all liabilities accumulated since 1946. The largest number of failures in 1954 (161) and nearly one-half of total liabilities (\$8,021,833) were in the Metropolitan Region. This was also true in 1953. While the Region has only 28.5 percent of the Province's population, about one-third of the retail trade is done here. Dun and Bradstreet find that, contrary to a fairly common opinion, fraud is a minor cause of failure. Incompetence or inexperience are far more important causes. The total number of retail stores in Ontario increased by only a small fraction between the last two censuses. There were 47,055 stores in 1941 and 50,117 in 1951, which seems to show that Ontario is well 'stored' and competition, if unevenly felt, is quite real and a noticeable handicap for new firms. There does not seem to be much of a pattern for the other Regions except for a general increase that might be expected as a result of the 1954 decline in certain types of business activity. Upper Thames and Upper St. Lawrence Regions are two fortunate exceptions. The extremely larger percentage changes (Kawartha and Ottawa Valley for instance) are largely the result of comparing the small amounts (small compared to the volume of all trade) connected with what are rare occurrences in small populations. The increase in liabilities for the Metropolitan Region and the Province as a whole are significant. According to Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Limited the failure rate of businesses is substantially below that of pre-war years. In 1940, there were 64 failures for every 10,000 concerns in Canada, but only 44 in 1953, and an estimated 58 for the first 11 months of 1954. However, in the 54 years since 1900 there have been only 15 years when the failure rate per 10,000 was lower than today. This is one of the barometers of the good health of Canadian business.

CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO

Construction activity in Ontario for the first 10 months of 1954 has increased over the same period in 1953, according to a comparison of building permits. Increased construction in the Metropolitan, Border, and Ottawa Valley Regions was the major factor in the rise of 8.9 percent. The increase for the Province, excluding the Metropolitan Region, was only 4.9 percent, however. The Metropolitan Region accounted for almost one-half of the value of permits issued in the Province in both periods, while the Border and Ottawa Valley Regions accounted for 5.6 and 9.8 percent, respectively, of the total value in the latter period.

Residential and institutional categories increased 16.2 and 29.4 percent, respectively, while the value of industrial and commercial permits issued declined 16.4 and 9.9 percent. Residential construction was the most important part of the industry in every Region and made up 61.2 percent of Ontario's total for the 10 months of 1954. Despite the large amount of industrial (one-half of Ontario's) and commercial (48.4 percent of the Province's) construction, two-thirds of Metropolitan building went into housing in this period.

While the residential group is the biggest factor in Ontario construction, it does not have absolute majority in all the Regions. For example, in the Lake Erie, St. Clair, Upper St. Lawrence, and Clay Belt Regions, it made up between two-fifths and one-half of all building activity in the 10 months of 1954. The Upper Grand had the highest ratio of residential to all construction value (67.8 percent) with the Metropolitan Region a close second (66.3 percent).

Building permits issued cannot be taken as an absolute indication of the value of construction. The amount of the permit depends on the statement of the applicant and considerable changes may be made before the job is finished. Operations normally follow the granting of permits, but some projects are not undertaken. Another measure of building activity, not directly comparable to permits issued is contracts awarded, which show an increase of 9.5 percent for 10 months of 1954 as compared to the same period in 1953. Residential contracts awarded increased 42.0 percent in the same period,

Figures shown in the accompanying table for permits issued in 1954 are preliminary, as returns are outstanding from a few municipalities. Revisions will be minor, however. Source of original figures is a special release to this Bureau by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED IN ONTARIO BY REGIONS, 10 MONTHS 1954 and 1953

Region		Residential	In- dustrial	Commercial	Institutional & Other	Total	Cumulative % Change
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Metropolitan	1954	201,525	37,316	35,232	30,004	304,077	+ 13.4
	1953	149,542	47,315	46,280	25,028	268,164	
Burlington	1954	25,610	5,671	8,292	6,045	45,618	- 2.1
	1953	29,346	3,290	6,905	7,071	46,613	
Niagara	1954	15,588	3,154	2,503	4,191	25,436	- 10.4
	1953	21,714	2,139	3,311	1,219	28,383	
Lake Erie	1954	943	727	666	138	2,474	+ 20.6
	1953	1,025	314	407	305	2,051	
Upper Thames	1953	11,024	2,109	1,907	5,809	20,849	+ 24.9
	1953	10,120	2,811	2,165	1,592	16,689	
Border	1954	18,140	8,918	3,215	4,154	34,428	+ 27.7
	1953	15,165	4,975	3,563	3,259	26,962	
St. Clair R.	1954	3,918	1,732	2,025	1,474	9,150	+ 50.9
	1953	4,118	552	834	561	6,064	
Upper Grand R.	1954	17,926	2,842	2,566	3,090	26,423	- 16.9
	1953	17,088	8,537	2,824	3,329	31,779	
Blue Water	1954	5,663	1,399	710	3,565	11,336	+ 28.6
	1953	4,537	2,344	647	1,287	8,815	
Kawartha	1954	15,431	3,597	3,386	3,694	26,108	- 19.1
	1953	15,257	9,550	1,562	5,918	32,287	
Quinte	1954	7,292	604	1,720	3,504	13,120	+ 51.9
	1953	4,834	1,030	983	1,793	8,640	
U. St. Lawrence	1954	3,676	1,333	910	2,478	8,397	+ 39.4
	1953	3,646	1,135	464	779	6,023	
Ottawa Valley	1954	33,225	3,929	6,586	16,865	60,604	+ 31.7
	1953	26,216	1,964	6,813	11,037	46,031	
Highlands	1954	2,745	728	723	456	4,651	+ 5.2
	1953	2,527	465	645	786	4,423	
Clay Belt	1954	1,560	295	517	793	3,164	- 2.9
	1953	1,659	187	510	900	3,257	
Nickel Range	1954	5,929	515	760	2,018	9,222	- 3.5
	1953	5,919	523	882	2,232	9,556	
Sault	1954	1,821	188	310	1,149	3,468	- 59.4
	1953	6,348	242	682	1,265	8,537	
Lakehead	1954	5,044	629	735	1,186	7,594	- 33.7
	1953	5,380	3,103	1,315	1,655	11,453	
ONTARIO	1954	377,058	75,674	72,774	90,612	616,118	+ 8.9
	1953	324,439	90,478	80,793	70,017	565,727	

Source of original figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)**
(1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Nov./54		Nov./53		Weekly Wages and Salaries
			Index of Employment	+ or - %	Index of Payrolls	+ or - %	
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Nov. 1/53	123.7		175.0		63.51
		Oct. 1/54	118.3		174.1		65.81
		Nov. 1/54	116.4	- 5.9	171.5	- 2.0	65.90
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	Nov. 1/53	102.5		138.2		64.09
		Oct. 1/54	95.8		132.2		65.59
		Nov. 1/54	94.6	- 7.7	131.5	- 4.8	66.09
3. <u>Niagara</u> (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Nov. 1/53	118.5		159.2		66.57
		Oct. 1/54	110.3		149.9		67.22
		Nov. 1/54	108.3	- 8.6	150.7	- 5.3	68.86
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.6	Nov. 1/53	104.7		136.0		48.82
		Oct. 1/54	107.5		150.5		52.67
		Nov. 1/54	103.6	- 1.1	135.7	- 0.2	49.25
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Nov. 1/53	114.1		156.1		56.49
		Oct. 1/54	105.9		149.3		58.18
		Nov. 1/54	105.1	- 7.9	150.9	- 3.3	59.23
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Nov. 1/53	103.3		138.5		68.15
		Oct. 1/54	83.5		113.9		69.36
		Nov. 1/54	73.2	- 29.1	100.5	- 27.4	69.77
7. <u>St. Clair River</u> (Lambton)	1.4	Nov. 1/53	112.7		174.0		77.46
		Oct. 1/54	109.4		164.5		75.39
		Nov. 1/54	106.7	- 5.3	176.6	+ 1.5	83.06
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u> (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Nov. 1/53	103.6		141.8		55.45
		Oct. 1/54	93.1		131.0		56.99
		Nov. 1/54	94.0	- 9.3	132.5	- 6.6	57.11
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Nov. 1/53	109.2		150.9		49.09
		Oct. 1/54	97.1		136.4		49.89
		Nov. 1/54	97.4	- 10.8	138.0	- 8.5	50.34
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Nov. 1/53	121.1		161.1		63.24
		Oct. 1/54	94.4		124.1		62.44
		Nov. 1/54	107.8	- 11.0	152.1	- 5.6	67.09
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Nov. 1/53	109.8		156.1		56.18
		Oct. 1/54	115.9		162.4		55.27
		Nov. 1/54	108.9	- 0.8	155.6	- 0.3	56.31
12. <u>U. St. Lawrence</u> (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Nov. 1/53	110.7		145.4		55.48
		Oct. 1/54	112.3		157.5		59.23
		Nov. 1/54	118.1	+ 6.7	165.7	+ 14.0	59.24

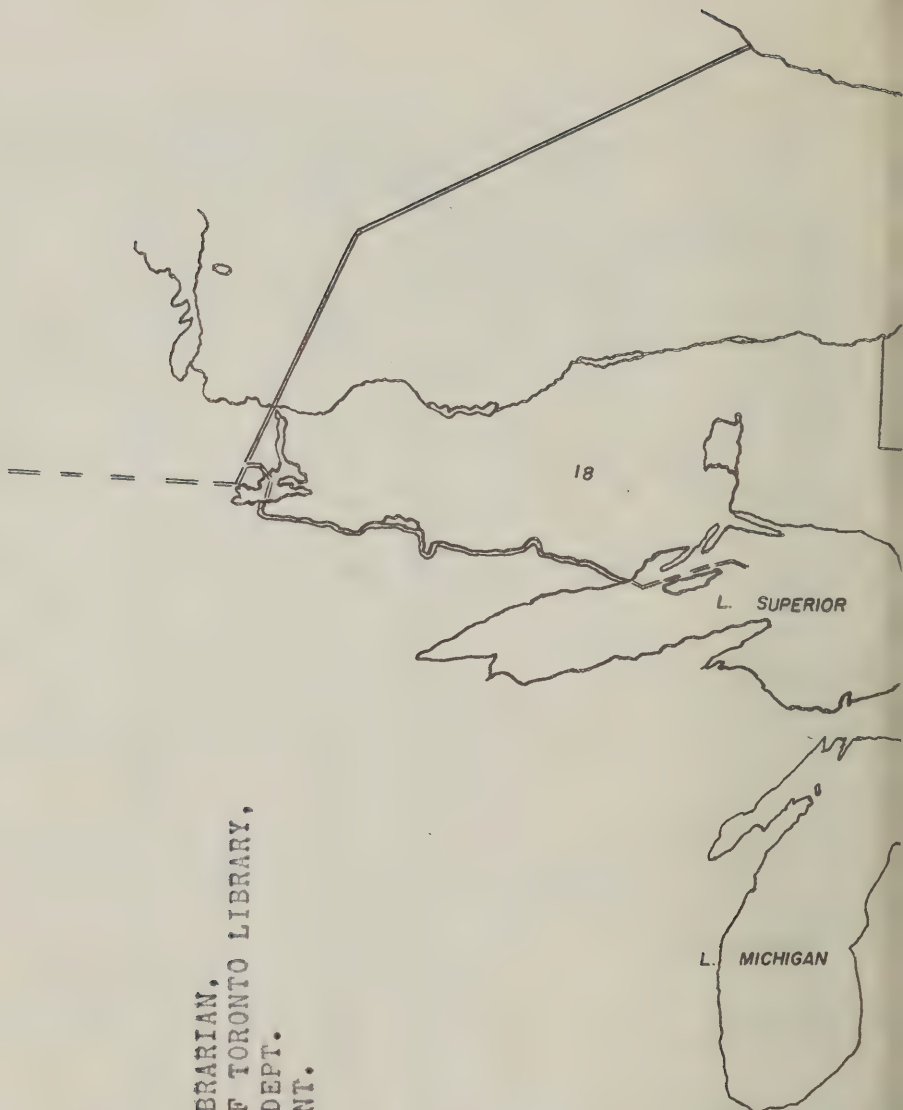
(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Nov./54		Index of Payrolls	Nov./54		Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%	
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Nov. 1/53	109.6			151.0			55.38
		Oct. 1/54	107.6			156.7			58.50-
		Nov. 1/54	106.1	- 3.2		156.1	+ 3.4		59.16-
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Nov. 1/53	105.7			145.8			56.02
		Oct. 1/54	112.5			155.7			56.10-
		Nov. 1/54	103.7	- 1.9		147.8	+ 1.4		57.82--
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Nov. 1/53	110.2			143.4			69.66
		Oct. 1/54	113.0			149.2			70.69-
		Nov. 1/54	106.2	- 3.6		146.9	+ 2.4		74.00-
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Nov. 1/53	123.9			166.5			75.26
		Oct. 1/54	127.8			175.2			76.68-
		Nov. 1/54	124.2	+ 0.2		171.7	+ 3.1		77.33-
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.5	Nov. 1/53	131.1			168.5			68.32
		Oct. 1/54	96.9			125.9			69.15-
		Nov. 1/54	92.5	- 29.4		120.6	- 28.4		69.35-
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Nov. 1/53	127.2			165.4			68.70
		Oct. 1/54	116.7			155.2			70.15-
		Nov. 1/54	112.9	- 11.2		153.3	- 7.3		71.57-
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Nov. 1/53	114.7			158.0			62.87
		Oct. 1/54	106.4			150.5			64.41-
		Nov. 1/54	104.9	- 8.6		149.8	- 5.2		65.05-

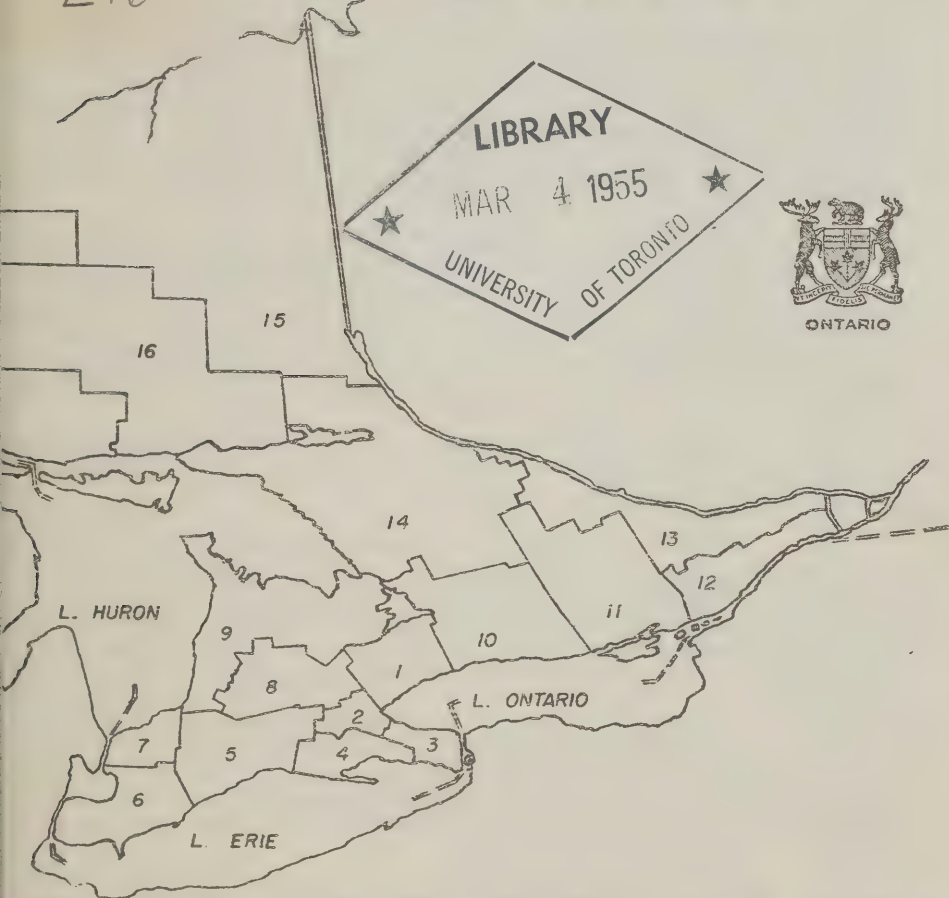
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Nov. 1/53	144.8			189.0			61.31
		Oct. 1/54	129.4			212.8			64.62
		Nov. 1/54	154.4	+ 6.6		210.0	+ 11.1		63.87
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Nov. 1/53	65.3			81.0			63.12
		Oct. 1/54	93.2			119.5			65.16
		Nov. 1/54	93.1	+ 42.6		121.3	+ 49.8		66.18
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Nov. 1/53	158.8			210.3			77.08
		Oct. 1/54	149.4			203.7			79.34
		Nov. 1/54	142.5	- 10.3		196.5	- 6.6		80.24
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Nov. 1/53	128.1			187.0			80.02
		Oct. 1/54	129.9			190.7			80.56
		Nov. 1/54	126.1	- 1.6		189.0	+ 1.1		82.20
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Nov. 1/53	108.9			160.8			78.70
		Oct. 1/54	96.1			139.4			77.32
		Nov. 1/54	94.4	- 13.3		138.0	- 14.2		77.87
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.3	Nov. 1/53	75.0			93.1			66.15
		Oct. 1/54	76.9			93.0			64.43
		Nov. 1/54	76.7	+ 2.3		94.6	+ 1.6		65.84
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Nov. 1/53	105.1			141.6			71.50
		Oct. 1/54	115.9			157.0			71.87
		Nov. 1/54	114.1	+ 8.6		157.3	+ 11.1		73.13

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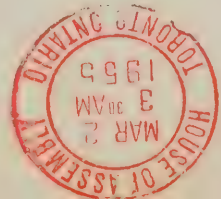
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Vol. 7 No. 2	C O N T E N T S	February, 1955
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SUMMARY

While few official statistics are yet available for the month of January, indications are that 1955 is getting off to a good start. With the termination of the strike of automobile workers, the motor vehicles industry is quickly regaining normal production. This will have beneficial effects not only on the communities of Windsor, Oakville and Etobicoke Township but also on the many centres throughout the Province where feeder plants and subsidiaries are located.

Residential construction established a new record in 1954 when 41,085 dwelling units were completed and 46,382 starts were made. At the end of the year, almost 28,000 units were under construction compared with 24,000 at the close of 1953. It would appear, therefore, that 1955 might well see another record established in housing construction. Residential contracts awarded in January, 1955, valued at \$18.9 million were 31.3 percent higher than in the same month of 1954.

Overall construction activity in January was about one percent below the same month a year ago as a result of decreases in the industrial and business categories.

The value of plans for factories (manufacturing) approved by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour in January, totalled \$3.1 million an increase of 11.4 percent over the same month of 1954. Twenty-eight plans (all categories) involved construction valued individually at \$50,000 or more and of these, twenty related to new building as opposed to alterations in existing facilities.

A preliminary estimate indicates that the gross value of manufacturing production in Ontario in 1954 totalled \$8.3 billion, a figure exceeded in both 1952 and 1953. In terms of constant dollars, however, the 1954 figure is second only to that for 1953. Some 604,000 employees in manufacturing earned approximately \$2 billion in 1954.

On a regional basis, employment in manufacturing in 1954 was lower than 1953 in all areas except the Upper St. Lawrence where a rise of over five percent was recorded. Employment in the Nickel Range showed no change over the year. The largest declines in employment occurred in the Sault (-21.4 percent) and Border (-16.6 percent) Regions. Reduced demand for primary iron and steel and a lower level of motor vehicle production were largely responsible for these developments.

Estimates of retail trade in Ontario based on weekly reports of department store sales show some improvement in the first few weeks of 1955 compared to the same period last year.

Statistics now available for twelve months of 1954 show the overall consumption of electricity in the Province to be 5.1 percent above 1953. The value of cheques cashed and total sales of life insurance increased 10.1 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively, over the year.

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PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED IN ONTARIO BY REGIONS, 11 MONTHS 1954 AND 1953

Region		In-		Institutional		Total	Cumulative % Change
		Residential \$'000	dustrial \$'000	Commercial \$'000	& Other \$'000		
Metropolitan	1954	229,048	42,189	38,802	34,247	344,286	+ 15.7
	1953	167,512	50,906	51,565	27,564	297,546	
Burlington	1954	29,017	6,502	8,649	6,333	50,500	- 0.7
	1953	31,663	3,951	7,204	8,061	50,879	
Niagara	1954	17,099	3,292	3,496	4,293	28,179	- 9.7
	1953	22,971	2,291	3,690	2,233	31,185	
Lake Erie	1954	1,031	748	824	237	2,839	+ 32.9
	1953	1,096	324	410	306	2,136	
Upper Thames	1954	12,554	2,441	1,959	5,969	22,923	+ 26.1
	1953	11,165	2,944	2,461	1,605	18,176	
Border	1954	19,317	9,600	3,332	4,328	36,578	+ 5.4
	1953	16,827	10,728	3,723	3,420	34,698	
St. Clair R.	1954	4,268	1,843	2,048	1,475	9,635	+ 10.4
	1953	4,633	1,889	1,525	681	8,729	
Upper Grand R.	1953	19,570	3,075	2,856	3,339	28,840	- 16.9
	1953	19,497	8,939	2,901	3,388	34,726	
Blue Water	1954	6,249	1,799	734	3,572	12,354	+ 27.3
	1953	4,862	2,395	712	1,733	9,703	
Kawartha	1954	16,802	3,695	3,672	4,245	28,414	- 16.6
	1953	16,396	9,733	1,728	6,203	34,059	
Quinte	1954	7,787	740	1,850	4,314	14,692	+ 44.5
	1953	5,188	1,151	1,041	2,784	10,164	
U. St. Lawrence	1954	4,620	1,468	936	2,480	9,504	+ 22.5
	1953	3,919	2,214	502	1,144	7,761	
Ottawa Valley	1953	36,818	4,685	7,185	17,833	66,520	+ 36.1
	1953	27,977	2,229	7,181	11,497	48,883	
Highlands	1954	3,009	753	739	486	4,987	+ 2.7
	1953	2,593	571	872	822	4,858	
Clay Belt	1954	1,646	312	524	796	3,278	- 0.7
	1953	1,674	204	510	912	3,300	
Nickel Range	1954	6,200	507	836	2,018	9,561	- 5.1
	1953	6,024	810	888	2,359	10,079	
Sault	1954	1,903	196	386	1,149	3,634	- 58.3
	1953	6,517	251	682	1,269	8,719	
Lakehead	1954	5,224	656	1,394	1,220	8,494	- 28.1
	1953	5,535	3,225	1,391	1,655	11,806	
ONTARIO	1954	422,161	84,500	80,222	98,335	685,218	+ 9.2
	1953	356,049	104,753	88,989	77,615	627,406	

Source of original figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

NOTE Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Dec./54 Index Dec./53 of		Dec./54 Weekly Dec./53 Wages and	
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	\$
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Dec. 1/53	122.7		173.6		63.52
		Nov. 1/54	116.5		171.6		65.85
		Dec. 1/54	116.3	- 5.2	171.3	- 1.3	65.89
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	Dec. 1/53	101.7		138.1		64.60
		Nov. 1/54	94.0		131.0		66.24
		Dec. 1/54	92.4	- 9.1	127.8	- 7.5	65.72
3. <u>Niagara</u> (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Dec. 1/53	113.9		153.9		66.97
		Nov. 1/54	103.3		151.2		69.07
		Dec. 1/54	107.5	- 5.6	150.0	- 2.5	69.07
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.6	Dec. 1/53	92.1		121.1		49.41
		Nov. 1/54	103.6		135.7		49.25
		Dec. 1/54	101.4	+ 10.1	135.4	+ 11.8	50.21
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Dec. 1/53	113.0		152.3		55.65
		Nov. 1/54	105.2		150.3		58.97
		Dec. 1/54	103.3	- 8.6	148.7	- 2.4	59.36
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Dec. 1/53	103.1		142.9		70.41
		Nov. 1/54	73.7		102.2		70.47
		Dec. 1/54	77.5	- 24.8	106.9	- 25.2	70.15
7. <u>St. Clair River</u> (Lambton)	1.4	Dec. 1/53	113.1		171.8		76.18
		Nov. 1/54	106.7		165.6		77.88
		Dec. 1/54	105.4	- 6.8	162.9	- 5.2	77.53
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u> (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Dec. 1/53	102.3		138.8		54.97
		Nov. 1/54	93.9		132.4		57.07
		Dec. 1/54	93.8	- 8.3	132.0	- 4.9	57.03
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Dufferin Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Dec. 1/53	106.5		148.5		49.53
		Nov. 1/54	97.4		138.6		50.55
		Dec. 1/54	98.5	- 7.5	139.9	- 5.8	50.45
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Dec. 1/53	104.9		137.1		62.13
		Nov. 1/54	107.8		152.1		67.06
		Dec. 1/54	110.9	+ 5.7	157.5	+ 14.9	67.53
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Dec. 1/53	104.7		149.5		56.41
		Nov. 1/54	108.0		155.5		56.76
		Dec. 1/54	104.6	- 0.1	153.9	+ 2.9	58.01
12. <u>U. St. Lawrence</u> (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Dec. 1/53	111.3		145.2		55.08
		Nov. 1/54	118.1		165.7		59.24
		Dec. 1/54	114.4	+ 2.8	155.2	+ 6.9	57.30

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Dec./54		Index of Payrolls	Dec./54		Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%	
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Dec. 1/53	108.1			149.4			55.52
		Nov. 1/54	105.1			150.0			59.65
		Dec. 1/54	103.4	- 4.3		152.6	+ 2.1		59.35
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Dec. 1/53	99.4			138.5			56.63
		Nov. 1/54	103.7			147.8			57.82
		Dec. 1/54	98.0	- 1.4		137.2	- 0.9		56.80
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Dec. 1/53	105.5			140.5			71.22
		Nov. 1/54	107.0			147.6			73.81
		Dec. 1/54	103.4	- 2.0		141.9	+ 1.0		73.44
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Dec. 1/53	125.1			169.4			75.87
		Nov. 1/54	124.2			170.7			76.90
		Dec. 1/54	121.7	- 2.7		167.7	- 1.0		77.11
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.5	Dec. 1/53	123.2			157.9			68.14
		Nov. 1/54	92.5			120.6			69.35
		Dec. 1/54	94.1	- 23.6		126.9	- 19.6		71.74
18. <u>Lakehead</u> Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Dec. 1/53	119.0			159.3			70.77
		Nov. 1/54	112.6			152.9			71.60
		Dec. 1/54	107.5	- 9.7		147.0	- 7.7		72.09
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Dec. 1/53	112.4			155.4			63.06
		Nov. 1/54	104.9			149.9			65.11
		Dec. 1/54	104.6	- 6.9		149.4	- 3.9		65.08

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Dec. 1/53	141.0			189.5			63.12
		Nov. 1/54	154.4			210.0			63.87
		Dec. 1/54	154.4	+ 9.5		215.7	+ 13.8		65.61
5. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Dec. 1/53	64.6			82.5			64.91
		Nov. 1/54	93.1			121.3			66.18
		Dec. 1/54	93.2	+ 44.3		122.0	+ 47.9		66.54
6. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Dec. 1/53	153.7			206.5			78.22
		Nov. 1/54	142.5			196.5			80.24
		Dec. 1/54	141.8	- 7.7		193.0	- 6.5		79.21
7. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Dec. 1/53	132.7			205.6			84.98
		Nov. 1/54	126.1			189.0			82.20
		Dec. 1/54	125.7	- 5.3		188.5	- 8.3		82.28
3. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Dec. 1/53	109.2			157.1			76.63
		Nov. 1/54	94.4			138.0			77.87
		Dec. 1/54	95.0	- 13.0		139.9	- 10.9		78.46
9. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.3	Dec. 1/53	74.3			95.4			68.45
		Nov. 1/54	76.7			94.6			65.84
		Dec. 1/54	78.0	+ 5.9		96.7	+ 1.4		66.17
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Dec. 1/53	101.6			140.1			73.13
		Nov. 1/54	114.1			157.3			73.13
		Dec. 1/54	113.8	+ 12.0		156.8	+ 11.9		73.14

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1954/53	1954/53	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Dec.	110.9	- 3.3	+ 3.4	+ 0.1
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Dec.	155.2	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 0.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Nov.	245.9	- 1.7	+ 1.7	- 0.6
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	Nov.	258.8	- 4.4	- 1.9	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Nov.	300.2	- 8.3	- 4.8	+ 1.4
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Nov.	232.2	- 0.9	+ 0.7	- 1.0
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	199.4	- 7.3	- 7.3	+ 7.4
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	311.0	+ 7.1	+ 7.1	+ 15.5
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Nov.	26.4	+ 9.6	+ 3.5	- 5.4
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Nov.	17.3	- 27.9	- 15.5	+ 42.9
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	Nov.	562.8	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	+ 5.9
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	500.1	+ 4.6	+ 5.7	- 4.2
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Dec.	2,216.8	+ 5.1	+ 9.1	+ 4.6
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Jan.	182.4	+ 2.9	+ 2.9	- 2.2
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Jan.	116.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Dec.	215.3	- 1.7	- 1.7	+ 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Dec.	247.2	- 4.1	- 2.6	+ 0.6
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Nov.	388.8	- 0.3	+ 1.5	- 0.5
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Nov.	70.3	+ 6.6	+ 6.6	- 5.5
Department Stores	\$ Million	Dec.	53.7	+ 3.4	+ 11.0	+ 28.4
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Nov.	9.1	- 5.8	- 0.9	+ 16.7
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	Nov.	7.2	- 4.0	- 0.4	- 1.5
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Nov.	13.8	- 3.1	+ 3.0	- 4.1
Furniture	\$ Million	Nov.	7.0	- 0.2	+ 10.2	+ 1.3
Television Receiving Sets (4)	('000)	Nov.	34.4	+ 13.0	+ 1.3	- 9.3
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Dec.	9.6	- 14.4	- 4.7	+ 9.5
Financed	('000)	Dec.	3.5	- 11.1	- 21.9	- 8.7
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Jan.	44.5	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 27.3
Residential	\$ Million	Jan.	18.9	+ 31.3	+ 31.3	- 47.2
Business	\$ Million	Jan.	19.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 28.9
Industrial	\$ Million	Jan.	2.2	- 75.3	- 75.3	- 31.2
Engineering	\$ Million	Jan.	3.8	+ 111.1	+ 111.1	- 45.7
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Jan.	3.1	+ 11.4	+ 11.4	- 30.2
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	Nov.	68.0	+ 9.2	+ 10.3	+ 21.3
Housing: Starts	No.	Dec.	3,060.0	+ 19.3	+ 122.2	- 20.7
Completions	No.	Dec.	4,592.0	+ 16.8	+ 23.6	- 3.6
Non Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Dec.	120.4	- 2.3	- 2.6	- 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials						
(Canada)	Index(1)	Dec.	122.2	- 1.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Dec.	6,293.8	+ 10.1	+ 14.3	+ 2.3
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Dec.	80.5	+ 9.8	+ 5.3	- 8.2
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Jan.	378.6	+ 18.8	+ 18.8	+ 0.8

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

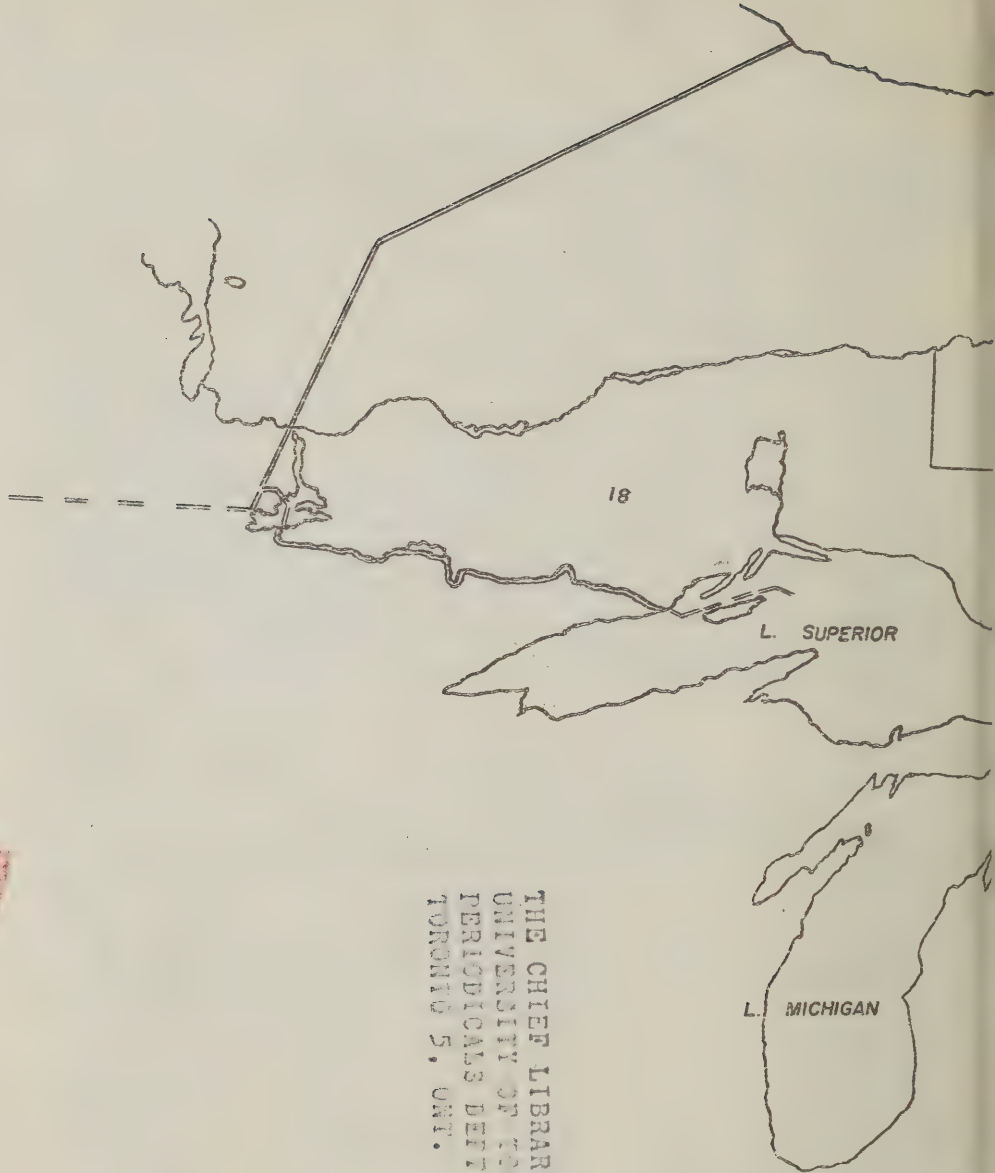
- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Report Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY REGIONS REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of Dec. 9, 1954	Applications as of Dec. 10, 1953	Increase 1954 1953
			%
1. Metropolitan	32,558	21,723	+ 49.9
2. Burlington	13,388	11,982	+ 11.7
3. Niagara	8,399	8,288	+ 1.3
4. Lake Erie	653	738	- 11.5
5. Upper Thames	6,554	4,264	+ 53.7
6. Border	14,514	8,110	+ 79.0
7. St. Clair River	2,221	1,366	+ 62.6
8. Upper Grand River	5,487	3,831	+ 43.2
9. Blue Water	5,431	4,649	+ 16.8
10. Kawartha	6,221	5,542	+ 12.3
11. Quinte	3,565	4,022	- 11.4
12. Upper St. Lawrence	2,974	2,922	+ 1.8
13. Ottawa Valley	6,698	6,222	+ 7.7
14. Highlands	3,581	3,196	+ 12.0
15. Clay Belt	3,262	3,324	- 1.9
16. Nickel Range	2,724	2,202	+ 23.7
17. Sault	2,656	2,235	+ 18.8
18. Lakehead	5,477	4,611	+ 18.8
ONTARIO	126,363	99,227	+ 27.3



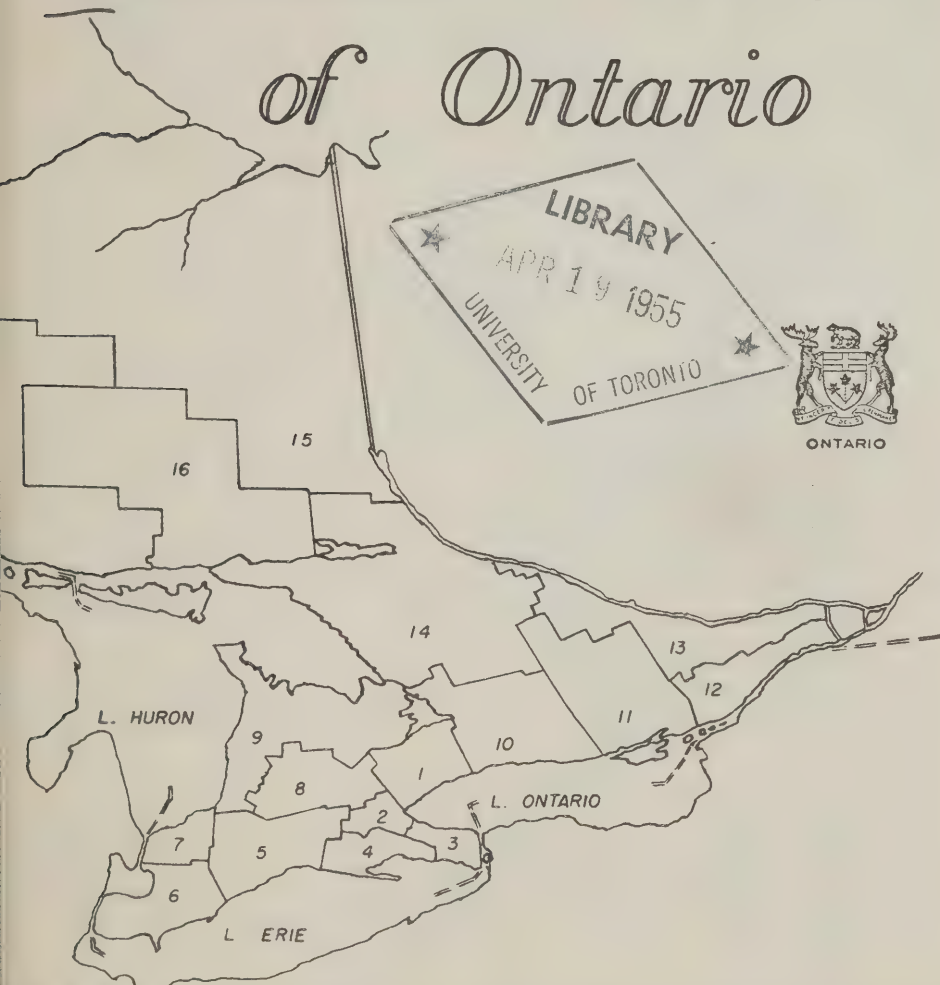
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Economic Review of Ontario



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MARCH 1955

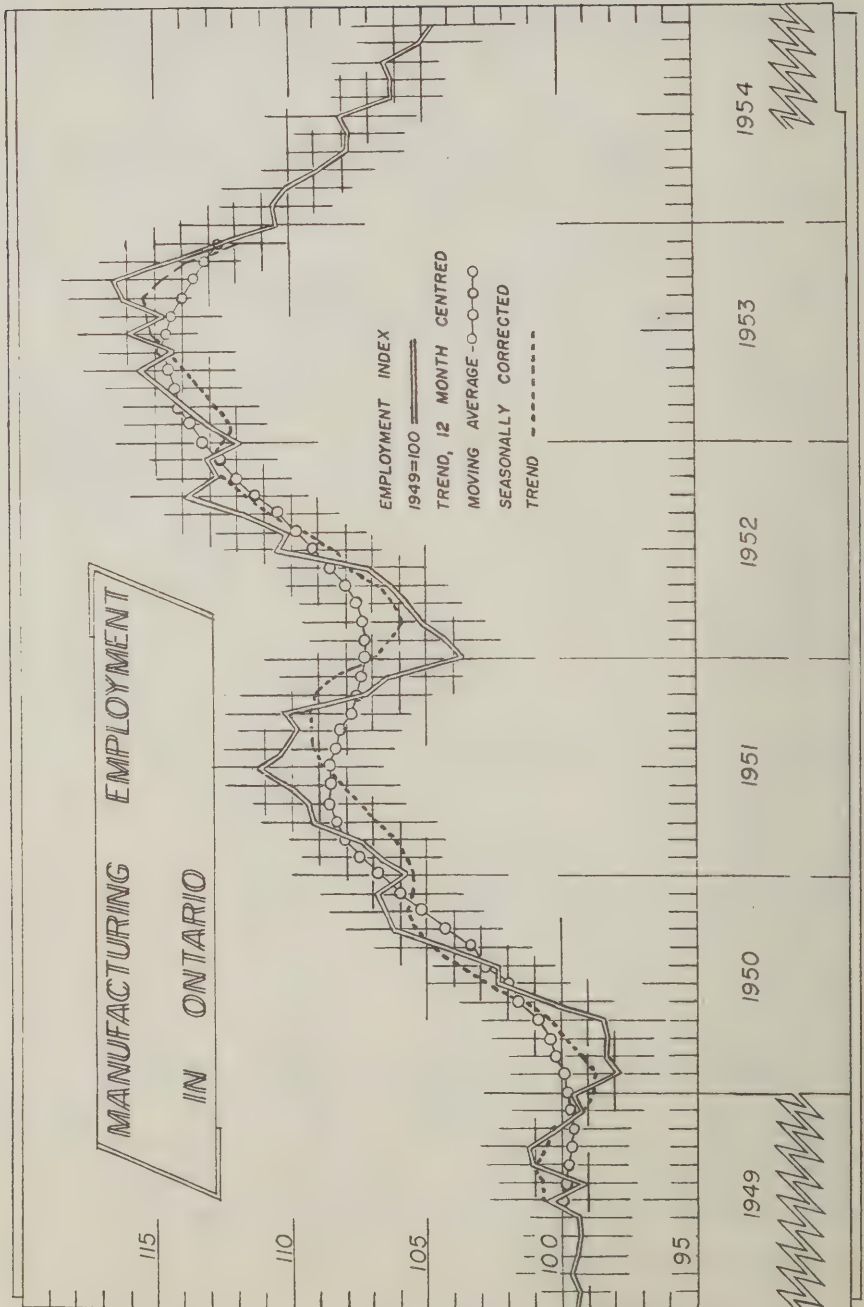
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SUMMARY

Employment in the non-agricultural industries of the Province, while still below the level of a year ago, has shown some improvement. The January, 1955 index was 2.8 percent below the same month in 1954. Industrial payrolls in the first month of this year were higher than last year by 1.5 percent. In the manufacturing sector, employment and payrolls recorded declines of 6.7 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively, over the same period. All regions of the Province except two, Quinte and Upper St. Lawrence, shared in the lower level of manufacturing employment, the greatest drops being recorded in the Border (26 percent) and Sault (14.7 percent) regions. The situation in the Border region was a product of the automotive strike which did not end until January, 27th. The resumption of full-scale operations in this industry has resulted in increased employment not only in the plants directly affected but also in feeder plants in Windsor, Chatham, Toronto, Wallaceburg, St. Thomas, etc.

While activity in the meat packing industries declined during February, improvement was recorded in the rubber, furniture and leather products industries. Employment in the steel industry at Sault Ste. Marie has increased.

Employment and payrolls in the leading mines of Ontario were 11.8 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively, higher in the January this year than in the comparable month last year. Almost all the improvement may be attributed to gold mining which was adversely affected by strikes last year. Average weekly earnings in mining in the Sault region at \$82.10 on January 1st were the highest of all the mining areas of the Province.

Construction continues to break previously established records. The value of contracts awarded in all categories combined in the first two months of 1955, exceeded last year's figure by 36.5 percent. This increase is entirely due to accelerated activity in the residential and engineering categories where increases of 59.9 percent and 1,281.5 percent, respectively, were recorded over the period.

CONTINUED on page 8.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1955/54	1955/54	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Jan.	109.1	- 2.8	- 2.8	- 1.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Jan.	151.1	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	- 2.6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Dec.*	240.0	- 1.4	+ 1.9	- 5.8
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	Dec.*	243.2	- 4.3	- 1.3	- 5.8
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Dec.*	290.9	- 8.1	- 4.5	- 2.7
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Dec.*	212.7	- 0.1	+ 0.9	- 8.4
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	199.4	- 7.3	- 7.3	+ 7.4
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	311.0	+ 7.1	+ 7.1	+ 15.5
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Nov.*	26.4	+ 9.6	+ 3.5	- 5.4
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Dec.*	26.2	- 27.7	- 26.3	+ 51.5
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	Dec.*	547.4	- 1.8	+ 3.1	- 2.9
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	490.8	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	- 1.9
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Jan.	2,240.0	+ 9.6	+ 9.6	+ 1.0
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Feb.	181.4	+ 1.5	n.c.	- 0.5
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Jan.	116.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Jan.	215.7	- 1.9	- 1.9	+ 0.2
Farm Price Index(Ontario)	Index(2)	Jan.	247.0	- 4.3	- 4.3	n.c.
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Jan.	335.2	+ 3.9	+ 3.9	- 30.9
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Jan.	69.3	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 19.6
Department Stores	\$ Million	Jan.	22.8	+ 8.8	+ 8.8	- 56.9
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Jan.	6.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	- 61.7
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	Jan.	6.6	n.c.	n.c.	- 48.9
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Jan.	9.2	+ 11.3	+ 11.3	- 12.1
Furniture, Appliance and Radio	\$ Million	Jan.	20.5	+ 17.7	+ 17.7	- 12.8
Television Receiving Sets (4)	('000)	Dec.*	38.2	+ 13.2	+ 13.9	+ 2.5
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Jan.	10.2	- 4.7	- 4.7	+ 6.5
Financed	('000)	Jan.	3.1	- 17.1	- 17.1	- 10.0
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Feb.	72.2	+ 36.5	+ 78.3	+ 62.2
Residential	\$ Million	Feb.	24.6	+ 59.9	+ 92.2	+ 30.2
Business	\$ Million	Feb.	13.0	- 15.8	- 30.9	- 23.7
Industrial	\$ Million	Feb.	1.1	- 80.4	- 39.2	- 50.0
Engineering	\$ Million	Feb.	33.5	+1,281.5	+3,622.2	+781.6
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Feb.	4.5	- 4.1	- 12.7	+ 44.3
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	Dec.*	730.9	+ 9.4	+ 10.1	- 33.9
Housing: Starts	No.	Jan.	1,801.0	+ 2.2	+ 2.2	- 41.1
Completions	No.	Jan.	4,276.0	+ 10.9	+ 10.9	- 6.9
Non Residential Building Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Jan.	121.1	- 1.7	- 1.7	+ 0.6
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Jan.	122.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.1
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Jan.	5,608.2	+ 8.1	+ 8.1	- 10.9
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Dec.*	80.5	+ 9.8	+ 5.3	- 8.2
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Feb.	382.6	+ 18.3	+ 17.8	+ 1.1

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by the Building Reporter, MacLean Building Guide's monthly digest of construction statistics, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

* Percentages are of $\frac{1954}{1953}$

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of Jan. 21/54	Applications as of Jan. 20/55	Increase or Decrease 1955 % 1954
1. Metropolitan	36,644	51,221	+ 39.8
2. Burlington	15,297	18,290	+ 19.6
3. Niagara	9,409	10,985	+ 16.7
4. Lake Erie	1,118	1,093	- 2.2
5. Upper Thames	6,391	8,446	+ 32.2
6. Border	10,328	16,171	+ 56.6
7. St. Clair R.	2,337	2,943	+ 25.9
8. Upper Grand R.	7,177	8,902	+ 24.0
9. Blue Water	8,434	9,667	+ 14.6
10. Kawartha	7,487	8,539	+ 14.1
1. Quinte	6,266	5,777	- 7.8
2. Upper St. Lawrence	5,417	4,838	- 10.7
3. Ottawa Valley	10,361	11,093	+ 7.1
4. Highlands	4,347	4,844	+ 11.4
5. Clay Belt	4,092	3,941	- 3.7
6. Nickel Range	4,012	4,310	+ 7.4
7. Sault	2,998	3,728	+ 24.3
8. Lakehead	7,005	8,081	+ 15.4
ONTARIO	149,120	182,871	+ 22.6

POPULATION OF ONTARIO ESTIMATED FOR 1953 AND 1954

Regions and Counties	-----JUNE 1, 1953-----		-----JUNE 1, 1954-----		Percent Change 1954/1953
	Estimated Population	Percent Distribution	Estimated Population	Percent Distribution	
<u>METROPOLITAN</u>	1,394,120	28.5	1,475,710	29.2	+ 5.9
Halton	50,740	1.0	56,170	1.1	+ 10.7
Peel	74,613	1.5	81,380	1.6	+ 9.9
York	1,268,770	25.9	1,337,560	26.5	+ 5.4
<u>BURLINGTON</u>	358,050	7.3	367,850	7.3	+ 2.7
Brant	75,120	1.5	74,840	1.5	- 0.4
Wentworth	282,930	5.8	293,020	5.8	+ 3.6
<u>NIAGARA</u>	241,870	4.9	246,800	4.9	+ 2.0
Lincoln	100,850	2.1	104,690	2.1	+ 3.8
Welland	141,020	2.9	142,110	2.8	+ 0.8
<u>LAKE ERIE</u>	69,920	1.4	70,930	1.4	+ 1.4
Haldimand	25,320	0.5	25,900	0.5	+ 2.3
Norfolk	44,600	0.9	45,030	0.9	+ 1.0
<u>UPPER THAMES</u>	286,560	5.9	290,470	5.8	+ 1.4
Elgin	56,790	1.2	57,200	1.1	+ 0.7
Middlesex	170,180	3.5	172,350	3.4	+ 1.3
Oxford	59,590	1.2	60,930	1.2	+ 2.2
<u>BORDER</u>	309,490	6.3	313,980	6.2	+ 1.5
Essex	226,420	4.6	230,490	4.6	+ 1.8
Kent	83,070	1.7	83,490	1.6	+ 0.5
<u>ST. CLAIR RIVER</u>	82,380	1.7	84,370	1.7	+ 2.4
Lambton	82,380	1.7	84,370	1.7	+ 2.4
<u>UPPER GRAND RIVER</u>	259,160	5.3	265,700	5.3	+ 2.5
Perth	54,050	1.1	53,710	1.1	- 0.6
Waterloo	135,570	2.8	139,760	2.8	+ 3.1
Wellington	69,540	1.4	72,240	1.4	+ 3.9
<u>BLUE WATER</u>	277,160	5.7	280,670	5.6	+ 1.3
Bruce	41,490	0.8	41,410	0.8	- 0.2
Dufferin	14,720	0.3	14,760	0.3	+ 0.3
Grey	58,810	1.2	58,000	1.1	- 1.4
Huron	51,180	1.0	51,300	1.0	+ 0.2
Simcoe	110,960	2.3	115,210	2.3	+ 3.8
<u>KAWARTHA</u>	251,090	5.1	257,150	5.1	+ 2.4
Durham	32,760	0.7	34,370	0.7	+ 4.9
Ontario	93,160	1.9	97,340	1.9	+ 4.5
Peterborough	63,000	1.3	64,320	1.3	+ 2.1
Victoria	27,850	0.6	27,980	0.6	+ 0.5
Northumberland	34,320	0.7	33,150	0.7	- 3.4
<u>QUINTE</u>	186,390	3.8	186,740	3.7	+ 0.2
Frontenac	69,980	1.4	68,490	1.4	- 2.1
Hastings	76,690	1.6	78,040	1.5	+ 1.8
Lennox & Addington	20,440	0.4	20,660	0.4	+ 1.0
Prince Edward	19,280	0.4	19,540	0.4	+ 1.3

Regions and Counties	-----JUNE 1, 1953-----		-----JUNE 1, 1954-----		Percent Change 1954/1953
	Estimated Population	Percent Distribution	Estimated Population	Percent Distribution	
<u>UPPER ST. LAWRENCE</u>	144,210	2.9	145,620	2.9	+ 1.0
Dundas	16,180	0.3	16,440	0.3	+ 1.6
Glengarry	17,680	0.4	17,700	0.3	+ 0.1
Grenville	18,510	0.4	17,250	0.3	- 6.8
Leeds	41,420	0.8	43,510	0.9	+ 5.0
Stormont	50,420	1.0	50,710	1.0	+ 0.6
<u>OTTAWA VALLEY</u>	406,810	8.3	416,200	8.2	+ 2.3
Carleton	258,000	5.3	264,040	5.2	+ 2.3
Lanark	35,000	0.7	35,290	0.7	+ 0.8
Prescott	25,790	0.5	25,830	0.5	+ 0.2
Renfrew	70,540	1.4	73,100	1.4	+ 3.6
Russell	17,480	0.4	17,930	0.4	+ 2.5
<u>HIGHLANDS</u>	113,180	2.3	113,960	2.3	+ 0.7
Haliburton	7,750	0.2	7,790	0.2	+ 0.5
Muskoka	23,910	0.5	23,740	0.5	- 0.7
Nipissing	53,320	1.1	54,600	1.1	+ 2.4
Parry Sound	28,200	0.6	27,820	0.6	- 1.3
<u>CLAY BELT</u>	134,300	2.7	138,020	2.7	+ 2.7
Cochrane	84,110	1.7	88,090	1.7	+ 4.7
Timiskaming	50,220	1.0	49,930	1.0	- 0.6
<u>NICKEL RANGE</u>	129,140	2.6	134,910	2.7	+ 4.5
Manitoulin	11,570	0.2	11,450	0.2	- 1.0
Sudbury	117,570	2.4	123,470	2.4	+ 5.0
<u>SAULT</u>	75,940	1.6	75,780	1.5	- 0.2
Algoma	75,940	1.6	75,780	1.5	- 0.2
<u>LAKEHEAD</u>	177,200	3.6	181,730	3.6	+ 2.6
Kenora(1)	41,150	0.8	42,110	0.8	+ 2.3
Rainy River	22,960	0.5	24,340	0.5	+ 6.0
Thunder Bay	113,090	2.3	115,270	2.3	+ 1.9
 TOTAL	 4,897,000	 100.0	 5,046,000	 100.0	 + 3.0

(1) Includes Patricia Portion

NOTE: Due to rounding figures may not add to totals and sub-totals.

Source: Estimates based on data obtained from the Ontario
Department of Municipal Affairs.

The Estimates shown on this and the previous page are based on assessment data supplied by the Department of Municipal Affairs and are adjusted in terms of the 1951 Census and the annual Dominion Bureau of Statistics population estimates. Between June 1, 1953 and June 1, 1954 the number of people in Ontario increased by 149,000. More than one-half (81,590) of this increase was in the Metropolitan Region which also had the highest rate of increase. Except for this and the Nickel Range, all the other Regions increased at less than the rate for the Province (three percent) while the Sault Region actually showed a slight decline.

CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO

Building in Ontario in 1954 seems to have increased over 1953, according to building permits issued. Increased construction in the Metropolitan, Border, and Ottawa Valley Regions was the main factor in the rise of 9.4 percent. The increase for the Province, excluding the Metropolitan Region was only 1.6 percent, however. This Region which contains the fast growing Toronto area, had more than one-half of the value of permits issued in each year, while the Border and Ottawa Valley had 5.3 percent and 9.6 percent respectively, of total value in 1954.

The Residential and Institutional classes increased 18.7 and 22.5 percent, respectively, while the value of industrial and commercial permits issued declined 16.2 and 9.1 percent. Residential construction was the most important part of the industry in every Region, making up 60.6 percent of Ontario's total for 1954. The Upper Grand had they highest ratio of residential to all construction value (67.6 percent) with the Metropolitan Region a close second (64.9 percent).

Building permit values in the Northern Regions have generally declined between 1953 and 1954. The 1954 figure of \$25,385,000 for the Clay Belt through to the Lakehead was 3.5 percent of the Provincial total, while the estimated population was 10.5 percent of Ontario's. The Burlington Region had the third highest 1954 record but it showed a considerable decline from the previous year.

Building permits issued cannot be taken as an exact measure of the value of construction. The amount of the permit depends on the applicant's statement and considerable changes may be made before the job is finished. Operations usually follow the granting of permits but some jobs are not carried out. Figures shown in the accompanying table for permits issued in 1954 are preliminary, as returns are outstanding from a few municipalities. Revisions will be minor, however. Source of original figures is a special release to this Bureau by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CONTINUED from page 3.

During February thirty-one factory plans valued at \$50,000 or more were approved by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour. Twenty-two of these represented plans for new buildings one of which has an estimated value of \$12 million. The value of plans approved in the manufacturing category in the first two months of 1955 was 4.1 percent below the comparable period of 1954.

The total estimated value of retail trade in Ontario in January, 1955 was 3.9 percent above the same month last year while department store sales in February were fractionally above the same month of 1954.

Among the remaining indicators of economic activity in the Province improvement in the current month relative to last year was shown in the value of cheques cashed (8.1 percent), life insurance sales (9.8 percent) and electric power consumption (9.6 percent).

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED IN ONTARIO BY REGIONS, 12 MONTHS 1954 and 1953

Region		Residential	In-	Institutional		Total	Cumulative % Change
		\$'000	dustrial \$'000	Commercial \$'000	& Other \$'000	\$'000	
Metropolitan	1954	242,868	49,384	42,935	39,283	374,470	+ 17.9
	1953	176,019	54,677	54,988	31,824	317,507	
Burlington	1954	30,363	6,676	9,018	6,511	52,567	- 10.0
	1953	33,641	4,981	7,789	11,933	58,404	
Niagara	1954	18,161	3,663	3,680	4,391	29,895	+ 7.1
	1953	23,732	2,328	3,959	2,286	32,306	
Lake Erie	1954	1,104	753	830	237	2,923	+ 21.1
	1953	1,148	377	413	477	2,415	
Upper Thames	1954	13,282	2,470	1,973	6,857	24,581	+ 1.1
	1953	11,887	2,997	2,525	1,608	19,017	
Border	1954	19,742	10,242	4,231	4,563	38,777	+ 1.1
	1953	17,786	11,346	3,904	3,497	36,533	
St. Clair R.	1954	4,517	1,846	2,144	1,510	10,017	+ 11.1
	1953	4,796	1,917	1,551	725	8,989	
Upper Grand R.	1954	20,440	3,434	2,997	3,384	30,254	- 17.1
	1953	20,475	9,197	2,950	3,868	36,490	
Blue Water	1954	6,463	1,843	737	3,603	12,646	+ 27.7
	1953	5,015	2,403	747	1,738	9,903	
Kawartha	1954	17,327	3,905	3,766	4,290	29,289	- 16.1
	1953	16,931	9,790	1,931	6,275	34,928	
Quinte	1954	8,082	800	1,894	4,315	15,091	+ 43.6
	1953	5,468	1,171	1,047	2,821	10,506	
U. St. Lawrence	1954	4,707	1,480	1,189	2,554	9,930	+ 1.1
	1953	4,174	2,216	544	1,127	8,061	
Ottawa Valley	1954	38,037	4,720	7,528	19,746	70,031	+ 10.7
	1953	29,492	3,226	8,854	11,998	53,569	
Highlands	1954	3,051	774	754	486	5,065	+ 1.4
	1953	2,628	571	876	924	4,998	
Clay Belt	1954	1,648	341	530	948	3,467	+ 1.1
	1953	1,683	205	513	912	3,313	
Nickel Range	1954	6,341	508	848	2,021	9,718	- 1.1
	1953	6,117	861	891	2,358	10,227	
Sault	1954	1,918	196	387	1,149	3,651	- 58.5
	1953	6,585	266	683	1,269	8,803	
Lakehead	1954	5,232	664	1,413	1,240	8,549	- 30.5
	1953	5,911	3,261	1,421	1,715	12,309	
ONTARIO	1954	443,282	93,697	86,853	107,089	730,921	+ 9.4
	1953	373,488	111,790	95,586	87,414	668,278	

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 = 100)

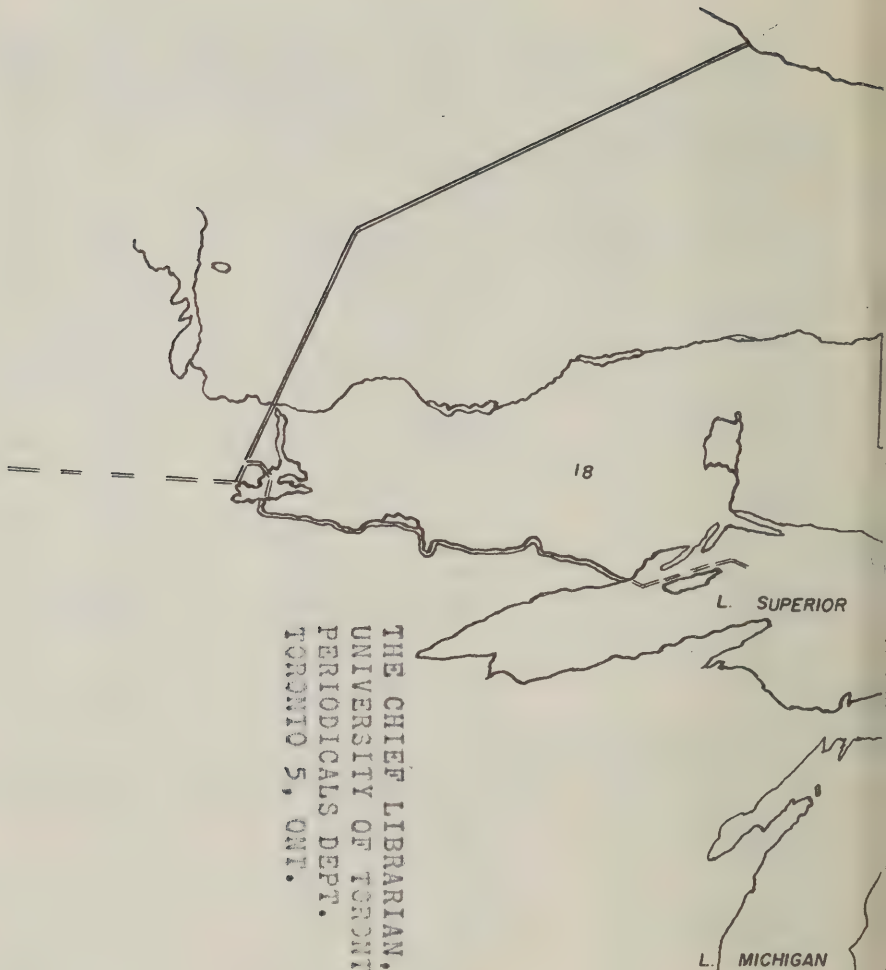
Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Jan./55	Index	Jan./55	Weekly
				Jan./54 + or - %	of Payrolls	Jan./54 + or - %	Wages and Salaries \$
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Jan. 1/54	120.0		165.1		61.76
		Dec. 1/54	116.1		171.0		65.85
		Jan. 1/55	115.0	- 4.2	166.2	+ 0.7	64.60
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	Jan. 1/54	98.5		128.6		62.07
		Dec. 1/54	92.4		127.7		65.73
		Jan. 1/55	90.3	- 8.3	124.2	- 3.4	65.38
3. <u>Niagara</u> (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Jan. 1/54	109.3		147.0		66.64
		Dec. 1/54	107.5		150.0		69.03
		Jan. 1/55	101.9	- 6.8	144.5	- 1.7	70.15
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Haldimand Norfolk)	0.6	Jan. 1/54	91.7		108.9		44.63
		Dec. 1/54	101.4		135.4		50.21
		Jan. 1/55	83.3	- 9.2	104.7	- 3.9	47.24
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Jan. 1/54	110.4		144.9		54.17
		Dec. 1/54	103.1		148.5		59.40
		Jan. 1/55	99.7	- 9.7	138.1	- 4.7	57.14
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Jan. 1/54	104.6		134.3		65.20
		Dec. 1/54	77.5		107.1		70.19
		Jan. 1/55	77.4	- 26.0	106.2	- 20.9	69.73
7. <u>St. Clair River</u> (Lambton)	1.4	Jan. 1/54	112.0		165.0		73.89
		Dec. 1/54	105.4		162.9		77.53
		Jan. 1/55	104.8	- 6.4	163.4	- 1.0	78.21
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u> (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Jan. 1/54	96.2		123.5		52.02
		Dec. 1/54	93.7		132.0		57.08
		Jan. 1/55	92.3	- 4.1	125.7	+ 1.8	55.15
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Dufferin Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Jan. 1/54	103.0		134.4		46.38
		Dec. 1/54	98.5		139.9		50.45
		Jan. 1/55	94.7	- 8.1	128.6	- 4.3	48.21
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Jan. 1/54	121.4		163.6		64.09
		Dec. 1/54	110.8		157.4		67.53
		Jan. 1/55	113.5	- 6.5	163.9	+ 0.2	68.62
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Jan. 1/54	100.2		136.8		53.98
		Dec. 1/54	105.2		155.2		58.19
		Jan. 1/55	101.6	+ 1.4	149.9	+ 9.6	58.17
12. <u>U. St. Lawrence</u> (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Jan. 1/54	110.7		135.3		51.59
		Dec. 1/54	114.4		155.2		57.30
		Jan. 1/55	116.1	+ 4.9	157.6	+ 16.5	57.31

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

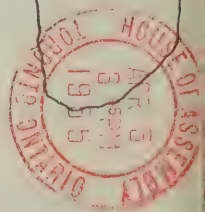
Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Jan./55 Jan./54 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	Jan./55 Jan./54 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	104.8 103.8 102.7		143.3 153.1 151.5		54.95 59.30 59.26
				- 2.0		+ 5.7	
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	97.2 97.9 93.7		129.2 136.8 133.3		53.99 56.76 57.77
				- 3.6		+ 3.2	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	99.2 102.9 98.6		124.8 141.1 130.7		67.29 73.41 70.91
				- 0.6		+ 4.7	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	122.0 121.7 120.4		166.1 167.7 166.9		76.29 77.11 77.56
				- 1.3		+ 0.5	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.5	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	105.2 94.1 89.7		140.2 124.9 119.9		70.86 70.61 71.03
				- 14.7		- 14.5	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	114.2 107.6 104.2		148.4 147.2 140.1		68.67 72.23 71.15
				- 8.8		- 5.6	
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	110.4 104.6 103.0		147.9 149.3 145.3		61.16 65.04 64.30
				- 6.7		- 1.8	

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	138.5 154.7 152.2		184.3 215.7 211.4		62.51 65.61 65.27
				+ 9.9		+ 14.7	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	60.2 93.2 92.7		74.3 122.0 118.8		62.67 66.54 65.12
				+ 54.0		+ 59.9	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	158.3 141.8 141.3		210.6 193.0 193.4		77.39 79.21 79.65
				- 10.7		- 8.2	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	137.7 125.7 130.6		192.8 188.5 195.6		76.78 82.28 82.10
				- 5.2		+ 1.5	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	109.4 95.0 90.8		150.4 139.9 125.6		73.23 78.46 73.74
				- 17.0		- 16.5	
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	73.7 78.0 77.2		86.8 96.7 92.4		62.86 66.17 63.86
				+ 4.7		+ 6.5	
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	100.5 113.8 112.4		133.6 156.8 152.4		70.54 73.14 71.91
				+ 11.8		+ 14.1	



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APRIL 1955

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MANUFACTURING FACTORY PLANS APPROVED IN ONTARIO

	-----THREE MONTHS-----		% Change + or -
	1954	1955	
1. Metropolitan	6,891,500	5,283,100	- 23.3
2. Burlington	1,402,600	1,746,800	+ 24.5
3. Niagara	265,000	270,000	+ 1.9
4. Lake Erie	-	86,100	-
5. Upper Thames	248,000	324,100	+ 30.7
6. Border	5,639,000	1,140,300	- 79.8
7. St. Clair R.	-	1,115,000	-
8. Upper Grand R.	738,500	382,500	- 48.2
9. Blue Water	307,300	131,300	- 47.3
10. Kawartha	171,900	101,100	- 41.2
11. Quinte	100,800	32,000	- 68.3
12. Upper St. Lawrence	372,000	292,100	- 21.5
13. Ottawa Valley	74,000	352,100	+ 375.8
14. Highlands	20,000	5,000	- 75.1
15. Clay Belt	-	-	-
16. Nickel Range	98,000	-	-
17. Sault	1,194,000	7,100	-
18. Lakehead	162,000	23,400	- 85.6
<hr/>			
ONTARIO	17,684,700	11,292,000	- 36.1
<hr/>			

Source: Ontario Department of Labour, Factory Inspection Branch.

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SUMMARY

While industrial employment in Ontario in February was 3.1 percent below the same month last year, recent indications are that the situation improved substantially during March. Increased activity has been noted in the rubber, leather, wood products, automotive and aluminum products industries. The seasonal upswing in construction activity has done much to alleviate the unemployment situation during the past few weeks. The demand for farm help was great enough during March in many areas to result in actual shortages of help.

The value of building contracts awarded in Ontario in the first quarter of 1955 exceeded that for 1954 by 37.8 percent. Increases of 46.5 percent in the residential category and 1,157.5 percent in the engineering group combined to produce this overall increase. Housing starts in the first two months of this year were 15.5 percent above the same period of 1954, while completions were ahead by 14.7 percent. Housing completions in the rural non-farm areas showed the greatest jump over last year while urban completions declined by about one percent. Among urban centres of 5,000 or more population, completions in 1955 to date showed the greatest increase over 1954 in the Sarnia and Toronto areas.

The value of trade at the retail level in Ontario in the first two months of the year exceeded that of the same period of last year by 2.2 percent. Significant increases were shown in the furniture, appliance and radio stores, department stores and outlets handling lumber and building materials. It is estimated that department store sales in Ontario during March were 5.4 percent above March, 1954, and data available to April 9, 1955 indicates that this increase has been maintained.

Overall industrial production in Canada in January, 1955 rose to a level 4.1 percent above the same month of last year. Production in the manufacturing sector showed a fractional increase, losses in the durable goods category being more than offset by gains in the non-durable goods field.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE 1955/54	MONTH 1955/54	PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Feb.	107.4	- 3.0	- 3.1	- 1.4
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Feb.	151.9	+ 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Jan.	238.5	+ 4.1	+ 4.1	- 0.9
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	Jan.	241.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	- 0.3
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Jan.	293.3	- 2.1	- 2.1	+ 1.1
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Jan.	208.8	+ 3.4	+ 3.4	- 1.5
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	199.5	- 7.2	- 7.2	- 7.5
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	310.9	+ 7.0	+ 7.0	+ 15.4
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Dec.*	28.7	+ 10.3	+ 18.6	+ 2.7
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Jan.	28.9	- 28.1	- 28.1	+ 10.6
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	Jan.	497.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 8.8
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	479.3	+ 3.9	+ 4.7	- 2.3
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Feb.	2,063.6	+ 10.3	+ 11.1	- 7.9
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Mar.	206.6	+ 1.8	- 6.8	+ 13.9
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Feb.	116.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Feb.	217.4	- 1.3	- 0.7	+ 0.8
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Feb.	245.8	- 4.9	- 5.1	- 0.2
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Feb.	322.3	+ 2.2	+ 0.5	- 3.8
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Feb.	68.8	+ 1.9	+ 4.5	- 0.7
Department Stores	\$ Million	Feb.	22.3	+ 4.5	+ 0.5	- 2.2
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Feb.	5.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	- 0.7
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	Feb.	5.0	- 4.2	- 9.2	- 23.0
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Feb.	7.1	+ 4.2	- 3.8	- 22.7
Furniture, Appliance and Radio	\$ Million	Feb.	17.0	+ 9.8	+ 1.6	- 17.6
Television Receiving Sets (4)	('000)	Jan.	21.1	+ 15.2	+ 15.2	- 40.1
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Feb.	12.5	- 4.3	- 4.0	+ 21.6
Financed	('000)	Feb.	3.6	- 16.7	- 16.4	+ 15.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Mar.	64.8	+ 37.8	+ 40.3	- 10.2
Residential	\$ Million	Mar.	30.8	+ 46.5	+ 31.1	+ 25.2
Business	\$ Million	Mar.	15.8	- 15.2	- 14.1	+ 21.5
Industrial	\$ Million	Mar.	5.1	- 57.6	+ 70.0	+363.6
Engineering	\$ Million	Mar.	13.0	+1,157.5	+100.0	- 61.2
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Mar.	3.7	- 36.2	- 62.1	- 17.4
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	Feb.	27.5	+ 48.1	- 11.4	- 56.4
Housing: Starts	No.	Feb.	2,039.0	+ 15.5	+ 30.6	+ 13.2
Completions	No.	Feb.	3,356.0	+ 14.7	+ 19.9	- 21.5
Non Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Feb.	121.3	- 1.6	- 1.5	+ 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Feb.	122.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.2
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Feb.	5,206.8	+ 4.2	+ 0.5	- 6.7
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Jan.	83.6	+ 33.9	+ 33.9	+ 3.7
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Mar.	381.4	+ 17.8	+ 17.0	- 0.3

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by the Building Reporter, MacLean Building Guide's monthly digest of construction statistics; (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

* Percentages are of $\frac{1954}{1953}$

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of Feb. 18/54	Applications as of Feb. 17/55	Increase or Decrease 1955 % 1954
1. Metropolitan	39,190	54,856	+ 40.0
2. Burlington	15,872	17,514	+ 10.3
3. Niagara	10,791	11,604	+ 7.5
4. Lake Erie	1,088	1,289	+ 11.8
5. Upper Thames	6,784	8,161	+ 20.3
6. Border	9,683	14,558	+ 50.3
7. St. Clair R.	2,602	2,961	+ 13.8
8. Upper Grand R.	7,524	8,622	+ 14.6
9. Blue Water	8,548	9,860	+ 15.3
10. Kawartha	7,720	8,918	+ 15.4
11. Quinte	6,242	7,249	+ 16.1
12. Upper St. Lawrence	5,459	4,446	- 18.6
13. Ottawa Valley	10,830	11,963	+ 10.5
14. Highlands	4,666	5,318	+ 14.0
15. Clay Belt	4,129	4,205	+ 1.8
16. Nickel Range	4,069	4,739	+ 16.5
17. Sault	3,568	3,414	- 4.3
18. Lakehead	7,919	9,051	+ 14.3
ONTARIO	156,693	188,728	+ 20.4

**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)**
(1949 = 100)

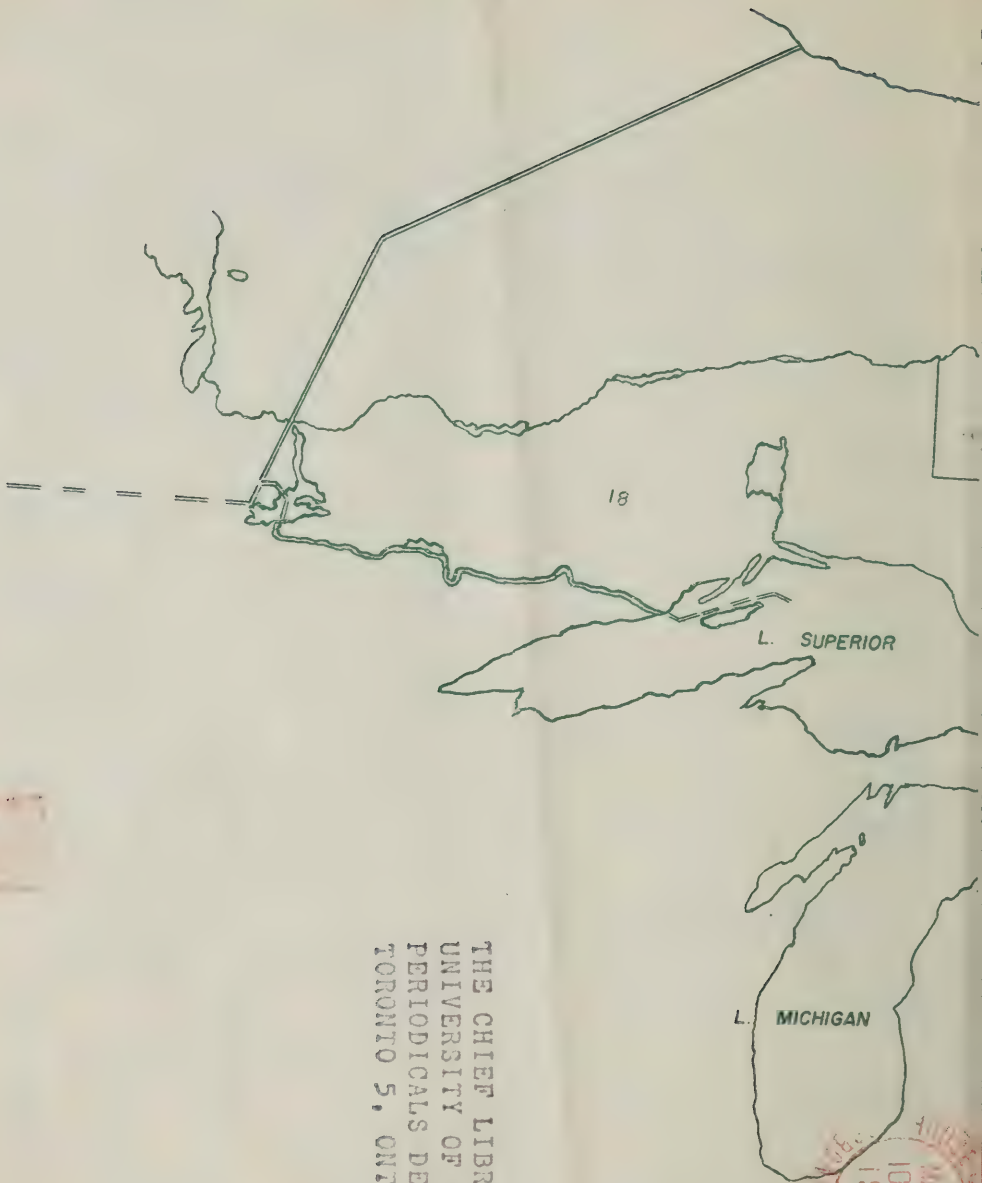
Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Jan./55 Jan./54		Index of Payrolls	Jan./55 Jan./54		Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
				+	-		+	-	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	120.0 116.1 115.0						61.76 65.85 64.60
2. Burlington (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	98.5 92.4 90.3						62.07 65.73 65.38
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	109.3 107.5 101.9						66.64 69.03 70.15
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand Norfolk)	0.6	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	91.7 101.4 83.3						44.63 50.21 47.24
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	110.4 103.1 99.7						54.17 59.40 57.14
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	104.6 77.5 77.4						65.20 70.19 69.73
7. St. Clair River (Lambton)	1.4	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	112.0 105.4 104.8						73.89 77.53 78.21
8. Upper Grand River (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	96.2 93.7 92.3						52.02 57.08 55.15
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Dufferin Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	103.0 98.5 94.7						46.38 50.45 48.21
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	121.4 110.8 113.5						64.09 67.53 68.62
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	100.2 105.2 101.6						53.98 58.19 58.17
12. U. St. Lawrence (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Jan. 1/54 Dec. 1/54 Jan. 1/55	110.7 114.4 116.1						51.59 57.30 57.31

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Jan./55	Index of Payrolls	Jan./55	Weekly Wages and Salaries
				Jan./54 + or - %		Jan./54 + or - %	
3. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Jan. 1/54	104.8		143.3		\$ 54.95
		Dec. 1/54	103.8		153.1		59.30
		Jan. 1/55	102.7	- 2.0	151.5	+ 5.7	59.26
4. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Jan. 1/54	97.2		129.2		53.99
		Dec. 1/54	97.9		136.8		56.76
		Jan. 1/55	93.7	- 3.6	133.3	+ 3.2	57.77
5. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Jan. 1/54	99.2		124.8		67.29
		Dec. 1/54	102.9		141.1		73.41
		Jan. 1/55	98.6	- 0.6	130.7	+ 4.7	70.91
6. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Jan. 1/54	122.0		166.1		76.29
		Dec. 1/54	121.7		167.7		77.11
		Jan. 1/55	120.4	- 1.3	166.9	+ 0.5	77.56
7. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.5	Jan. 1/54	105.2		140.2		70.86
		Dec. 1/54	94.1		124.9		70.61
		Jan. 1/55	89.7	- 14.7	119.9	- 14.5	71.03
8. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Jan. 1/54	114.2		148.4		68.67
		Dec. 1/54	107.6		147.2		72.23
		Jan. 1/55	104.2	- 8.8	140.1	- 5.6	71.15
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Jan. 1/54	110.4		147.9		61.16
		Dec. 1/54	104.6		149.3		65.04
		Jan. 1/55	103.0	- 6.7	145.3	- 1.8	64.30

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

9. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Jan. 1/54	138.5		184.3		62.51
		Dec. 1/54	154.7		215.7		65.61
		Jan. 1/55	152.2	+ 9.9	211.4	+ 14.7	65.27
10. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Jan. 1/54	60.2		74.3		62.67
		Dec. 1/54	93.2		122.0		66.54
		Jan. 1/55	92.7	+ 54.0	118.8	+ 59.9	65.12
11. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Jan. 1/54	158.3		210.6		77.39
		Dec. 1/54	141.8		193.0		79.21
		Jan. 1/55	141.3	- 10.7	193.4	- 8.2	79.65
12. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Jan. 1/54	137.7		192.8		76.78
		Dec. 1/54	125.7		188.5		82.28
		Jan. 1/55	130.6	- 5.2	195.6	+ 1.5	82.10
13. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Jan. 1/54	109.4		150.4		73.23
		Dec. 1/54	95.0		139.9		78.46
		Jan. 1/55	90.8	- 17.0	125.6	- 16.5	73.74
14. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.	Jan. 1/54	73.7		86.8		62.86
		Dec. 1/54	78.0		96.7		66.17
		Jan. 1/55	77.2	+ 4.7	92.4	+ 6.5	63.86
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Jan. 1/54	100.5		133.6		70.54
		Dec. 1/54	113.8		156.8		73.14
		Jan. 1/55	112.4	+ 11.8	152.4	+ 14.1	71.91



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BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO AND CANADA(1)

	----1942----		----1946----		----1952----		-----1954-----	
<u>Canada</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
<u>Type</u>								
Manufacturing	87	3,630	41	2,684	205	7,787	266	21,597
Retail Trade	393	2,499	41	451	418	6,885	688	15,002
Wholesale Trade	33	516	19	421	73	2,285	138	4,394
Construction	61	526	21	231	106	2,196	199	9,030
Services	35	173	8	216	41	670	90	1,994
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	609	7,344	130	4,003	843	19,823	1,381	52,017
	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==
 <u>Ontario</u>								
<u>Type</u>								
Manufacturing	31	668	5	983	45	2,035	86	9,967
Retail Trade	82	400	3	19	68	1,149	165	3,745
Wholesale Trade	5	28	5	131	11	281	30	976
Construction	7	62	1	8	32	738	54	2,674
Services	4	20	2	137	6	55	27	764
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	129	1,178	16	1,278	162	4,258	362	18,126
	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==

(1) Reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Limited.

The figures in the table above differ somewhat from those that appeared in the January Review. The total of 373 given then included personal failures whereas the ones above are confined to the businesses listed. The increase in failures between 1952 and 1954 was probably a result of the 1954 decline in certain types of business activity. According to Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, the failure rate of businesses in Canada is below that of most prewar years. In 1940, there were 64 failures for every 10,000 concerns in Canada, but only 44 in 1953, and 57 in 1954. Proportions were much higher earlier in the century. In 1901 for example, the rate was 145 while the peak of 228 was reached in the short depression of 1922. Prosperity was supposed to be a prominent feature of 1928, yet there were 120 failures for every 10,000 firms in that year. In the 54 years of the twentieth century there have been only 15 years when the failure rate was lower than today. This is one of the barometers of the good health of Canadian business.

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SUMMARY

The level of employment in Ontario rose considerably during April when some 38,000 more persons were reported with jobs than was true a year ago. Increased activity in the automotive, clothing and electrical apparatus industries was an important factor in this improvement as was the increased seasonal demand for workers in agriculture, construction, lake shipping and fishing industries. Persons with jobs in the Province at April 23rd this year totalled about 1,921,000 according to the most recent labour force survey. As of April 21st, there were slightly fewer applications for employment at National Employment Service Offices than there were last year at this time. This is the first time during the past 20 months that the current number of applications has been lower than in the corresponding month a year earlier.

The value of retail trade in the first quarter of 1955 was 2 percent above the same period of last year while department store sales for the month of April exceeded last year's figure by 5.7 percent.

The value of contracts awarded in the Province in the first four months of 1955 exceeded last year by 23.7 percent, substantial increases being recorded in the engineering (206.1 percent) and residential (35.4 percent) categories. Housing completions in the first quarter of 1955 were almost 30 percent higher than those in the comparable period of 1954. Completed units in the month of March numbering 3,755 were 77 percent greater than in March last year. About 9 percent more starts were made in the first quarter of this year than last.

During the month of April thirty-six factory plans valued individually at \$50,000 or more were approved by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour. Twenty-three of these involved new buildings while others related to alterations, additions, etc.

An analysis of business failures constitutes an important indicator of the economic health of a country. As shown in the table on page 2, failures in both Canada and Ontario have increased substantially in number over the postwar period. Almost half the number failures in Ontario occur in the retail trade sector while the liabilities incurred in this field constitute a much smaller proportion of the total. Failure statistics in themselves, however, reveal very little except when related to the total number of concerns in business. Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Limited reports that the failure "rate" in Canada (this concept is not available for Ontario) in 1954 was 57 per 10,000 firms. This represents a steady increase since 1946 when the rate was 7 but, ignoring the war and postwar period, this is the lowest rate on record except for the years 1919 and 1937.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE 1955/54 + or - %	MONTH 1955/54 + or - %	PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Mar.	108.2	- 2.6	- 1.8	+ 0.7
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Mar.	154.9	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.9
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Feb.	247.6	- 4.8	+ 3.4	+ 3.9
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	Feb.	253.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 4.8
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Feb.	306.1	- 1.6	- 1.4	+ 3.9
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Feb.	220.3	+ 3.4	+ 3.5	+ 5.5
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	215.1	+ 4.4	+ 18.1	+ 7.8
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	314.7	+ 13.9	+ 21.6	+ 1.2
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Feb.	26.2	+ 11.0	+ 11.0	- 6.8
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Feb.	33.1	- 27.3	- 26.7	+ 14.4
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	Feb.	527.1	+ 4.7	+ 8.1	+ 4.5
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	539.1	+ 4.1	+ 4.6	+ 12.5
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Mar.	2,309.2	+ 10.6	+ 11.1	+ 53.7
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Apr.	198.9	+ 2.5	+ 4.7	- 7.7
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Mar.	116.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Mar.	217.4	- 1.1	- 0.1	n.c.
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Mar.	245.1	- 4.6	- 4.3	- 0.4
RETAIL TRADE						
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Mar.	352.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.6	+ 9.3
Department Stores	\$ Million	Mar.	73.4	+ 3.7	+ 7.3	+ 6.7
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Mar.	27.2	+ 4.9	+ 5.4	+ 21.7
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	Mar.	6.8	+ 3.4	+ 7.4	+ 14.2
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Mar.	6.1	- 3.4	- 1.8	+ 21.8
Furniture, Appliance and Radio	\$ Million	Mar.	8.2	+ 2.4	- 1.1	+ 16.1
Television Receiving Sets (4)	\$ Million	Mar.	17.0	+ 6.0	- 1.7	n.c.
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Mar.	13.6	- 11.1	- 18.4	+ 9.5
Financed	('000)	Mar.	6.2	- 7.9	+ 4.0	+ 70.5
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Apr.	101.1	+ 23.7	+ 4.6	+ 56.0
Residential	\$ Million	Apr.	50.5	+ 35.4	+ 21.7	+ 64.0
Business	\$ Million	Apr.	33.0	- 3.2	+ 22.2	+ 108.9
Industrial	\$ Million	Apr.	3.0	- 63.0	- 72.7	- 41.2
Engineering	\$ Million	Apr.	14.6	+ 206.1	- 15.1	+ 12.3
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Apr.	3.5	- 43.7	- 59.5	- 5.3
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	Mar.	57.5	- 7.9	- 1.9	+ 106.9
Housing: Starts	No.	Mar.	2,139.0	+ 8.8	- 1.5	+ 4.9
Completions	No.	Mar.	3,755.0	+ 29.7	+ 77.0	+ 11.9
Non Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Mar.	121.7	- 1.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Mar.	122.6	+ 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.2
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Mar.	6,461.2	+ 5.6	+ 7.9	+ 23.5
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Mar.	100.5	+ 22.8	+ 28.5	+ 20.3
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Apr.	384.2	+ 17.0	+ 14.6	+ 0.7

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by the Building Reporter, MacLean Building Guide's monthly digest of construction statistics, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of Mar. 17/55	Applications as of Mar. 18/54	1955
			1954 Change + or -
1. Metropolitan	53,872	39,797	+ 35.4
2. Burlington	16,334	15,030	+ 8.7
3. Niagara	11,452	10,718	+ 6.8
4. Lake Erie	1,217	1,304	- 6.7
5. Upper Thames	7,355	7,159	+ 2.7
6. Border	11,970	10,732	+ 11.5
7. St. Clair	2,753	2,431	+ 13.2
8. Upper Grand R.	10,612	9,755	+ 8.8
9. Blue Water	6,923	6,124	+ 13.0
10. Kawartha	8,920	8,092	+ 10.2
11. Quinte	6,124	6,074	+ 0.8
12. Upper St. Lawrence	5,300	5,021	+ 5.6
13. Ottawa Valley	12,496	11,425	+ 9.4
14. Highlands	6,302	5,913	+ 6.6
15. Clay Belt	5,621	5,477	+ 2.6
16. Nickel Range	5,057	4,783	+ 5.7
17. Sault	3,058	3,645	- 16.1
18. Lakehead	10,855	10,144	+ 7.0
<hr/>			
ONTARIO	186,211	163,624	+ 13.8
<hr/>			

DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN URBAN CENTRES
OF 5,000 OR MORE IN ONTARIO - 1952 - 54

Region	1952	1953	1954	$\frac{1954}{1953}$	$\frac{1954}{1952}$
				+ or - %	+ or - %
METROPOLITAN	9,774	9,921	16,763		
Brampton	88	110	222	+ 69.0	+ 71.5
Newmarket	7	24	33		
Oakville	103	327	256		
Toronto(1)	9,576	9,460	16,252		
BURLINGTON	2,195	3,283	2,733	- 16.8	+ 24.5
Brantford	308	312	120		
Hamilton(1)	1,877	2,961	2,593		
Paris	10	10	20		
NIAGARA	401	604	539	- 10.8	+ 34.4
Fort Erie	31	37	101		
Niagara Falls	61	51	36		
Port Colborne	63	140	135		
St. Catharines	113	180	189		
Thorold	64	123	78		
Welland	69	73	55		
LAKE ERIE	39	72	28	- 61.1	- 28.2
Simcoe	39	72	28		
UPPER THAMES	1,679	1,644	1,584	- 3.7	- 5.7
Ingersoll	15	26	19		
London(1)	1,358	1,355	1,297		
St. Thomas	154	66	66		
Tillsonburg	33	44	30		
Woodstock	119	153	117		
BORDER	973	1,133	1,900	+ 67.7	+ 95.3
Chatham	93	100	130		
Leamington	23	39	39		
Wallaceburg	39	54	9		
Windsor(1)	818	940	1,722		
ST. CLAIR	529	584	334	- 42.8	- 36.9
Sarnia	529	584	334		
UPPER GRAND RIVER	1,015	1,754	1,770	+ 0.9	+ 74.4
Galt	128	156	187		
Guelph	117	408	424		
Kitchener	493	706	633		
Preston	57	79	110		
Stratford	34	121	85		
Waterloo	186	284	331		

Region	1952	1953	1954	1954	1954
				1953 + or - %	1952 + or - %
BLUE WATER	304	357	405	+ 13.4	+ 33.2
Barrie	142	141	211		
Collingwood	30	13	24		
Midland	30	47	38		
Orillia	63	77	90		
Owen Sound	39	79	42		
KAWARTHA	727	1,045	1,061	+ 1.5	+ 45.9
Bowmanville	25	35	39		
Cobourg	36	35	70		
Lindsay	28	67	70		
Oshawa	333	537	437		
Peterborough	189	272	288		
Port Hope	26	35	24		
Whitby	90	64	133		
QUINTE	330	343	351	+ 2.3	+ 6.4
Belleville	73	91	112		
Kingston	205	203	179		
Trenton	52	49	60		
UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	116	175	111	- 36.6	- 4.3
Brockville	40	71	54		
Cornwall	76	104	57		
OTTAWA VALLEY	2,043	2,462	2,894	+ 17.5	+ 41.7
Hawkesbury	71	68	33		
Ottawa(1)	1,752	2,149	2,537		
Pembroke	72	119	138		
Perth	9	11	22		
Renfrew	113	90	83		
Smith's Falls	26	25	81		
HIGHLANDS	96	142	144	+ 1.4	+ 50.0
North Bay	78	112	124		
Parry Sound	18	30	20		
CLAY BELT	7	4	16	+ 300.0	+ 128.6
Timmins	7	4	16		
NICKEL RANGE	225	322	336		
Sudbury	225	322	336		
SAULT	470	574	498	- 13.2	+ 6.0
Sault Ste. Marie	470	574	498		
LAKEHEAD	289	590	634	+ 7.5	+ 119.4
Fort Frances	27	49	43		
Fort William	76	220	184		
Kenora	41	31	54		
Port Arthur	145	290	353		
TOTAL	<u>21,212</u>	<u>25,009</u>	<u>32,101</u>	+ 28.4	+ 51.3

(1) Metropolitan Area

Source: New Residential Construction, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

Most of the new urban dwelling units built in Ontario in the past three years were in the larger centres as shown in the table above. These centres accounted for 77.2, 71.1, and 78.1 percent of all new units in Ontario for 1952, 1953, and 1954. Metropolitan Toronto alone had 34.9, 26.9, and 39.6 percent of the Provincial total. The Metropolitan areas of Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, London and Ottawa together accounted for 72.0 percent of all urban dwelling units in 1954 and 59.4 percent of all units. Urban dwellings constituted 82.3, 80.5, units and 82.4 percent of all new residential buildings in 1952, 1953, and 1954. Only small fractions in these years (6.1, 3.7, and 2.2 percent) were farmhouses.

Toronto had the largest number of completions, by a small margin, of any Canadian metropolitan area in 1954, but was second to Montreal in the two previous years. The largest number of new Canadian units were built in Ontario. Proportions varied from 37.6 percent in 1952 to 40.3 percent in 1954.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
(1949 = 100)

<u>Industry</u>	-----A V E R A G E S-----							
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Forestry	160.9	148.3	100.0	99.8	139.6	126.6	98.0	89.0
Mining	93.4	97.9	100.0	104.1	110.1	115.6	112.7	113.3
Manufacturing	95.7	99.3	100.0	101.6	108.6	108.8	114.5	107.7
Construction	86.9	95.6	100.0	108.6	123.0	127.9	119.9	113.9
Transportation, Storage and Communication	94.1	97.8	100.0	100.6	105.9	109.6	111.0	108.7
Public Utility Operation	71.5	84.8	100.0	103.0	107.5	112.1	115.3	118.5
Trade	88.5	95.7	100.0	104.6	110.6	113.5	116.6	119.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	92.0	95.9	100.0	106.6	118.0	124.4	122.6	127.7
Service	92.7	97.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	108.9	109.8	113.1
Industrial Composite	94.7	98.9	100.0	102.7	110.4	112.0	114.7	110.9

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES,
REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN ONTARIO, 1953 AND 1954

Region	-----EMPLOYMENT-----			-----PAYROLLS-----			AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES -----& SALARIES-----		
	1953	1954	% Change	1953	1954	% Change	1953 \$	1954 \$	% Change
Metropolitan	120.0	118.8	- 1.0	166.3	171.6	+ 3.2	62.18	64.75	+ 4.1
Burlington	105.1	96.0	- 8.7	139.4	131.3	- 5.8	63.23	65.08	+ 2.9
Niagara	116.9	107.5	- 8.0	156.8	148.5	- 5.3	66.39	68.43	+ 3.1
Lake Erie	101.8	94.1	- 7.6	133.8	129.0	- 3.6	49.22	51.55	+ 4.7
Upper Thames	114.0	107.1	- 6.1	154.2	148.5	- 3.7	55.87	57.24	+ 2.5
Border	109.6	91.5	- 16.5	147.4	124.5	- 15.5	68.30	69.21	+ 1.3
St. Clair R.	113.5	110.5	- 2.6	167.1	168.1	+ 0.6	73.10	76.32	+ 4.4
Upper Grand R.	102.5	93.8	- 8.5	137.4	129.0	- 6.1	54.37	55.68	+ 2.4
Blue Water	104.4	99.7	- 4.5	140.5	138.4	- 1.5	47.76	49.38	+ 3.4
Kawartha	123.2	113.4	- 8.0	163.9	153.8	- 6.2	63.20	64.39	+ 1.9
Quinte	110.6	102.5	- 7.3	153.6	147.1	- 4.2	54.98	56.70	+ 3.1
Upper St. Lawrence	106.2	111.7	+ 5.2	136.8	151.6	+ 10.8	54.33	57.33	+ 5.5
Ottawa Valley	108.1	104.5	- 3.3	144.9	150.8	+ 4.1	53.96	58.00	+ 7.5
Highlands	110.1	106.1	- 3.6	147.6	145.9	- 1.2	54.43	55.83	+ 2.6
Clay Belt	110.9	107.4	- 3.2	143.5	142.5	- 0.7	69.14	71.11	+ 2.8
Nickel Range	123.8	123.8	--	168.1	169.2	+ 0.7	75.99	76.51	+ 0.7
Sault	129.2	101.6	- 21.4	166.7	132.9	- 20.3	68.74	65.59	+ 1.2
Lakehead	124.7	113.4	- 9.1	161.4	153.7	- 4.8	68.44	71.57	+ 4.6
ONTARIO	114.5	107.7	- 5.9	n.a.	151.1		61.99	64.00	+ 3.2

n.a. not available.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Industry	-----ANNUAL AVERAGES-----							
	1947 \$	1948 \$	1949 \$	1950 \$	1951 \$	1952 \$	1953 \$	1954 \$
Forestry	35.26	39.48	42.47	42.17	49.54	57.28	59.02	62.54
Mining	44.32	49.62	52.83	55.04	60.41	66.16	69.66	72.00
Manufacturing	37.61	42.20	45.72	48.40	53.80	59.04	62.01	64.01
Construction	37.20	41.21	43.76	45.96	52.57	58.78	62.14	63.44
Transportation Storage and Communication	41.42	45.56	48.55	49.97	54.58	57.71	62.26	63.71
Public Utility	43.78	47.98	50.82	53.51	58.95	64.77	69.51	71.76
Trade	31.89	34.95	37.50	39.59	43.78	46.95	49.31	51.79
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	39.52	41.51	43.55	45.03	47.57	50.62	53.65	55.73
Service	23.06	26.58	28.22	30.17	32.47	34.93	37.64	39.65
Industrial Composite	37.16	41.26	44.36	46.58	51.69	56.36	59.39	61.15

Source: Employment and Payrolls, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1949 = 100)

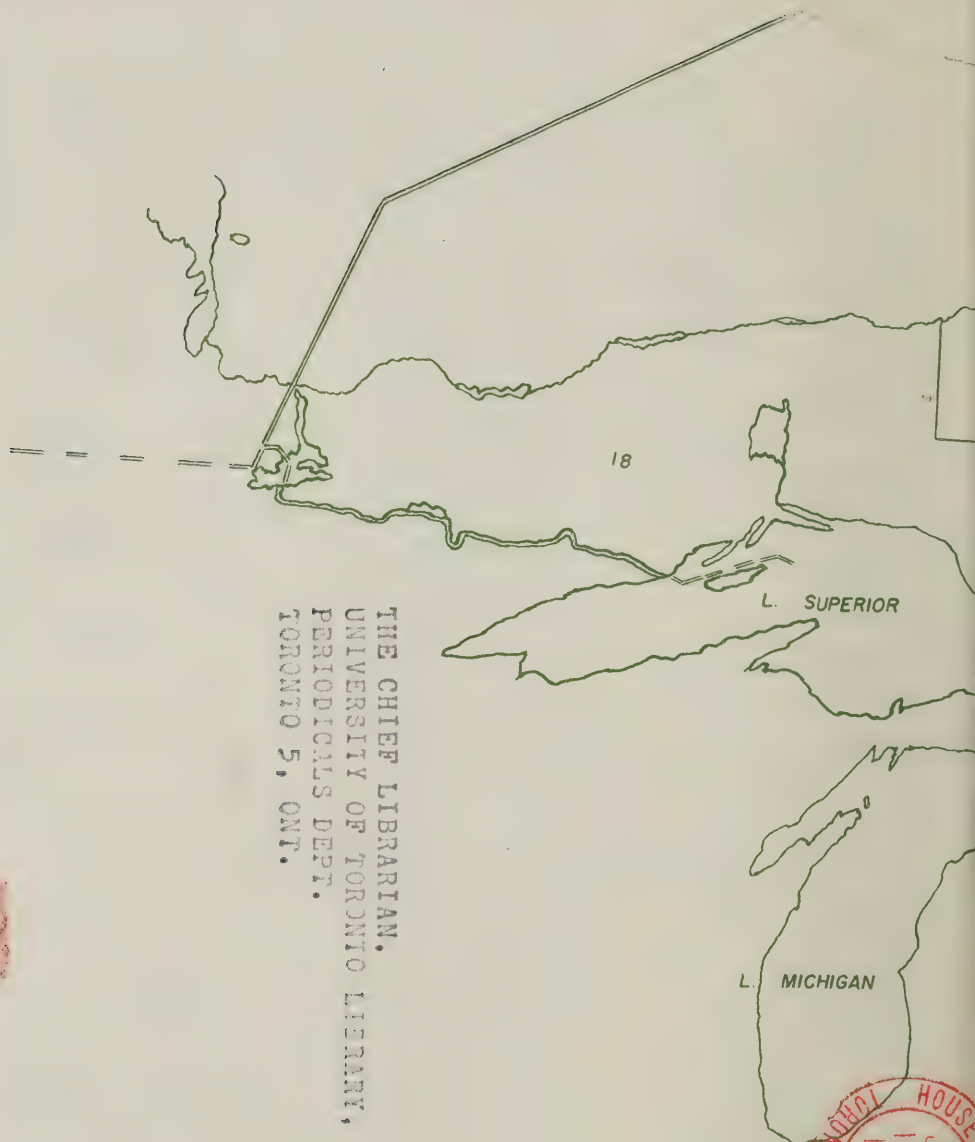
Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Feb./55 Feb./54		Index of Payrolls	Feb./55 Feb./54		Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+	-		+	-	
				%			%		
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	120.2 114.9 115.3			170.8 165.6 170.2			63.75 64.43 66.03
				-	4.1		-	0.4	
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	99.0 90.5 91.3			134.6 124.4 126.8			64.68 65.37 66.00
				-	7.8		-	5.8	
3. <u>Niagara</u> (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	107.6 101.8 104.7			149.1 144.4 152.4			68.65 70.19 72.03
				-	2.7		+	2.2	
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Haldimand Norfolk)	0.6	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	89.1 91.2 87.6			118.4 110.0 118.3			49.94 45.38 50.76
				-	1.7		-	0.1	
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	112.1 101.7 103.4			151.2 139.3 147.8			55.66 56.51 58.97
				-	7.8		-	2.2	
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	105.3 77.4 79.2			144.5 106.2 111.3			69.76 69.73 71.48
				-	24.8		-	23.0	
7. <u>St. Clair River</u> (Lambton)	1.4	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	112.9 104.8 105.3			168.0 163.4 160.5			74.65 78.21 76.43
				-	6.7		-	4.5	
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u> (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	96.6 92.1 91.7			130.7 125.3 129.9			54.84 55.15 57.36
				-	5.1		-	0.6	
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Dufferin Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	104.6 95.0 94.3			144.8 128.6 133.6			49.20 48.09 50.36
				-	9.8		-	7.7	
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	123.2 113.6 115.4			171.8 164.0 169.9			66.27 68.61 69.94
				-	6.3		-	1.1	
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	98.3 101.6 104.3			143.8 149.9 157.3			57.82 58.17 59.45
				+	6.1		+	9.4	
12. <u>U. St. Lawrence</u> (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Feb. 1/54 Jan. 1/55 Feb. 1/55	110.5 116.1 114.2			145.5 157.6 161.1			55.61 57.31 59.59
				+	3.3		+	10.7	

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Feb./55 Feb./54		Index of Payrolls	Feb./55 Feb./54		Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%	
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Feb. 1/54	102.0			144.9			\$ 57.15
		Jan. 1/55	102.7			151.5			59.22
		Feb. 1/55	102.6	+ 0.6		151.0	+ 4.2		59.13
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Feb. 1/54	96.3			130.4			54.98
		Jan. 1/55	93.7			133.3			57.77
		Feb. 1/55	94.4	- 2.0		136.0	+ 4.3		58.53
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Feb. 1/54	101.9			141.4			74.28
		Jan. 1/55	98.6			131.5			71.32
		Feb. 1/55	98.2	- 3.6		141.6	+ 0.1		77.21
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Feb. 1/54	119.2			166.1			77.93
		Jan. 1/55	120.4			166.9			77.56
		Feb. 1/55	118.7	- 0.4		166.6	+ 0.3		78.52
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.5	Feb. 1/54	105.1			139.7			70.73
		Jan. 1/55	89.7			119.9			71.03
		Feb. 1/55	94.5	- 10.1		126.4	- 9.5		71.14
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Feb. 1/54	114.3			155.5			71.89
		Jan. 1/55	104.8			141.6			71.34
		Feb. 1/55	104.7	- 8.4		143.6	- 7.7		72.41
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Feb. 1/54	110.6			154.1			63.60
		Jan. 1/55	103.1			145.2			64.18
		Feb. 1/55	103.8	- 6.1		149.8	- 2.8		65.72

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Feb. 1/54	122.5			169.9			65.14
		Jan. 1/55	152.2			211.4			65.27
		Feb. 1/55	150.9	+ 23.2		208.6	+ 22.8		64.96
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Feb. 1/54	82.5			100.7			62.06
		Jan. 1/55	92.7			118.8			65.12
		Feb. 1/55	93.2	+ 13.0		122.3	+ 21.4		66.69
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Feb. 1/54	157.6			212.8			78.59
		Jan. 1/55	140.5			192.8			79.85
		Feb. 1/55	140.8	- 10.7		195.9	- 7.9		80.97
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Feb. 1/54	140.3			224.2			87.64
		Jan. 1/55	130.6			195.6			82.10
		Feb. 1/55	132.5	- 5.6		208.5	- 7.0		86.33
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Feb. 1/54	109.6			163.8			79.63
		Jan. 1/55	90.8			128.1			75.24
		Feb. 1/55	88.9	- 18.9		133.8	- 18.3		80.26
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.	Feb. 1/54	75.4			92.9			65.75
		Jan. 1/55	77.2			92.4			63.86
		Feb. 1/55	77.2	+ 2.4		100.7	+ 8.4		69.55
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Feb. 1/54	110.6			149.5			71.71
		Jan. 1/55	112.3			152.4			72.02
		Feb. 1/55	112.0	+ 1.3		156.7	+ 4.8		74.22



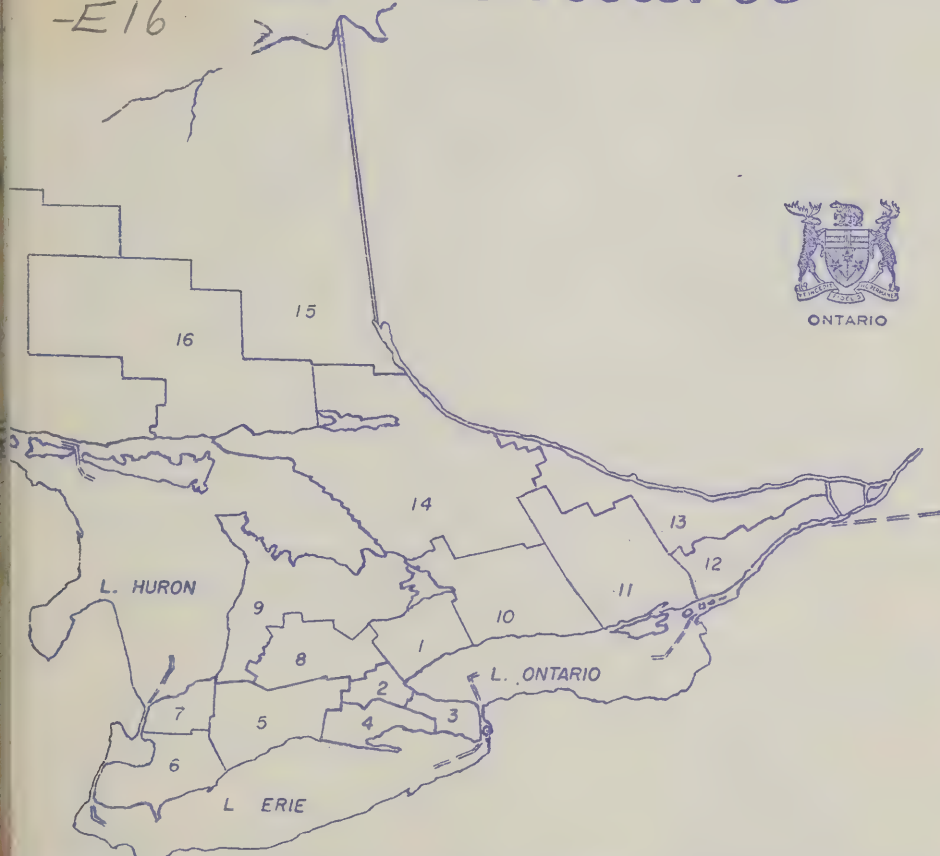
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Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer

Department of the
Provincial Treasurer

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VALUE OF FACTORY PLANS APPROVED IN ONTARIO, BY REGIONS

<u>Regions</u>	<u>-----FIRST FIVE MONTHS-----</u>		<u>Increase or Decrease %</u>
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	
Metropolitan	9,070,800	22,645,700	- 59.9
Burlington	2,314,300	1,842,700	+ 25.6
Niagara	1,084,600	943,000	+ 15.1
Lake Erie	86,100	492,700	+ 74.8
Upper Thames	892,400	748,300	+ 19.3
Border	1,839,900	9,683,000	- 81.0
St. Clair R.	1,145,000	1,448,000	- 20.9
Upper Grand R.	777,500	1,014,900	- 23.4
Blue Water	169,100	478,100	- 64.6
Kawartha	776,600	465,000	+ 67.0
Quinte	68,000	1 125,800	- 45.9
Upper St. Lawrence	1,386,100	571,500	+142.5
Ottawa Valley	354,100	74,000	+378.5
Highlands	45,100	81,100	- 44.4
Clay Belt	24,000	49,000	- 51.0
Nickel Range	16,000	98,000	- 83.7
Sault	19,100	1,334,000	- 85.7
Lakehead	2,532,400	162,000	+1,463.2
 TOTAL	 22,601,100	 42,256,800	 - 46.5

VALUE OF FACTORY PLANS APPROVED, BY INDUSTRIES

	<u>-----1955-----</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Manufacturing	\$	\$
Food	507,300	849,600
Tobacco		800
Rubber	34,000	-
Leather	-	4,000
Textiles	1,000	14,600
Clothing	25,000	140,500
Wood	81,200	162,300
Pulp and Paper	114,000	2,643,000
Iron and Steel	1,061,200	1,106,100
Transportation Equipment	58,000	929,000
Non-Ferrous Metals	121,800	366,000
Electrical	37,000	1,108,500
Non-Metallic Mineral	162,000	178,600
Petroleum & Coal	15,000	-
Chemical	1,284,000	110,600
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,000	189,000
 TOTAL MANUFACTURING	 3,506,500	 7,802,600

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SUMMARY

The year 1955 to date has been characterized by a persistent increase in construction activity related to continued industrial expansion. Construction contracts awarded in the first five months of 1955 were valued 32 percent higher than for the comparable period of 1954. The engineering and residential categories recorded increases of 223.4 percent and 35.8 percent, respectively, over the same period. Contributing to this development have been the contracts awarded for the construction of highways and eight new housing subdivisions in the Toronto area.

The value of plans for new or expanded factories, shops or office buildings approved during the month of May, 1955 in Ontario totalled \$12 million, approximately two-thirds of which applied to manufacturing concerns. There were 30 projects involving estimated individual costs of \$100,000 or more and 46 valued in excess of \$50,000 each. Never before have so many large projects been attributable to one month nor have they been so broadly distributed industrially. In the manufacturing category, the following groups recorded the highest values of plans approved: pulp and paper, electrical, iron and steel, transportation equipment and food products.

Industrial production in all major categories was higher in the first quarter of 1955 than in the same period last year. Substantial gains were shown in the output of steel ingots (27 percent), pig iron (15.5 percent) and automobiles (14.2 percent).

Trade at the retail level in the first four months of this year exceeded last year by 4.3 percent. Gains of 15.5 percent in sales of television sets, 6.1 percent in grocery outlets, 5.2 percent in lumber and building materials and 5.0 percent in sales of department stores were partially offset by losses in other categories, e.g. outlets handling women's clothing (-2.4 percent). Department store sales in May were estimated to have increased 13.3 percent above the same month last year and in the week ending June 11, 1955, the comparable increase was 15.4 percent.

An examination of other economic indicators generally supports the picture of expanding economic activity highlighted above. The consumption of electrical energy in the Province in four months of 1955 exceeded the same period of 1954 by 10.8 percent. The volume of cheques cashed and sales of life insurance increased over the same period by 6.7 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively. Railway car loadings in five months of this year were 5.3 percent higher than last year in the Eastern Canada division.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE	SAME MONTH	CURRENT PREVIOUS
				1955/54 + or - %	1955/54 + or - %	MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Apr.	108.9	- 1.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Apr.	155.7	+ 1.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Mar.	250.6	+ 4.4	+ 5.8	+ 1.1
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	Mar.	258.0	+ 1.8	+ 3.2	+ 1.7
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Mar.	316.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	+ 3.3
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Mar.	220.9	+ 3.3	+ 2.9	+ 0.2
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	275.7	+ 15.5	+ 37.3	+ 28.2
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	377.2	+ 27.0	+ 56.8	+ 19.9
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Mar.	29.8	+ 10.8	n.c.	+ 6.4
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Mar.	50.5	+ 14.2	+ 11.1	+ 53.6
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	Mar.	510.2	+ 5.0	+ 8.3	- 2.2
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	518.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	- 3.8
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Apr.	2,158.2	+ 10.8	+ 10.9	- 6.5
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	May	229.6	+ 5.3	+ 15.9	+ 15.4
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Apr.	116.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Apr.	218.5	- 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Apr.	252.0	- 3.5	- 0.1	+ 2.7
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Apr.	429.2	+ 4.3	+ 10.6	+ 21.8
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Apr.	80.3	+ 6.1	+ 12.9	+ 9.3
Department Stores	\$ Million	Apr.	30.6	+ 5.0	+ 5.5	+ 12.7
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Apr.	7.7	+ 3.9	+ 5.1	+ 14.1
Womens' Clothing	\$ Million	Apr.	8.0	- 2.4	- 0.1	+ 30.6
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Apr.	11.2	+ 5.2	+ 11.9	+ 35.9
Furniture, Appliance and Radio	\$ Million	Apr.	16.6	+ 4.4	- 0.5	- 2.2
Television Receiving Sets (4)	('000)	Feb.	21.3	+ 15.5	+ 15.9	+ 0.7
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Apr.	25.6	+ 3.0	+ 29.9	+ 87.9
Financed	('000)	Apr.	7.0	n.c.	+ 13.4	+ 14.3
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	May	134.7	+ 32.0	+ 53.5	+ 33.2
Residential	\$ Million	May	63.0	+ 35.8	+ 36.7	+ 24.8
Business	\$ Million	May	34.8	+ 1.7	+ 15.2	+ 5.5
Industrial	\$ Million	May	10.6	- 37.5	+140.9	+253.3
Engineering	\$ Million	May	26.3	+223.4	+275.7	+ 80.1
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	May	7.8	- 29.8	+ 32.1	+122.5
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	Apr.	77.4	+ 4.7	+ 28.1	+ 52.3
Housing: Starts	No.	Apr.	3,742.0	+ 10.9	+ 14.5	+ 74.9
Completions	No.	Apr.	3,618.0	+ 31.5	+ 37.5	- 3.6
Non Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Apr.	122.0	- 1.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index(1)	Apr.	123.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.4
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Apr.	6,009.0	+ 6.7	+ 9.9	- 7.0
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Apr.	90.6	+ 22.5	+ 21.9	- 9.9
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	May	395.4	+ 16.5	+ 14.4	+ 2.9

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by the Building Reporter, MacLean Building Guide's monthly digest of construction statistics, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1920 - 1954

Year	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries & Wages \$'000,000	Gross Value of Production \$'000,000	G.V.P. in 1935-39 Dollars \$'000,000
1920	9,113	295.7	362.9	1,864	895
1929	9,348	328.5	406.6	2,020	1,633
1939	9,824	318.9	378.4	1,746	1,713
1946	11,424	498.1	845.2	3,755	2,721
1947	11,860	537.6	1,038.0	4,903	3,019
1948	12,118	551.6	1,210.4	5,742	2,984
1949	12,951	557.2	1,305.5	6,104	3,064
1950	12,809	566.5	1,413.0	6,823	3,234
1951	13,025	599.4	1,669.4	8,075	3,331
1952	13,172	609.7	1,884.2	8,372	3,629
1953	13,400(1)	634.0	2,014.5	8,868	3,876
1954(1)	-	604.0	1,981.9	8,300	3,700

(1) Estimates

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; 1954 data estimated by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.

The increase in economic activity in the Province has had a favourable effect on employment. During May, the number of persons with jobs increased by 48,000 to a total of 1,969,000 or some 47,000 more than a year earlier. Some 17,000 fewer applications for employment were on hand at N.E.S. offices on May 19th than was true on that date in 1954. From April 21st to May 19th this year the drop in applications amounted to some 52,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1949 = 100)

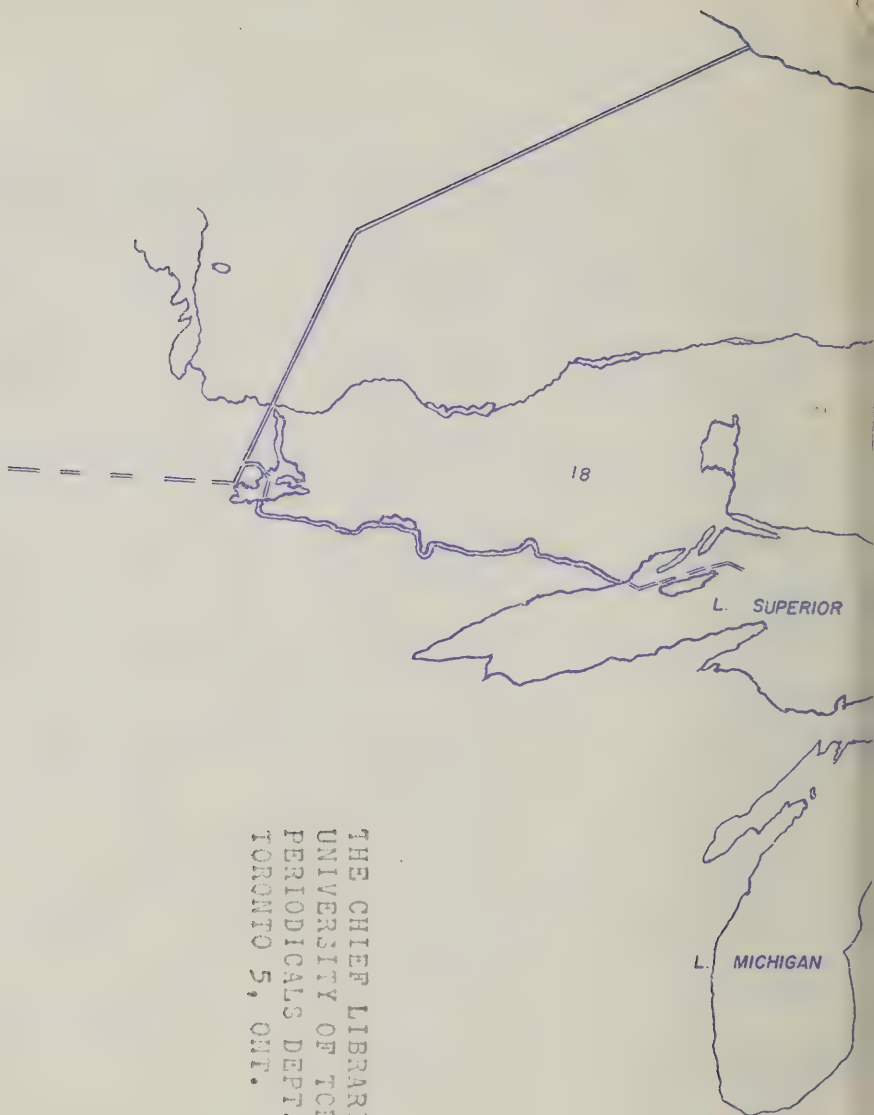
Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Mar./55 Index Mar./54 Of		Mar./55 Payrolls Mar./54		Mar./55 Wage Mar./54 and	
				+ or -	%	+ or -	%	+ or -	%
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	120.4 115.3 117.7	-		173.1 170.4 176.1		+ 1.7	
2. Burlington (Brant, Wentworth Burlington)	11.9	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	98.4 91.3 91.9	-	6.6	134.1 126.8 129.6		- 3.4	
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	107.1 104.7 104.3	-	2.6	149.4 152.4 150.8		+ 0.9	
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand Norfolk)	0.6	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	90.2 87.6 89.0	-	1.3	121.5 118.3 120.8		- 0.6	
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	111.2 103.4 104.8	-	5.8	152.9 147.8 149.5		- 2.2	
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	105.1 79.3 99.1	-	5.7	143.3 111.5 147.7		+ 3.1	
7. St. Clair River (Lambton)	1.4	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	111.7 105.3 110.7	-	0.9	167.3 160.5 169.7		+ 1.4	
8. Upper Grand River (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	95.6 91.8 92.7	-	3.0	131.1 130.0 132.1		+ 1.8	
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Dufferin Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Mar. 11/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	103.3 94.3 93.7	-	9.3	143.5 133.6 135.9		- 5.3	
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	122.3 115.4 117.1	-	4.3	169.5 169.9 166.3		- 1.9	
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	98.1 104.3 104.4	+ 6.4		142.6 157.3 156.2		+ 9.5	
12. U. St. Lawrence (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Mar. 1/54 Feb. 1/55 Mar. 1/55	108.0 114.4 114.7	+ 6.2		146.4 161.8 164.9		+ 12.6	

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

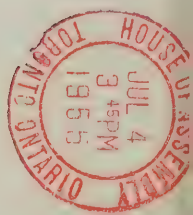
Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Mar./55 Mar./54		Index Of Payrolls	Mar./55 Mar./54		Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+	-		+	-	
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Mar. 1/54	100.7			144.4			57.63
		Feb. 1/55	102.6			151.0			59.13
		Mar. 1/55	103.5	+	2.8	153.1	+	6.0	59.42
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Mar. 1/54	97.0			131.9			55.20
		Feb. 1/55	94.4			136.0			58.53
		Mar. 1/55	94.4	-	2.7	135.3	+	2.6	58.19
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Mar. 1/54	101.3			138.3			73.08
		Feb. 1/55	98.9			142.4			77.02
		Mar. 1/55	98.6	-	2.7	139.7	+	1.0	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Mar. 1/54	119.1			163.0			76.57
		Feb. 1/55	118.7			166.6			78.52
		Mar. 1/55	117.8	-	1.1	166.6	+	2.2	79.11
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.5	Mar. 1/54	104.2			136.2			69.56
		Feb. 1/55	94.5			126.4			71.14
		Mar. 1/55	101.2	-	2.9	133.9	-	1.7	70.42
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Mar. 1/54	111.5			152.5			72.33
		Feb. 1/55	104.7			143.6			72.41
		Mar. 1/55	107.2	-	3.7	147.2	-	3.5	72.49
<u>ONTARIO</u>									
	100.0	Mar. 1/54	110.1			154.5			63.99
		Feb. 1/55	103.8			149.9			65.74
		Mar. 1/55	106.9	-	2.9	155.9	+	0.9	66.48

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Mar. 1/54	124.8			173.3			65.22
		Feb. 1/55	150.9			208.6			64.96
		Mar. 1/55	134.7	+	7.9	191.1	+	10.3	66.64
5. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Mar. 1/54	86.8			110.5			64.66
		Feb. 1/55	93.2			122.3			66.69
		Mar. 1/55	93.4	+	7.6	122.8	+	11.1	66.85
5. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Mar. 1/54	156.9			209.9			77.83
		Feb. 1/55	140.8			195.9			80.97
		Mar. 1/55	140.2	-	10.7	194.1	-	7.5	80.56
7. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Mar. 1/54	144.9			218.7			82.77
		Feb. 1/55	132.5			208.5			86.33
		Mar. 1/55	136.3	-	5.9	212.5	-	2.8	85.48
3. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Mar. 1/54	111.8			162.7			77.58
		Feb. 1/55	88.9			133.8			80.26
		Mar. 1/55	88.8	-	20.6	138.4	-	14.9	83.04
1. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.0	Mar. 1/54	75.8			94.2			66.30
		Feb. 1/55	77.2			100.7			69.55
		Mar. 1/55	77.2	-	1.8	95.7	+	1.6	66.11
<u>All Mining Industries</u>									
		Mar. 1/54	112.7			153.2			72.11
		Feb. 1/55	111.9			156.7			74.28
		Mar. 1/55	111.8	-	0.8	156.4	+	2.1	74.23



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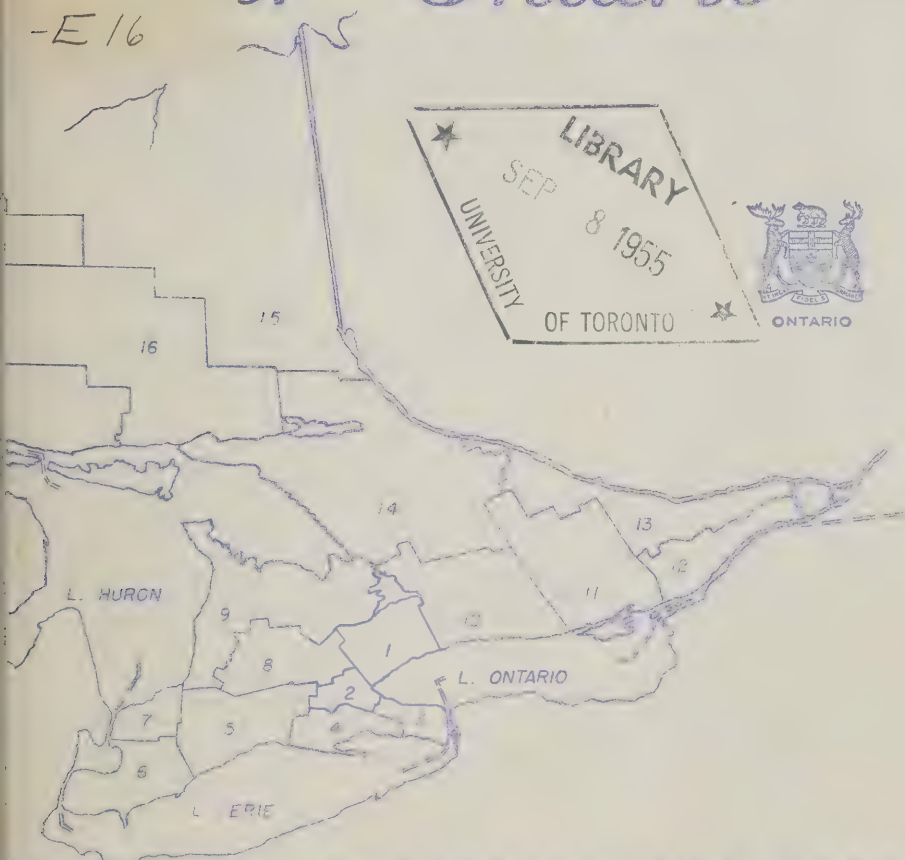
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FACTORY PLANS APPROVED

	<u>First 6 Months</u>		<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	
	\$	\$	%
Metropolitan	10,940,600	21,212,100	- 51.2
Burlington	2,994,100	3,344,100	+ 32.6
Niagara	1,219,600	1,334,000	- 10.6
Lake Erie	89,100	330,700	- 85.2
Upper Thames	1,015,600	263,200	+ 5.5
Border	2,492,900	4,284,400	- 71.8
St. Clair River	1,595,000	2,548,000	- 37.4
Upper Grand River	1,162,000	1,238,700	+ 27.7
Blue Water	232,500	599,400	- 61.2
Kawartha	2,273,300	517,000	+ 339.7
Quinte	153,000	150,800	+ 1.5
Upper St. Lawrence	1,147,200	805,500	+ 103.3
Ottawa Valley	663,100	74,000	+ 756.1
Highlands	64,100	89,100	- 28.1
Clay Belt	24,000	49,000	- 51.0
Nickel Range	21,000	98,000	- 78.6
Sault	260,100	2,034,000	- 87.2
Lakehead	3,895,500	342,000	+1,034.0
Total	31,152,700	48,234,900	- 35.4

VALUE OF FACTORY PLANS APPROVED, BY INDUSTRIES

	<u>1955</u>		
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Manufacturing			
Food	507,300	849,600	464,800
Tobacco	-	800	-
Rubber	34,000	-	670,000
Leather	-	4,000	-
Textiles	1,000	14,600	183,000
Clothing	25,000	140,500	600
Wood	81,200	162,300	79,300
Pulp & Paper	114,000	2,643,000	2,868,700
Iron & Steel	1,061,200	1,106,100	1,573,400
Transportation Equip.	58,000	929,000	443,000
Non-Ferrous Metal	121,800	366,000	860,000
Electrical	37,000	1,108,500	333,600
Non-Metallic Mineral	162,000	178,600	142,900
Petroleum & Coal	15,000	-	-
Chemical	1,284,000	110,600	776,500
Miscellaneous Mfg.	5,000	189,000	155,800
Total Mfg.	<u>3,506,500</u>	<u>7,802,600</u>	<u>8,551,600</u>

Source: Ontario Department of Labour Factory Inspection Branch

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SUMMARY

Employment in Ontario continued to rise during the month of June when the number of persons with jobs reached 2,007,000, an increase of 38,000 over the previous month and 57,000 over last year. Applications for employment in the Province as of June 16th totalled 80,000, some 24,000 fewer in number than at the same date in 1954.

The continued improvement in the employment picture is a reflection of generally increased business activity throughout the Province. Production of most kinds of goods on a cumulative basis is higher this year than last. The output of steel ingots and pig iron in four months of 1955 was 30.7 percent and 21.5 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1954. Automobile production in April was 16 percent higher than in the same month last year and in six months of 1955 estimated output exceeded last year's figure by 15 percent.

Construction activity continues to rise as the value of contracts awarded in six months of 1955 exceeded the same period of 1954 by 38.5 percent and established an all-time record. The residential, business and engineering categories advanced 44.0, 67.7 and 140.5 percent, respectively, over the six-month period. Among the larger contracts awarded during the month of June contributing to this development were those involving highway construction, a cancer treatment and research centre in Toronto, a housing development in Brooklin, and a rubber footwear factory in Kitchener.

The value of plans for new or expanded factories, shops and office buildings approved during the month of June totalled \$12,058,000. There were 38 projects involving estimated individual costs of \$50,000 or more. Manufacturing plans, alone, accounted for \$8.6 million, over one-half of which was attributable to the pulp and paper and iron and steel categories. Other leading groups included non-ferrous metal products, chemicals and rubber products.

Trade at the retail level in the first five months of 1955 was about 5 percent above last year, the greatest increases over the period being recorded for outlets handling motor vehicles (11.5 percent) and lumber and building materials (9.8 percent). Department (continued on page 5)

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	YEAR TO		SAME		CURRENT
			DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS		
			1955/54	1955/54	MONTH		
			CURRENT	+ or -	+ or -	+ or -	
			FIGURE	%	%	%	
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	May	110.3	- 1.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.4	
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	May	158.7	+ 2.2	+ 5.0	+ 2.8	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Apr.	267.4	+ 5.1	+ 5.6	+ 2.7	
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	Apr.	267.4	+ 2.8	+ 5.5	+ 3.2	
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Apr.	324.3	+ 1.6	+ 5.4	+ 5.1	
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Apr.	267.4	+ 4.3	+ 5.6	+ 4.1	
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	272.2	+ 21.5	+ 5.0	+ 1.3	
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	353.4	+ 30.7	+ 42.6	+ 6.2	
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs.	Apr.	29.6	+ 11.7	+ 14.3	+ 0.7	
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Apr.	54.0	+ 6.2	+ 15.8	+ 7.1	
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	Apr.	267.4	+ 5.1	+ 5.7	+ 5.6	
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	May	521.3	+ 4.2	+ 4.8	+ 0.5	
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	May	2,181.4	+ 10.6	+ 10.4	+ 1.1	
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	June	17.6	+ 7.7	+ 7.4	+ 7.9	
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)							
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	May	217.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	May	217.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	May	253.4	+ 2.8	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	May	431.5	+ 4.7	+ 6.1	+ 0.5	
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	May	75.0	+ 4.9	+ 0.8	+ 6.2	
Department Stores	\$ Million	May	31.0	+ 6.6	+ 12.2	+ 1.1	
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	May	7.2	+ 3.0	+ 0.1	+ 5.2	
Women's Clothing	\$ Million	May	7.5	+ 1.8	+ 0.4	+ 6.8	
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	May	15.7	+ 7.2	+ 22.0	+ 40.8	
Furniture, Appliance and Radio	\$ Million	May	16.3	+ 3.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.8	
Television Receiving Sets (4)	('000)	Apr.	11.5	+ 13.3	+ 5.7	+ 43.1	
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	May	12.1	+ 12.7	+ 43.8	+ 10.2	
Financed	('000)	May	7.1	+ 6.7	+ 32.0	+ 25.7	
CONSTRUCTION							
Contracts Awarded:							
Total	\$ Million	June	159.5	+ 38.5	+ 58.6	+ 16.4	
Residential	\$ Million	June	79.1	+ 44.0	+ 72.6	+ 24.4	
Business	\$ Million	June	80.4	+ 37.7	+ 67.7	+ 4.6	
Industrial	\$ Million	June	11.1	+ 50.5	+ 24.1	+ 4.7	
Engineering	\$ Million	June	33.6	+ 140.8	+ 41.8	+ 27.8	
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	June	8.6	+ 35.4	+ 43.0	+ 9.6	
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	May	99.0	+ 8.0	+ 14.7	+ 14.3	
Housing: Starts	No.	May	5,021.0	+ 1.4	+ 13.0	+ 34.2	
Completions	No.	May	3,492.0	+ 25.1	+ 0.8	+ 6.8	
Non Residential Building							
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	May	121.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index(1)	May	123.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	
(Canada)							
FINANCIAL							
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	June	6,749.0	+ 8.2	+ 14.2	+ 5.7	
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	May	93.8	+ 22.0	+ 19.7	+ 3.9	
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	June	410.8	+ 17.0	+ 19.4	+ 3.2	

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by the Building Reporter, MacLean Building Guide's monthly digest of construction statistics, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1920 - 1954

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establish- ments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries & Wages</u> \$'000,000	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> \$'000,000	<u>G.V.P. in 1935-39 Dollars</u> \$'000,000
1920	9,113	295.7	362.9	1,864	895
1929	9,348	328.5	406.6	2,020	1,633
1939	9,824	318.9	378.4	1,746	1,713
1946	11,424	498.1	845.2	3,755	2,721
1947	11,860	537.6	1,038.0	4,903	3,019
1948	12,118	551.6	1,210.4	5,742	2,984
1949	12,951	557.2	1,305.5	6,104	3,064
1950	12,809	566.5	1,413.0	6,823	3,234
1951	13,025	599.4	1,669.4	8,075	3,331
1952	13,172	609.7	1,884.2	8,372	3,629
1953	13,400(1)	634.0	2,014.5	8,868	3,876
1954(1)	-	604.0	1,981.9	8,300	3,700

(1) Estimates

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; 1954 data estimated by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.

store sales rose 6.6 percent over the period and in June an increase of 7.7 percent was shown over June 1954. For the week ending July 9, 1955, sales in this category were 10.3 percent above the comparable week in 1954.

Other indicators confirm the upward trend of economic activity in Ontario. Railway car loadings during June in Eastern Canada were 17.4 percent above the same month in 1954 and sales of life insurance showed a jump of 20 percent in the same comparison.

DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN URBAN CENTRES OF 5,000
OR MORE - FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1955 and 1954

-----January to April-----			
Region	1955	1954	1955
			1954 + or -
METROPOLITAN	7,314	4,680	+ 56.3
Brampton	56	76	- 26.3
Newmarket	26	17	+ 52.9
Oakville	46	123	- 62.6
Toronto	7,186	4,464	+ 61.0
BURLINGTON	803	903	- 11.1
Brantford	16	66	- 75.8
Hamilton	782	836	- 6.5
Paris	5	1	+ 400.0
NIAGARA	132	205	- 35.6
Port Erie	8	35	- 77.1
Niagara Falls	2	27	- 92.6
Port Colborne	36	49	- 26.5
St. Catharines	54	51	+ 5.9
Thorold	16	26	- 38.5
Welland	16	17	- 5.9
LAKE ERIE	6	14	- 57.1
Simcoe	6	14	- 57.1
UPPER THAMES	434	543	- 20.1
Ingersoll	4	5	- 20.0
London	352	461	- 23.6
St. Thomas	12	20	- 40.0
Tillsonburg	10	17	- 41.2
Woodstock	56	40	+ 40.0
BORDER	238	569	- 16.3
Chatham	24	51	- 52.4
Leamington	8	5	+ 60.0
Wallaceburg	7	6	+ 16.7
Windsor	199	507	- 60.7
ST. CLAIR	179	76	+ 23.6
Sarnia	179	76	+ 23.6
UPPER GRAND RIVER	456	510	- 10.6
Galt	40	70	- 42.9
Guelph	119	83	+ 43.4
Kitchener	153	188	- 18.1
Preston	24	35	- 16.7
Stratford	28	18	+ 55.6
Waterloo	92	116	- 20.7
BLUE WATER	135	100	+ 35.0
Barrie	55	52	+ 5.8
Collingwood	2	9	- 77.8
Midland	5	4	+ 25.0
Orillia	27	23	+ 17.4
Owen Sound	46	12	+ 283.3

TODAY 10 APR 1955

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u> <u>1954</u> <u>+ or -</u> <u>%</u>
KAWARTHA	302	329	- 8.2
Bowmanville	13	5	+ 160.0
Cobourg	16	13	+ 23.1
Lindsay	5	16	- 68.7
Oshawa	159	182	- 12.6
Peterborough	73	62	+ 17.7
Port Hope	11	7	+ 57.1
Whitby	28	44	- 36.4
QUINTE	142	97	+ 46.4
Belleville	45	23	+ 95.7
Kingston	75	59	+ 27.1
Trenton	22	15	+ 46.7
UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	16	52	- 69.2
Brockville	11	23	- 52.2
Cornwall	5	29	- 82.8
OTTAWA VALLEY	1,024	727	+ 40.9
Hawkesbury	5	3	+ 66.6
Ottawa	934	668	+ 39.8
Pembroke	53	31	+ 71.0
Perth	3	4	- 25.0
Renfrew	20	9	+ 122.2
Smith's Falls	9	12	- 25.0
HIGHLANDS	40	24	+ 66.7
North Bay	34	22	+ 54.5
Parry Sound	6	2	+ 200.0
LAY BELT	7	4	+ 75.0
Timmins	7	4	+ 75.0
WICKEL RANGE	52	136	- 18.2
Sudbury	52	136	- 18.2
SAULT	13	388	- 96.6
Sault Ste. Marie	13	388	- 96.6
LAKEHEAD	101	247	- 59.9
Fort Frances	6	13	- 53.8
Fort William	52	65	- 20.0
Kenora	3	19	- 84.2
Fort Arthur	40	150	- 73.3
TOTAL	<u>11,397</u>	<u>9,604</u>	+ 18.7

1) Metropolitan Area

Source: New Residential Construction, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)**

(1954 = 100)

All Indices and Weekly Salaries and Wages are Averages of the
First Four Months for Their Respective Years.

Region	Weight	Year	Index of Employ- ment	Jan.-Apr./55		Index of Payrolls	Jan.-Apr./55		Weekly Wages & Salaries
				Jan.-Apr./54	+ or - %		Jan.-Apr./54	+ or - %	
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel, York)	27.2	1955	116.5	-	3.0	172.4	+	0.3	66.72
		1954	120.1			171.8			63.67
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	1955	91.8	-	6.6	128.3	-	3.5	66.45
		1954	98.3			133.0			64.36
3. <u>Niagara Zone</u> (Welland)	6.6	1955	104.0	-	3.3	149.7	+	0.9	71.25
		1954	107.5			148.3			68.32
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Haldimand, Norfolk)	5.6	1955	89.8	-	1.7	119.3	+	2.8	51.75
		1954	88.3			116.1			49.50
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	1955	77.5	-	29.9	148.1	-	1.1	58.55
		1954	110.6			149.8			55.91
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	7.9	1955	89.5	-	13.9	127.9	-	8.8	72.42
		1954	104.0			140.2			68.58
7. <u>St. Clair River</u> (Lambton)	1.4	1955	107.2	-	4.4	165.3	-	1.2	77.35
		1954	112.1			167.3			74.89
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u> (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	1955	92.3	-	3.5	130.5	+	1.4	57.16
		1954	95.6			128.7			54.51
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	1955	94.4	-	8.8	133.3	-	6.0	50.18
		1954	103.5			141.8			48.83
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	1955	164.3	+	34.6	167.9	+	0.4	68.55
		1954	122.1			167.2			65.07
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front., Hast., Len., & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	1955	104.6	+	10.6	156.9	+	11.5	59.51
		1954	98.4			141.6			56.88
12. <u>U. St. Lawrence</u> (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	1955	115.1	+	10.5	162.8	+	12.9	59.71
		1954	109.7			144.1			55.49
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	1955	102.9	+	0.9	152.3	+	5.8	59.37
		1954	102.0			144.0			56.78

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Year	Index of Employ- ment	Jan.-Apr./55 Jan.-Apr./54 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	Jan.-Apr./55 Jan.-Apr./54 + or - %	Weekly Wages & Salaries \$
14. Highlands (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound)	0.7	1955	94.9	- 1.5	135.7	+ 4.1	58.6
		1954	96.3		130.4		55.00
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	1955	99.9	- 0.9	137.6	+ 2.0	73.77
		1954	100.8		1134.9		71.63
16. Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	1955	118.7	- 1.1	166.6	+ 1.0	78.53
		1954	120.0		164.9		76.99
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.5	1955	97.5	- 6.2	131.2	- 2.1	71.50
		1954	104.0		134.0		68.53
18. Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy R., Thunder Bay)	2.0	1955	106.3	- 5.0	145.4	- 4.3	72.25
		1954	111.9		152.0		71.85
ONTARIO	100.0	1955	105.4	- 4.2	152.2	- 0.1	65.76
		1954	110.0		152.4		63.22

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

1. Border (Salt, Natural, Gas)	2.4	1955	143.1	+ 11.9	201.2	+ 14.9	66.12
		1954	127.9		175.1		64.37
2. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	27.3	1955	93.1	+ 16.2	120.3	+ 19.8	65.68
		1954	80.1		100.4		63.57
3. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	1955	140.4	- 10.2	193.3	- 7.4	80.32
		1954	156.4		209.4		77.89
4. Sault (Iron Ore)	1.7	1955	134.3	- 6.1	206.4	- 3.5	84.28
		1954	143.1		213.8		82.00
5. Lakehead (Gold, Silver)	3.2	1955	90.0	- 18.6	131.4	- 17.9	78.75
		1954	110.6		160.0		77.09
6. James Bay (Gold, Silver)	3.0	1955	77.3	+ 3.5	96.3	+ 5.2	66.44
		1954	74.7		91.5		66.19
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		1955	112.1	+ 2.5	154.7	+ 4.8	73.21
		1954	109.4		147.6		72.19

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN ONTARIO
FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1954 and 1955

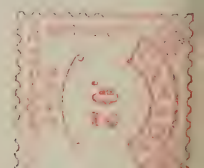
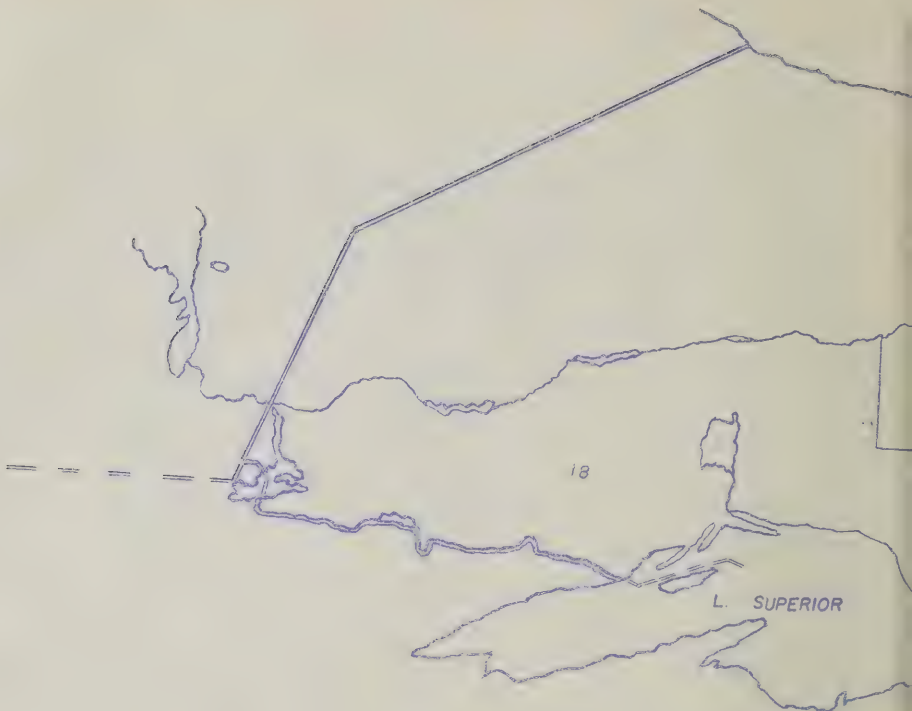
<u>Region</u>		<u>Residen- tial</u>	<u>Indus- trial</u>	<u>Commer- cial</u>	<u>Institu- tional</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
		<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>1955/54</u>
Metropolitan	1955	58,568	10,003	13,752	6,902	1,161	90,384	- 5.1
	1954	56,979	18,693	9,894	6,756	2,878	95,201	
Burlington	1955	8,381	1,771	1,288	1,701	17	13,157	9.6
	1954	7,345	2,035	1,655	1,413	9	12,458	
Niagara	1955	6,478	521	2,495	1,808	9	11,310	56.5
	1954	4,575	1,168	571	321	10	7,114	
Lake Erie	1955	334	44	80	-	-	460	1.3
	1954	275	146	32	-	-	453	
Upper Thames	1955	4,048	393	1,076	781	46	6,344	- 5.7
	1954	3,370	673	698	1,722	7	5,770	
Border	1955	8,839	2,517	1,436	848	4	13,655	- 14.5
	1954	970	5,840	696	1,568	3	15,976	
St. Clair R.	1955	1,737	1,115	396	51	2	3,301	76.3
	1954	224	149	255	238	-	1,367	
Upper Grand R.	1955	6,219	571	665	881	123	8,458	10.2
	1954	5,006	794	570	1,441	164	7,875	
Blue Water	1955	1,374	280	325	69	6	2,054	- 13.5
	1954	883	93	226	1,468	5	2,374	
Kawartha	1955	3,761	896	562	311	5	5,542	- 15.5
	1954	4,325	556	11,270	360	18	6,555	
Quinte	1955	1,643	196	290	902	-	3,031	- 1.5
	1954	1,871	70	377	760	-	3,077	
U. St. Lawrence	1955	1,425	1,944	388	218	2	3,976	57.2
	1954	615	986	179	750	-	2,529	
Ottawa Valley	1955	9,414	846	3,143	4,488	25	17,836	38.9
	1954	8,818	622	1,846	1,546	8	12,841	
Highlands	1955	598	187	1,178	1,340	-	3,303	136.0
	1954	601	363	171	243	1	1,400	
Clay Belt	1955	358	24	86	211	8	686	43.1
	1954	229	7	122	113	8	479	
Nickel Range	1955	1,491	76	199	200	3	1,968	22.2
	1954	1,048	230	300	33	-	1,611	
Sault	1955	508	41	188	84	-	821	92.9
	1954	229	40	109	47	-	426	
Lakehead	1955	1,42	679	773	438	9	3,325	118.1
	1954	1,004	49	179	237	6	1,524	
ONTARIO	1955	116,603	22,102	28,318	21,155	1,419	189,598	5.2
	1954	105,468	32,514	19,150	20,044	3,818	180,293	

Source of Original Figures: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO
FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS ENDING June 30, 1954 and 1955
BY REGIONS

	No.	\$ Liabilities	No.	\$ Liabilities	Percent Increase 1955/54
Metropolitan	74	3,728,453	76	4,000,000	27.9
Wellington	11	150,411	12	180,000	126.9
Regina	6	388,005	7	400,000	17
St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	-
St. James	-	77,995	-	220,298	182
Thunder Bay	17	1,841,500	14	195,585	89
St. Clair River	3	55,290	3	82,700	49
St. Grand River	6	251,239	11	324,239	29
St. Water	11	951,496	-	173,227	81
St. Catharines	12	1,856,100	6	636,472	65
St. Catharines	-	-	-	214,000	-
St. Lawrence	3	23,844	3	36,579	53.4
St. Valley	11	679,615	-	386,597	43.1
St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	-
St. Catharines	-	57,000	-	-	63.1
St. Catharines	-	111,000	-	-	99
St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	-
St. Catharines	5	105,126	5	150,000	140.6
ONTARIO	175	10,277,076	176	11,500,000	13.3

Source: Dun & Bradstreet of Canada, Limited



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Economic Review of Ontario

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STATISTICS SECTION, OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL ECONOMIST

AUGUST 1955

Vol. 7 No. 8.

Hon. Leslie M. Frost
Prime Minister

Hon. Dana Porter
Provincial Treasurer

East Block, Tower, Queens Park,
Toronto 2.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY REGIONS REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

	Applications as of			Applications as of			Applications as of		
	June 16, 1955	June 17, 1954	Change 1955 1954	May 19, 1955	May 20, 1954	Change 1955 1954	April 21, 1955	April 15, 1954	Change 1955 1954
50. Eastern	7,844	7,899	- 0.7	9,463	9,338	1.3	16,197	16,697	- 3.0
51. Lake Ontario	4,208	4,393	- 4.2	4,905	5,359	- 8.5	8,028	7,866	2.1
52. Metropolitan	31,020	32,309	- 4.0	36,025	35,609	1.2	48,129	40,423	19.1
53. Niagara	11,957	18,688	- 36.0	13,950	19,963	- 30.1	22,729	25,191	- 9.8
54. LakeErie	3,856	5,131	- 24.8	4,869	6,140	- 20.7	7,343	8,380	- 12.4
55. Lake St. Clair	5,977	14,355	- 58.4	7,277	10,923	- 33.4	11,541	12,601	- 8.4
56. Upper Grand River	3,559	5,508	- 35.4	4,254	5,605	- 24.1	7,143	7,650	- 6.6
57. Georgian Bay	3,230	4,139	- 22.0	3,947	4,891	- 19.3	7,723	8,810	- 13.3
58. Northeastern	5,820	8,237	- 29.3	8,931	12,399	- 28.0	16,024	19,172	- 16.4
59. Lakehead-Northwestern	3,267	4,229	- 22.7	4,897	7,750	- 36.8	10,441	11,017	- 5.2
PROVINCE	80,738	104,888	- 23.0	98,513	117,977	- 16.5	156,298	157,807	- 0.1

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SUMMARY

The tempo of economic activity in the Province continued to rise throughout the past few weeks. As of July 23rd, 1955, there were an estimated 2,033,000 persons with jobs in Ontario, an increase of about 61,000 in relation to the same period of 1954. Both primary and secondary industries shared in this increased activity although the prevalence of vacation periods and some work stoppages served to limit the expansion of employment in manufacturing. Food processing plants are generally busy with the current canning crops and employment in the rubber products, leather goods and wood and paper products industries continued high.

Reflecting the generally higher level of employment, industrial production has continued to rise. The output of pig iron and steel ingots, for example, in five months of this year were 28.4 percent and 34.2 percent, respectively, higher than last year.

The total value of retail trade in June - \$455.6 million - was 12 percent above the same month in 1954. In the first half of 1955, retail sales exceeded the similar period last year by 6.1 percent to establish a record for the period. Sales of grocery stores, department stores and outlets handling lumber and building material also established all-time records in the first half of this year. Sales of new motor vehicles in the first six months of 1955 exceeded those of 1954 by 18.5 percent to establish an additional sales record. Estimates of department stores sales for July, 1955 indicate a 6.1 percent increase for that month over the same month last year and for the week ending August 6, 1955, an increase of 13.1 percent was recorded in relation to the same week of 1954.

Residential and engineering construction have continued to push building activity to record levels. Contracts connected with the St. Lawrence Power development and several new housing projects are recent contributing factors. Contracts awarded in the industrial category in July were 76 percent greater than the total for July, 1954 largely as a result of an expansion to a paper mill in Northwestern Ontario.

During the month of July thirty-eight factory plans valued at \$50,000 or more were approved by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour. One of these, involving a department store in Ottawa, was valued at more than \$1.5 million.

Other indicators confirm the generally upward trend of economic activity in the Province. The value of cheques cashed and life insurance sales in the first half of 1955 exceeded the same period last year by 7.3 percent and 21.9 percent, respectively. Consumption of electrical energy increased 10.4 percent over the same period.

NOTE: In this issue for the first time appear several statistical tables based on the newly adopted system of provincial economic regions. As more data become available, additional statistics will be presented on this basis.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE	SAME MONTH	CURRENT PREVIOUS
				1955/54 + or - %	1955/54 + or - %	MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	June	112.8	- 0.5	+ 1.9	+ 2.3
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	June	162.3	+ 3.0	+ 6.9	+ 2.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	May	264.2	+ 5.6	+ 7.6	+ 2.1
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	May	273.3	+ 3.9	+ 7.6	+ 1.9
Durable Goods	Index(2)	May	327.3	+ 3.2	+ 9.1	+ 0.3
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	May	238.8	+ 4.5	+ 6.2	+ 3.3
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	May	284.3	+ 28.4	+ 59.1	+ 4.4
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	May	376.2	+ 34.2	+ 48.7	+ 6.5
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs.	May	30.5	+ 12.2	+ 14.2	+ 3.0
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	May	58.4	+ 4.3	+ 52.7	+ 8.0
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	May	463.2	+ 5.6	+ 7.4	- 4.0
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	May	521.3	+ 4.2	+ 4.8	+ 0.5
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	June	2,081.7	+ 10.4	+ 9.0	- 4.6
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	July	244.7	+ 9.0	+ 15.6	- 1.2
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	June	115.9	+ 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	June	218.7	- 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Part Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	June	256.0	- 2.4	n.c.	+ 0.7
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	June	455.6	+ 6.1	+ 12.5	+ 5.6
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	June	79.6	+ 5.5	+ 8.4	+ 6.1
Department Stores	\$ Million	June	30.5	+ 6.8	+ 7.4	- 1.4
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	June	7.9	+ 3.3	+ 4.7	+ 10.1
Women's Clothing	\$ Million	June	7.8	- 0.8	+ 3.3	+ 4.9
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	June	16.2	+ 12.4	+ 21.5	+ 3.0
Furniture, Appliance and Radio	\$ Million	June	17.0	+ 2.3	- 3.0	+ 4.4
Television Receiving Sets (4)	('000)			not available		
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	June	24.6	+ 18.5	+ 43.9	- 13.0
Financed	('000)	June	9.4	+ 13.7	+ 34.0	- 0.3
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	July	127.9	+ 30.8	+ 4.8	- 19.8
Residential	\$ Million	July	48.6	+ 33.8	- 3.6	- 38.0
Business	\$ Million	July	20.0	+ 5.4	- 27.8	- 45.1
Industrial	\$ Million	July	23.1	- 21.3	+ 76.3	+ 186.6
Engineering	\$ Million	July	36.2	+ 94.4	+ 17.2	+ 7.7
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	July	3.4	- 17.1	- 3.5	- 59.9
Housing: Starts	No.	June	7,597.0	+ 16.2	+ 62.1	+ 51.3
Completions	No.	June	4,088.0	+ 31.5	+ 79.3	+ 20.6
Non-Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	June	122.1	- 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials						
(Canada)	Index(1)	June	124.3	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	+ 0.9
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	June	6,256.8	+ 7.3	+ 3.2	- 1.5
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	June	98.3	+ 21.9	+ 21.8	+ 4.9
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	July	421.7	+ 17.2	+ 21.2	+ 2.7

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by the Building Reporter, MacLean Building Guide's monthly digest of construction statistics, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

VALUE OF FACTORY PLANS APPROVED, BY INDUSTRIES

	-----1 9 5 5-----		
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Manufacturing:</u>			
Food	849,600	464,800	913,800
Tobacco	800	-	-
Rubber	-	670,000	19,000
Leather	4,000	-	-
Textiles	14,600	183,000	28,000
Clothing	140,500	600	-
Wood	162,300	79,300	204,000
Pulp & Paper	2,643,000	2,868,700	300,000
Printing & Publishing	-	-	32,000
Iron & Steel	1,106,100	1,573,400	790,500
Transportation Equipment	929,000	443,000	251,000
Non-Ferrous Metal	366,000	860,000	-
Electrical	1,108,500	333,600	443,000
Non-Metallic Mineral	178,600	142,900	85,500
Petroleum & Coal	-	-	171,000
Chemical	110,600	776,500	163,000
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	189,000	155,800	27,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	7,802,600	8,551,600	3,428,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Source: Ontario Department of Labour; Factory Inspection Branch.

THE ECONOMIC REGIONS OF ONTARIO
EXPLANATION AND DEFINITION

The plan to divide the Province of Ontario into economic regions was conceived at the first Conference on Industrial Statistics convened by the Minister of Planning and Development in February, 1947. The normal political divisions of Ontario, consisting of forty-three counties and eleven districts, were deemed too numerous to make satisfactory statistical units. It was thought that larger areas would simplify the process of gathering and utilizing statistics.

The first such system in Ontario stemmed from an industrial zoning plan of the Province designed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in 1940 and prepared in connection with a survey of industrial capacity. Officials of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Economic Research Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce were consulted. The latter then prepared tables and county-outline maps which detailed the location of industry, the urban-rural population ratios, the distribution of gainfully occupied persons according to major industrial groups, types of agricultural production, lines of communication, commuting areas, public project areas, and estimated market areas. Contiguous counties possessing similar economic structures were combined and a system of nineteen economic regions was evolved. The boundaries of these regions, with only two exceptions, were made to conform to existing county or district boundaries. The system was subsequently approved by the Ontario Cabinet and used by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research as a basis for area distribution of statistical data.

It will be recognized at once that no particular system of zoning will satisfy all requirements. For some purposes, finer breakdowns are essential; for others, combinations of regions may be more meaningful; and there are still others for which some different area grouping plan is necessary. Nevertheless, "general purpose" regions have an important advantage in that a variety of statistical material can be made available on a comparable area basis. Such a system is generally useful to all persons concerned with analysing the structure of a particular part of the provincial economy and it can eventually be used to forecast regional economic conditions.

Since the plan was initiated, the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research has undertaken a study of each of the regions in detail, in order to determine the chief types of economic activity in each and its relative importance in the provincial economy as a whole. The regions were studied not only as units but as combinations of contiguous counties, the present grouping of which was subject to revision at a later date. As far as is known, this was the first attempt to present descriptive information about different areas of the Province and to analyse such information.

Meanwhile, officials of the Federal Government had been working on a comprehensive system of economic regions for the whole of Canada. In order to assess the regional impact of defence production and resources development, the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Department of Defence Production initiated research relating to the economic zoning of Canada, in April, 1951. The results of this work were published in August, 1953 under the title "Economic Zoning of Canada and the D.D.P. Geographic Code". A sequel to this work was issued in June, 1954 under the title "Economic-Administrative Zoning of Canada".

Ontario officials were able to bring to bear on the new plan of provincial economic regions the experience gained in analyzing the original nineteen economic regions of Ontario. The revised system divides Ontario into ten provincial economic regions numbered from 50 to 59 to fit into the overall plan for Canada. These regions are further sub-divided into economic zones. The provincial economic regions are, in all cases, combinations of counties, the basic statistical units of the Province.

At the Second Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics held in Ottawa in April, 1955, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics expressed its intention to compile statistics on the basis of the new provincial economic regions. In the meantime, Ontario officials will commence the work of adjusting existing statistical material to the new basis.

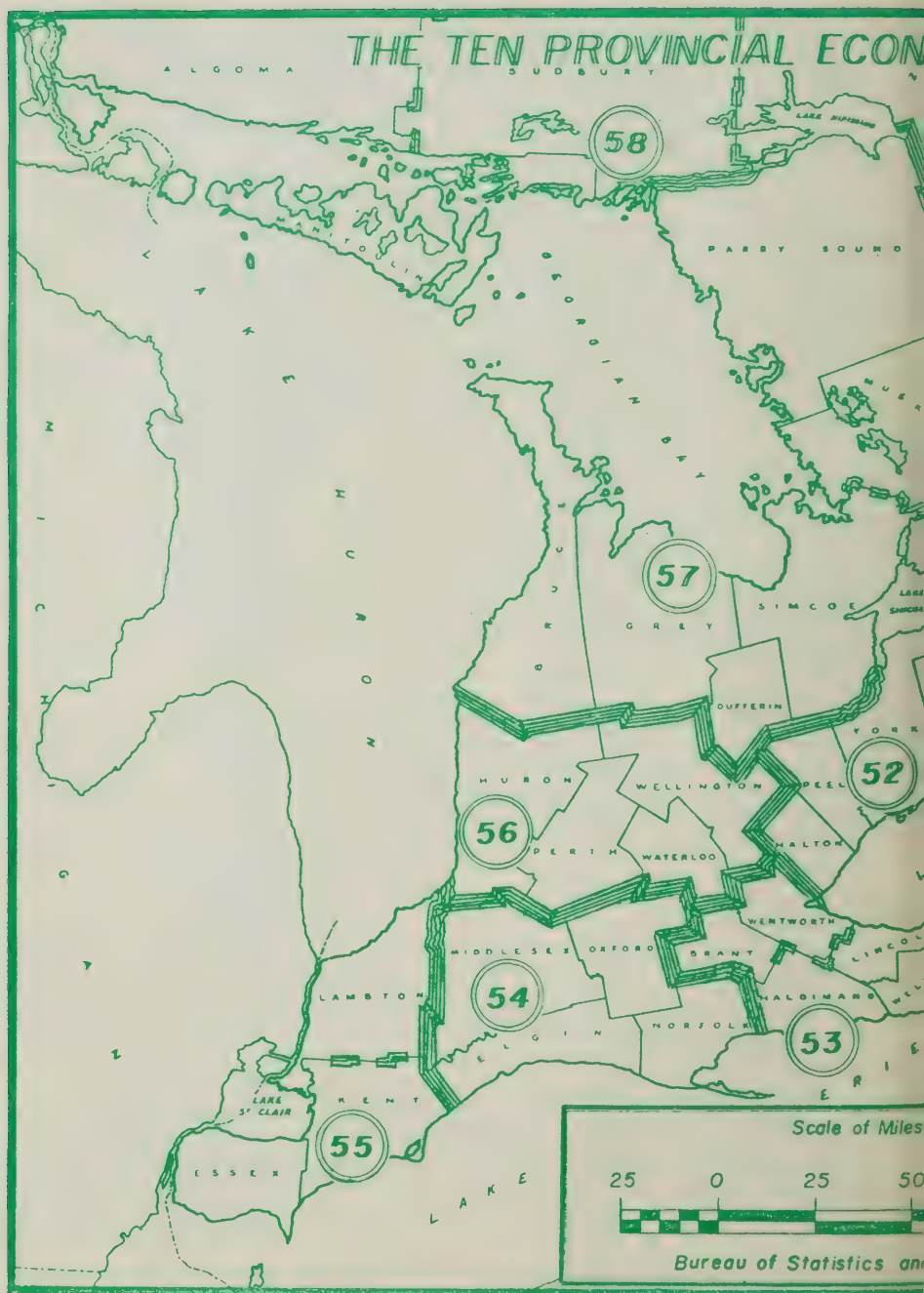
One significant change under the new system is the transfer of Frontenac County from the Quinte to the Upper St. Lawrence Region, where it will constitute part of the Eastern Ontario Provincial economic region.

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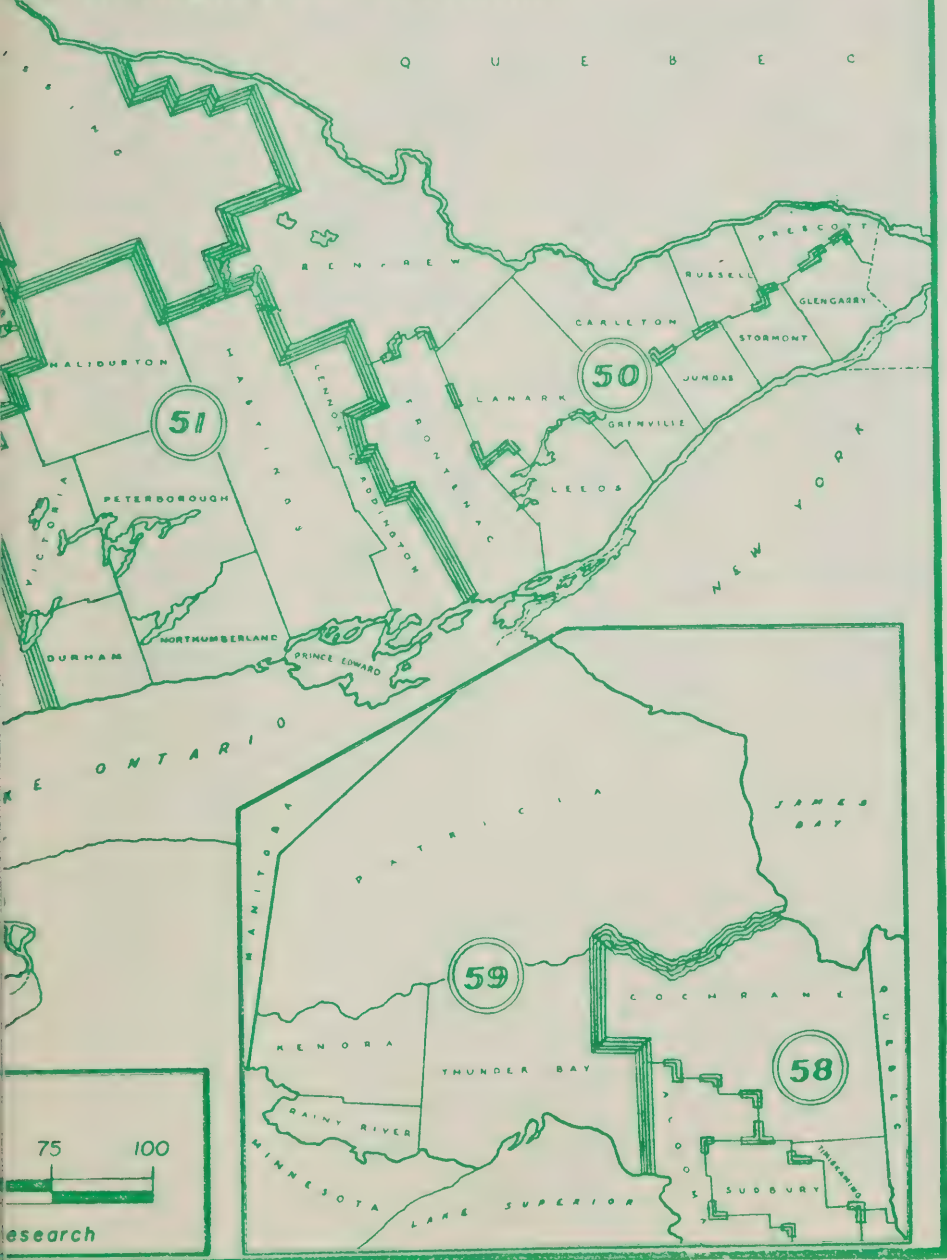
During 1954, the Ontario Department of Planning and Development initiated a regional development program for the Province. This scheme was based on the revised provincial economic regions. Each regional conference area coincides with a provincial economic region, except that two regions in Southwestern Ontario were combined to form one regional conference area. Statistical and economic data developed on the basis of ten economic regions will be directly applicable to the detailed economic analysis of the nine conference areas.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC REGIONS AND SUB-REGIONS OF ONTARIO
SHOWING COUNTY DISTRIBUTION

50	<u>EASTERN ONTARIO</u> A - OTTAWA VALLEY Carleton Lanark Prescott Renfrew Russell B - UPPER ST. LAWRENCE Dundas Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Leeds Stormont	55	<u>LAKE ST. CLAIR</u> A - BORDER Essex Kent B - LAMBTON Lambton
51	<u>LAKE ONTARIO</u> Durham Haliburton Hastings Lennox & Addington Northumberland Peterborough Prince Edward Victoria	56	<u>UPPER GRAND RIVER</u> Huron Perth Waterloo Wellington
52	<u>METROPOLITAN</u> Halton Ontario Peel York	57	<u>GEORGIAN BAY</u> A - BLUE WATER Bruce Dufferin Grey Simcoe B - HIGHLANDS Muskoka Parry Sound
53	<u>NIAGARA</u> A - BURLINGTON Brant Wentworth B - NIAGARA Haldimand Lincoln Welland	58	<u>NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO</u> A - CLAY BELT Cochrane Nipissing Timiskaming B - NICKEL RANGE Manitoulin Sudbury C - SAULT Algoma
54	<u>LAKE ERIE</u> Elgin Middlesex Norfolk Oxford	59	<u>LAKEHEAD - NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO</u> Kenora (Incl. Patricia) Rainy River Thunder Bay



ECOLOGICAL REGIONS OF ONTARIO



POPULATION FOR ONTARIO ESTIMATED FOR 1953 AND 1954

Regions and Counties	---JUNE 1, 1953---		---JUNE 1, 1954---		Percent Change 1954/1953
	Estimated Population	Percent Distri- bution	Estimated Population	Percent Distri- bution	
50 - <u>EASTERN ONTARIO</u>	621,000	12.7	630,300	12.5	1.5 ⁸⁴
<u>A - Ottawa Valley</u>	406,810	8.3	416,200	8.2	2.3
Carleton	258,000	5.3	264,040	5.2	2.3
Lanark	35,000	0.7	35,290	0.7	0.8
Prescott	25,790	0.5	25,830	0.5	0.2
Renfrew	70,540	1.4	73,100	1.4	3.6
Russell	17,480	0.4	17,930	0.4	2.6
<u>B - Upper St. Lawrence</u>	214,190	4.4	214,100	4.2	- 0.4
Dundas	16,180	0.3	16,440	0.3	1.6
Frontenac	69,980	1.4	68,490	1.4	- 2.1
Glengarry	17,680	0.4	17,700	0.3	0.1
Grenville	18,510	0.4	17,250	0.3	- 6.8
Leeds	41,420	0.8	43,510	0.9	5.0
Stormont	50,420	1.0	50,710	1.0	0.6
51 - <u>LAKE ONTARIO</u>	282,090	5.8	285,850	5.7	1.3
Durham	32,760	0.7	34,370	0.7	4.9
Haliburton	7,750	0.2	7,790	0.2	0.5
Hastings	76,690	1.6	78,040	1.5	1.8
Lennox & Addington	20,440	0.4	20,660	0.4	1.0
Northumberland	34,320	0.7	33,150	0.7	- 3.4
Peterborough	63,000	1.3	64,320	1.3	2.1
Prince Edward	19,280	0.4	19,540	0.4	1.3
Victoria	27,850	0.6	27,980	0.6	0.5
52 - <u>METROPOLITAN</u>	1,487,280	30.4	1,573,050	31.2	5.8
Halton	50,740	1.0	56,170	1.1	10.7
Ontario	93,160	1.9	97,340	1.9	4.5
Peel	74,610	1.5	81,980	1.6	9.9
York	1,268,770	25.9	1,377,560	26.5	5.4
53 - <u>NIAGARA</u>	625,240	12.8	640,560	12.7	2.5
<u>A - Burlington</u>	358,050	7.3	367,860	7.3	2.7
Brant	75,120	1.5	74,840	1.5	- 0.4
Wentworth	282,930	5.8	293,020	5.8	3.6
<u>B - Niagara</u>	267,190	5.5	272,700	5.4	2.1
Haldimand	25,320	0.5	25,900	0.5	2.3
Lincoln	100,850	2.1	104,690	2.1	3.8
Welland	141,020	2.9	142,110	2.8	0.8
54 - <u>LAKE ERIE</u>	331,160	6.8	335,510	6.6	1.3
Elgin	56,790	1.2	57,200	1.1	0.7
Middlesex	170,180	3.5	172,350	3.4	1.3
Norfolk	44,600	0.9	45,030	0.9	11.0
Oxford	59,590	1.2	60,930	1.2	2.2

Regions and Counties	---JUNE 1, 1953----		---JUNE 1, 1954----		Percent Change 1954/1953
	Estimated Population	Percent Distri- bution	Estimated Population	Percent Distri- bution	
55 - LAKE ST. CLAIR	391,870	8.0	398,350	7.9	1.7
A - Border	309,490	6.3	313,980	6.2	1.5
Essex	226,420	4.6	230,490	4.6	1.8
Kent	83,070	1.7	83,490	1.6	0.5
B - Lambton	82,380	1.7	84,370	1.7	2.4
Lambton	82,380	1.7	84,370	1.7	2.4
6 - UPPER GRAND RIVER	310,340	6.3	317,010	6.3	2.1
Huron	51,180	1.0	51,300	1.0	0.2
Perth	54,050	1.1	53,710	1.1	0.6
Waterloo	135,570	2.8	139,760	2.8	3.1
Wellington	69,540	1.4	72,240	1.4	3.9
57 - GEORGIAN BAY	278,090	5.7	280,940	5.6	1.0
A - Blue Water	225,980	4.6	229,380	4.5	1.5
Bruce	41,490	0.8	41,410	0.8	0.2
Dufferin	14,720	0.3	14,760	0.3	0.3
Grey	58,810	1.2	58,000	1.1	1.4
Simcoe	110,960	2.3	115,210	2.3	3.8
B - Highlands	52,110	1.1	51,560	1.0	1.1
Muskoka	23,910	0.5	23,740	0.5	0.7
Parry Sound	28,200	0.6	27,820	0.6	1.3
58 - NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	392,730	8.0	403,320	8.0	2.7
A - Clay Belt	187,650	3.8	192,620	3.8	2.6
Cochrane	84,110	1.7	88,090	1.7	4.7
Nipissing	53,320	1.1	54,600	1.1	2.4
Timiskaming	50,220	1.0	49,930	1.0	0.6
B - Nickel Range	129,140	2.6	134,920	12.7	4.5
Manitoulin	11,570	0.2	11,450	0.2	1.0
Sudbury	117,570	2.4	123,470	2.4	5.0
C - Sault	75,940	1.6	75,780	1.5	0.2
Algoma	75,940	1.6	75,780	1.5	0.2
59 - LAKEHEAD	177,200	3.6	181,730	3.6	2.6
Kenora	41,150	0.8	42,110	0.8	2.3
Rainy River	22,960	0.5	24,340	0.5	6.0
Thunder Bay	113,090	2.3	115,270	2.3	1.9
GRAND TOTAL, ONTARIO	4,897,000	100.0	5,046,000	100.0	3.0

**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)**

(1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	May./55 May./54		Index of Payrolls	May./55 May./54		Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+	-		+	-	
				%			%		\$
1. <u>Metropolitan</u> (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	May 1/54	119.4			172.5			64.79
		Apr. 1/55	118.1			177.2			67.05
		May 1/55	118.1	-	1.1	178.5	+	3.5	67.52
2. <u>Burlington</u> (Brant, Wentworth Burlington)	11.9	May 1/54	95.7			133.2			66.18
		Apr. 1/55	93.4			132.3			67.33
		May 1/55	93.6	-	2.2	133.8	+	0.5	67.95
3. <u>Niagara</u> (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	May 1/54	104.5			146.5			69.46
		Apr. 1/55	104.4			150.7			71.39
		May 1/55	105.8	+	1.2	152.7	+	4.2	71.40
4. <u>Lake Erie</u> (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.6	May 1/54	86.5			114.3			49.70
		Apr. 1/55	91.6			128.2			52.63
		May 1/55	88.4	+	2.2	124.6	+	9.0	53.01
5. <u>Upper Thames</u> (Elgin, Middlesex Oxford)	4.7	May 1/54	107.6			148.8			57.12
		Apr. 1/55	107.5			155.8			59.81
		May 1/55	107.6		n.c.	157.4	+	5.8	60.35
6. <u>Border</u> (Essex, Kent)	7.9	May 1/54	97.3			136.5			71.31
		Apr. 1/55	102.3			151.0			75.06
		May 1/55	101.6	+	4.4	160.9	+	17.9	80.46
7. <u>St. Clair River</u> (Lambton)	1.4	May 1/54	110.4			173.5			78.86
		Apr. 1/55	108.0			167.4			77.80
		May 1/55	108.9	-	1.4	169.4	-	2.4	78.09
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u> (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.4	May 1/54	93.9			127.4			54.97
		Apr. 1/55	93.1			134.2			58.44
		May 1/55	94.1	+	0.2	135.5	+	6.4	58.39
9. <u>Blue Water</u> (Bruce, Dufferin Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	May 1/54	101.5			143.2			50.15
		Apr. 1/55	94.5			135.0			50.75
		May 1/55	94.5	-	6.9	138.1	-	3.6	51.92
10. <u>Kawartha</u> (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	May 1/54	120.5			165.6			65.27
		Apr. 1/55	119.5			171.5			68.19
		May 1/55	121.2	+	0.6	171.7	+	3.7	67.31
11. <u>Quinte</u> (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	May 1/54	96.7			142.0			58.01
		Apr. 1/55	107.2			163.9			60.31
		May 1/55	113.1	+	17.0	169.9	+	19.6	59.23
12. <u>U. St. Lawrence</u> (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	May 1/54	101.0			146.0			58.14
		Apr. 1/55	102.9			153.1			59.76
		May 1/55	104.6	+	3.6	156.7	+	7.3	60.19

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	May./55		May./55		Weekly
				May./54		May./54		Wages
				+ or -	Payrolls	+ or -	Salaries	and
				%		%		\$
13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u> (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	May 1/54	101.0		146.0			58.14
		Apr. 1/55	102.9		153.1			59.76
		May 1/55	104.6	+ 3.6	156.7	+ 17.3		60.19
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	May 1/54	103.5		142.4			55.83
		Apr. 1/55	97.0		138.1			57.78
		May 1/55	107.4	+ 3.8	149.5	+ 5.0		56.51
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	May 1/54	100.9		135.5			71.87
		Apr. 1/55	99.1		134.7			72.72
		May 1/55	100.7	- 0.2	138.3	+ 2.1		73.49
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	May 1/54	119.6		163.6			76.52
		Apr. 1/55	117.7		166.1			78.92
		May 1/55	117.2	- 2.0	164.8	+ 0.7		78.70
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.5	May 1/54	100.9		130.3			68.64
		Apr. 1/55	104.7		144.5			73.41
		May 1/55	114.7	+ 13.7	152.7	+ 17.2		70.80
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	May 1/54	107.0		146.5			72.20
		Apr. 1/55	108.3		149.3			72.76
		May 1/55	109.9	+ 2.7	151.0	+ 3.1		72.53
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	May 1/54	107.9		157.2			62.67
		Apr. 1/55	107.8		158.1			66.76
		May 1/55	108.4	+ 0.5	160.4	+ 2.0		67.38

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	May 1/54	132.4					63.23
		Apr. 1/55	134.7					67.60
		May 1/55	158.5	+	19.7		+ 15.2	60.82
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	27.3	May 1/54	90.9					65.67
		Apr. 1/55	93.1					64.04
		May 1/55	92.3	+	1.5		+ 2.6	66.39
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	May 1/54	151.1					78.04
		Apr. 1/55	140.0					79.88
		May 1/55	140.1	-	7.3		- 3.8	80.92
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	May 1/54	147.0					84.83
		Apr. 1/55	137.7					83.20
		May 1/55	140.6	-	4.4		- 5.1	84.14
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	May 1/54	108.7					77.85
		Apr. 1/55	87.3					76.44
		May 1/55	87.4	-	19.6		- 20.4	77.05
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.3	May 1/54	73.8					65.55
		Apr. 1/55	77.6					66.23
		May 1/55	77.5	+	5.0		+ 4.3	65.13
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		May 1/54	113.9					72.56
		Apr. 1/55	112.5					72.29
		May 1/55	113.8	-	0.1		+ 2.1	74.11

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN THE NEW ECONOMIC REGIONS OF ONTARIO

(1949 = 100)

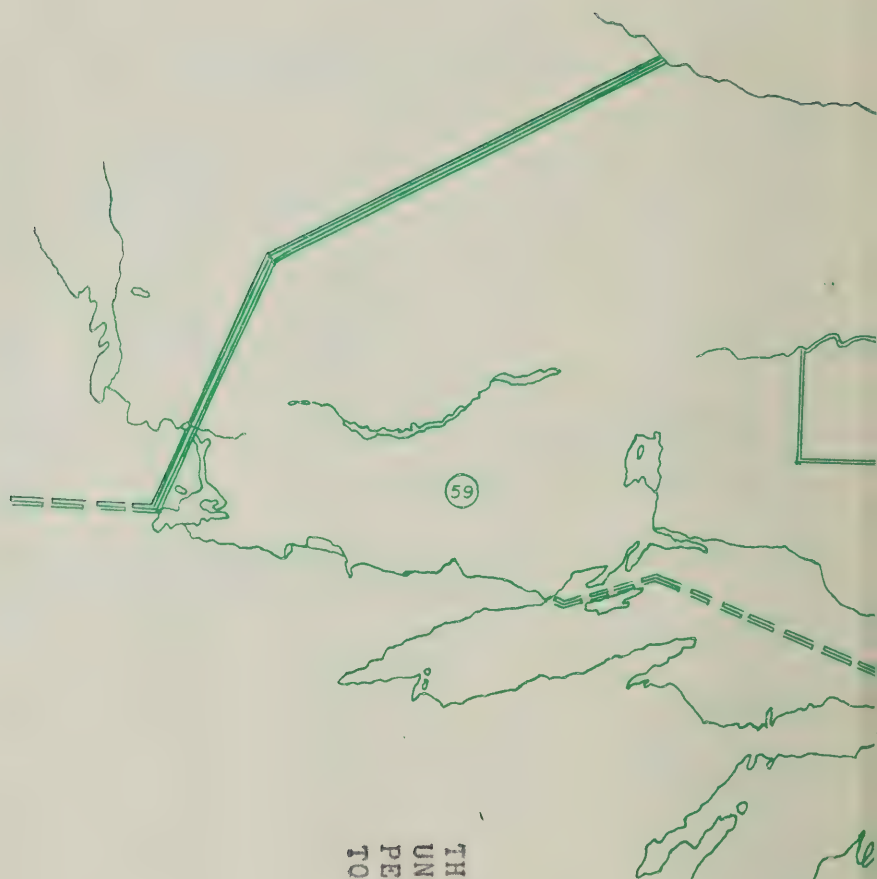
	Region	Date	Employment	Index of Payrolls	Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
50	<u>Eastern Ontario</u>	Apr. 1/55	108.7	160.6	61.32
		May 1/55	110.0	162.8	61.40
	A-Ottawa Valley	Apr. 1/55	102.9	153.1	59.76
		May 1/55	104.6	156.7	60.19
	B-Upper St. Lawrence	Apr. 1/55	114.8	168.1	62.79
		May 1/55	115.6	168.7	62.55
51	<u>Lake Ontario</u>	Apr. 1/55	94.9	140.4	61.17
		May 1/55	98.4	143.5	60.29
52	<u>Metropolitan</u>	Apr. 1/55	120.4	179.8	67.37
		May 1/55	120.5	180.9	67.70
53	<u>Niagara</u>	Apr. 1/55	97.0	138.5	68.60
		May 1/55	97.6	140.2	68.98
	A-Burlington	Apr. 1/55	93.4	132.3	67.33
		May 1/55	93.6	133.8	67.95
	B-Niagara	Apr. 1/55	103.9	150.1	70.78
		May 1/55	105.3	152.0	70.73
54	<u>Lake Erie</u>	Apr. 1/55	106.5	154.1	59.37
		May 1/55	106.2	155.3	60.03
55	<u>Lake St. Clair</u>	Apr. 1/55	103.2	153.6	75.51
		May 11/55	102.8	162.2	80.07
	A-Border	Apr. 1/55	102.3	151.0	75.06
		May 1/55	101.6	160.9	80.46
	B-Lambton	Apr. 1/55	108.0	167.4	77.80
		May 1/55	108.9	169.4	78.09
56	<u>Upper Grand River</u>	Apr. 1/55	92.9	133.9	58.00
		May 1/55	93.8	135.1	57.98
57	<u>Georgian Bay</u>	Apr. 1/55	94.0	133.9	51.36
		May 1/55	95.3	138.6	52.39
	A-Blue Water	Apr. 1/55	95.4	136.7	51.45
		May 1/55	95.4	140.1	52.70
	B-Highlands	Apr. 1/55	83.8	114.6	50.61
		May 1/55	94.7	128.2	50.12
58	<u>Northeastern Ontario</u>	Apr. 1/55	109.4	152.1	74.78
		May 1/55	113.7	155.8	73.66

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Index of Payrolls</u>	<u>Weekly Wages and Salaries</u> \$
A-Clay Belt	Apr. 1/55	104.2	141.7	70.25
	May 1/55	107.8	146.5	70.24
B-Nickel Range	Apr. 1/55	117.7	166.1	78.92
	May 1/55	117.2	164.8	78.70
C-Sault	Apr. 1/55	104.7	144.5	73.41
	May 1/55	114.7	152.7	70.80
59 <u>Lakehead - Northwestern Ontario</u>	Apr. 1/55	108.3	149.3	72.76
	May 1/55	109.9	151.0	72.53
ALL REGIONS	Apr. 1/55	107.8	158.1	66.76
	May 1/55	108.4	160.4	67.38

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

55 <u>Lake St. Clair</u>	Apr. 1/55	119.6	176.8	67.99
	May 1/55	142.1	188.3	60.97
A-Border	Apr. 1/55	134.7	193.8	67.60
	May 1/55	158.5	205.2	60.82
58 <u>Northeastern</u>	Apr. 1/55	116.1	156.4	72.25
	May 1/55	116.1	161.2	74.51
A-Clay Belt	Apr. 1/55	93.1	117.3	64.04
	May 1/55	92.3	120.6	66.39
B-Nickel Range	Apr. 1/55	140.0	192.2	79.88
	May 1/55	140.1	194.8	80.92
C-Sault	Apr. 1/55	137.7	208.9	83.20
	May 1/55	140.6	215.7	84.14
59 <u>Lakehead - Northwestern Ontario</u>	Apr. 1/55	82.0	109.5	71.16
	May 1/55	82.0	109.0	70.90
ALL REGIONS	Apr. 1/55	112.5	153.3	72.29
	May 1/55	113.8	158.9	74.11



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of Ontario

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ONTARIO

STATISTICS SECTION, OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL ECONOMIST

SEPTEMBER 1955

Vol. 7 No. 9.

Hon. Leslie M. Frost
Prime Minister

Hon. Dana Porter
Provincial Treasurer

East Block, Tower, Queens Park,
Toronto 2.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY REGION, REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

2

Region	Applications as of		Applications as of		Applications as of		Change 1955 % 1954
	June 16, 1955	June 17, 1954	July 21, 1955	July 22, 1954	Aug. 18, 1955	Aug. 19, 1954	
Eastern	7,844	7,899	7,251	7,617	7,323	7,855	- 6.8
Lake Ontario	4,208	4,393	3,499	3,952	3,467	4,330	- 19.9
Metropolitan	31,020	32,309	28,857	30,722	26,156	33,072	- 20.9
Niagara	11,957	18,688	10,390	17,431	10,094	17,725	- 43.1
Lake Erie	3,856	5,131	3,500	4,919	2,976	4,735	- 37.1
Lake St. Clair	5,977	14,355	6,084	13,151	15,816	18,752	- 15.7
Upper Grand River	3,559	5,508	3,890	5,197	3,536	5,186	- 31.8
Georgian Bay	3,230	4,139	3,095	4,023	2,774	4,003	- 30.7
Northeastern	5,820	8,237	4,290	6,339	4,088	6,840	- 40.2
Northwestern	3,267	4,229	2,447	2,943	2,052	2,601	- 21.1
PROVINCE	80,738	104,888	73,303	96,294	78,282	105,099	- 25.5

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Employment Indices by Regions.....	9
Six Months of 1955 and 1954 Compared.....	11

SUMMARY

Some 2,048,000 persons had jobs in Ontario as of August 20th this year, 70,000 more than at the comparable date in 1954. Over the same period, applications for employment at the offices of the National Employment Service declined by about 27,000 to 78,000. The latter figure represents a small increase over the month largely as a result of annual lay-offs in the automotive industry.

The improved employment picture over the year to date reflects increased activity in most manufacturing industries (notably motor vehicles, rubber products, primary iron and steel) as well as construction and forestry. The recent labour stoppage in one firm of the automotive industry will not be recorded in official statistics for some time but has already affected the employment picture in Oshawa, St. Catharines, Windsor, Metropolitan Toronto and London.

Industrial production in Canada in the first half of this year was 6.4 percent ahead of 1954. Sizeable increases have been shown in mineral output and the following categories of manufacturing: textiles, non-ferrous metal products, rubber products and motor vehicles. In eight months of this year the production of motor vehicles totalled 353,461, an increase of 23.7 percent over the same period of 1954. The production of pig iron and steel ingots is presently running about one-third above last year.

The value of construction contracts awarded in the Province in eight months of 1955 totalled \$832.2 million an all time record for the period and one-third higher than the eight-month total for 1954. Substantial increases in the engineering, residential and industrial categories greatly overbalanced a drop of 4.4 percent in the business sector. Included among the major construction projects in August were the following: a petrochemical additive plant near Garna (\$15 million), excavation in connection with the St. Lawrence Seaway (\$12 million), and a wire mill at Hamilton (\$5 million).

The value of factory plans (manufacturing) approved during August by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour totalled \$6.4 million. Forty plans (all categories) were valued individually at \$50,000 or more.

Trade at the retail level during 1955 to date is running at a level 6.2 percent above last year. Substantial gains over the year have been recorded in outlets handling motor vehicles (16.8 percent), lumber and building material (11.1 percent) and in department and variety stores. Small declines were shown in only three categories: women's clothing (1.4 percent), restaurants (0.9 percent) and hardware (0.7 percent). Department store sales during August this year were 13.9 percent higher than last year and in the week ending September 10th the increase amounted to 18 percent.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1955/54	SAME MONTH 1955/54	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
LABOUR FORCE	No.	July	2,069.0	+ 1.4	+ 2.1	+ 1.0
People with Jobs	No.	July	2,033.0	+ 1.7	+ 3.1	+ 1.3
People without Jobs	No.	July	36.0	- 5.2	- 34.5	- 12.2
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	July	107.5	- 1.2	- 4.2	- 4.7
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	July	147.6	+ 1.8	- 5.1	- 9.1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	June	275.7	+ 6.4	+ 9.2	+ 4.0
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	June	282.3	+ 4.8	+ 8.6	+ 2.8
Durable Goods	Index(2)	June	334.4	+ 4.6	+ 10.5	+ 1.5
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	June	248.9	+ 5.0	+ 7.1	+ 4.0
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	July	266.8	+ 36.2	+ 53.0	- 2.8
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	July	355.2	+ 30.3	+ 39.1	- 7.0
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs.	June	29.5	+ 12.2	+ 12.2	- 3.3
Motor Vehicles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Aug.	24.1	+ 23.7	+ 77.8	- 50.3
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	June	454.7	+ 5.3	+ 3.2	- 1.9
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	June	507.8	+ 4.1	+ 3.5	- 2.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	July	2,007.9	+ 10.2	+ 8.9	- 3.5
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Aug.	254.1	+ 11.0	+ 24.5	+ 3.9
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	July	116.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	July	218.4	- 0.3	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Farm Price Index(Ontario)	Index(2)	July	257.3	- 2.1	- 0.4	+ 0.4
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	July	427.7	+ 6.2	+ 7.0	- 6.1
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	July	79.1	+ 4.6	- 0.7	- 0.6
Department Stores	\$ Million	July	21.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.6	- 29.9
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	July	6.4	+ 3.7	+ 6.1	- 19.3
Women's Clothing	\$ Million	July	6.7	- 1.4	- 4.8	- 14.8
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	July	15.3	+ 11.1	+ 5.5	- 5.4
Furniture, Appliance and Radio	\$ Million	July	17.6	+ 3.3	+ 9.7	+ 3.7
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	July	18.1	+ 18.9	+ 21.2	- 26.4
Financed	('000)	July	8.6	+ 18.1	+ 42.3	- 7.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Aug.	127.5	+ 32.9	+ 45.7	- 0.3
Residential	\$ Million	Aug.	47.1	+ 28.3	+ 0.4	- 3.1
Business	\$ Million	Aug.	15.8	- 4.4	- 52.4	- 21.0
Industrial	\$ Million	Aug.	27.5	+ 23.0	+ 1,347.4	+ 19.0
Engineering	\$ Million	Aug.	37.1	+ 125.1	+ 613.5	+ 2.5
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Aug.	6.4	- 8.8	+ 102.6	+ 85.8
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	July	76.4	+ 9.5	+ 0.9	- 20.7
Housing: Starts	No.	June	7,597.0	+ 16.2	+ 62.1	+ 51.3
Completions	No.	June	4,088.0	+ 31.5	+ 79.3	+ 20.3
Non Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	July	122.3	- 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index(1)	July	124.6	+ 1.5	+ 2.1	+ 0.2
(Canada)						
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	July	6,381.6	+ 8.2	+ 13.3	+ 2.0
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	July	88.3	+ 41.7	+ 9.5	- 10.1
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Aug.	427.3	+ 17.6	+ 20.7	+ 1.3

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by the Building Reporter, MacLean Building Guide's monthly digest of construction statistics, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

MANUFACTURING FACTORY PLANS APPROVED

- August 1955 -

<u>By Regions</u>		<u>By Industries</u>	
Eastern Ontario	\$ 28,000	Food	\$ 355,100
Lake Ontario	324,300	Rubber	212,600
Metropolitan	3,204,500	Leather	40,000
Niagara	356,500	Textiles	272,000
Lake Erie	504,000	Clothing	15,000
Lake St. Clair	1,366,000	Wood	509,800
Upper Grand R.	299,100	Pulp and Paper	80,000
Georgian Bay	271,000	Printing, Publishing	31,000
Northeastern	15,000	Iron and Steel	788,200
Lakehead	-	Transportation Equipment	336,000
		Non-Ferrous Metals	555,100
		Electrical	355,000
		Non-Metallic Minerals	148,000
		Petroleum and Coal	139,000
		Chemical	2,495,600
		Miscellaneous	36,000
TOTAL	\$6,368,400		
		TOTAL	\$6,368,400

Source of Original Figures: Ontario Department of Labour, Factory Inspection Branch.

DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN URBAN CENTRES OF 5,000
OR MORE - FIRST SIX MONTHS - 1953-1955

Region	-----JANUARY TO JUNE-----			1955	1955
	1953	1954	1955	<u>1954</u> + or - %	<u>1953</u> + or - %
<u>EASTERN ONTARIO</u>	948	1,217	1,675		
<u>A - Ottawa Valley</u>	772	1,051	1,536	37.6	76.7
Hawkesbury	27	4	14	46.1	99.0
Ottawa (1)	667	968	1,423		
Pembroke	42	42	61		
Perth	3	6	3		
Renfrew	23	9	22		
Smiths Falls	10	22	13		
<u>B - Upper St. Lawrence</u>	176	166	139	- 16.3	- 21.0
Brockville	34	31	13		
Cornwall	39	47	33		
Kingston	103	88	93		
<u>LAKE ONTARIO</u>	199	231	294	27.3	47.7
Belleville	38	39	69		
Bowmanville	7	6	19		
Cobourg	10	24	23		
Lindsay	33	23	6		
Peterborough	90	105	112		
Port Hope	12	8	11		
Trenton	9	26	54		
<u>METROPOLITAN</u>	5,295	7,372	10,979	48.9	107.3
Brampton	68	85	96		
Newmarket	18	25	62		
Oakville	178	131	60		
Oshawa	159	214	190		
Toronto (1)	4,847	6,867	10,532		
Whitby	25	50	39		
<u>NIAGARA</u>	1,902	1,607	1,403	- 12.7	- 26.2
<u>A - Burlington</u>	1,668	1,316	1,192	- 9.4	- 28.5
Brantford	156	108	39		
Hamilton (1)	1,507	1,204	1,147		
Paris	5	4	6		
<u>B - Niagara</u>	234	291	211	- 27.5	- 9.8
Fort Erie	12	55	11		
Niagara Falls	19	29	3		
Port Colborne	52	64	60		
St. Catharines	77	82	90		
Thorold	50	35	24		
Welland	24	26	23		
<u>LAKE ERIE</u>	750	773	759	- 1.8	- 1.2
Ingersoll	17	6	6		
London (1)	585	624	631		
St. Thomas	23	47	21		
Simcoe	34	17	9		
Tillsonburg	14	18	16		
Woodstock	77	61	76		

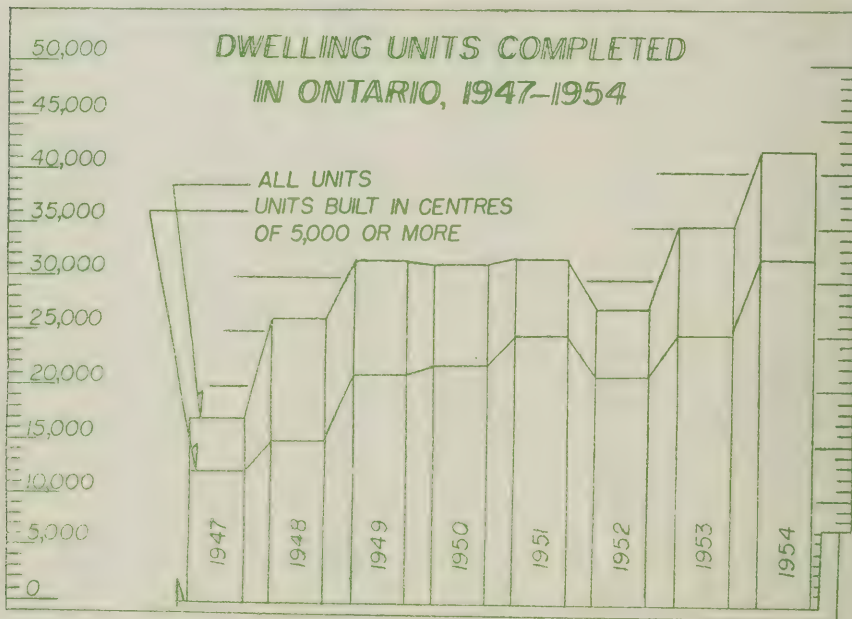
-----JANUARY TO JUNE-----					
Region	1953	1954	1955	1955	1955
				<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
				+ or -	+ or -
				%	%
<u>LAKE ST. CLAIR</u>	833	999	565	- 43.4	- 32.2
<u>A - Border</u>	471	851	335		
Chatham	47	72	37		
Leamington	14	10	8		
Wallaceburg	19	6	7		
Windsor (1)	391	763	283		
<u>B - Lambton</u>	362	148	230	55.4	- 36.5
Sarnia	362	148	230		
<u>UPPER GRAND RIVER</u>	785	781	721	- 7.7	- 8.2
Galt	83	109	81		
Guelph	85	158	177		
Kitchener	424	285	254		
Preston	46	47	31		
Stratford	18	45	49		
Waterloo	129	137	129		
<u>GEORGIAN BAY</u>	149	161	219	36.0	47.0
<u>A - Blue Water</u>	139	155	210	35.5	51.1
Barrie	62	76	89		
Collingwood	5	15	4		
Midland	22	9	9		
Orillia	19	37	32		
Owen Sound	31	18	76		
<u>B - Highlands</u>	10	6	9	50.0	- 10.0
Parry Sound	10	6	9		
<u>NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO</u>	349	589	136	- 76.9	- 51.0
<u>A - Clay Belt</u>	35	29	56	93.1	60.0
North Bay	34	25	46		
Timmins	1	4	10		
<u>B - Nickel Range</u>	109	143	62	- 56.1	- 43.1
Sudbury	109	143	62		
<u>C - Sault</u>	205	417	18	- 95.7	- 91.2
Sault Ste. Marie	205	417	18		
<u>LAKEHEAD - NORTHWESTERN</u>	197	328	146	- 55.5	- 25.9
Fort Frances	17	17	8		
Fort William	53	88	58		
Kenora	11	24	5		
Port Arthur	116	199	75		
 TOTAL, ONTARIO	 11,407	 14,058	 16,897	 20.2	 48.1

(1) Metropolitan Area

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, New Residential Construction.

Most of the urban dwelling units built in Ontario during the first halves of 1953, 1954, and 1955 were in the five largest centres as shown in the tables on the previous pages. Metropolitan Toronto alone had 42.5, 48.8, and 62.3 percent of all completed urban units for each six month period. The Metropolitan areas of Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, London, and Ottawa together had 14,016 units, 82.9 percent of all urban dwelling units in the 1955 period and 62.3 percent of all units. Urban dwellings made up 75.1, 82.2, and 75.2 percent of all new residential building in 1953, 1954, and 1955. Only small fractions during these periods (4.4, 3.2, and 2.8 percent) were farmhouses.

Toronto had the largest number of completions by a small margin, of any Canadian metropolitan area in the first half of this year, but was second to Montreal in the two previous periods. The largest number of new Canadian units were built in Ontario as shown (by whole years) in the chart below.



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11.

	---EMPLOYMENT---		AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES & SALARIES	
	Av. 1st 6 months 1955	% Change 1955/1954	Av. 1st 6 months 1955	% Change 1955/1954
	(1949 = 100)	%	-\$	%
Public utility operation	118.3	2.4	74.79	3.9
Trade	120.7	2.2	53.05	3.2
Wholesale	124.5	1.2	64.11	4.4
Retail	119.1	2.7	48.19	2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	132.3	5.7	57.97	4.7
Banking, investment & loan	136.0	6.2	53.44	5.1
Service	112.7	2.7	41.06	4.5
Hotels & restaurants	104.1	2.0	33.92	2.3
Laundries & dry cleaning plants	104.4	1.8	37.39	3.0
Other services	146.4	3.5	58.31	5.1
Industrial composite	109.5	- 0.7	62.93	3.7

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN THE NEW ECONOMIC REGIONS OF ONTARIO (1)

(1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Index of Payrolls	Weekly Wages and Salaries
					\$
50 <u>Eastern Ontario</u>	6.7	June 1/55	112.9	165.3	60.74
		July 1/55	114.7	169.8	61.43
A - Ottawa Valley	3.3	June 1/55	108.8	161.4	50.56
		July 1/55	110.9	167.4	60.62
B - Upper St. Lawrence	3.4	June 1/55	117.2	169.1	61.89
		July 1/55	118.7	172.2	62.23
51 <u>Lake Ontario</u>	4.0	June 1/55	97.8	144.7	61.31
		July 1/55	105.2	153.9	60.63
52 <u>Metropolitan</u>	40.6	June 1/55	121.2	181.1	67.37
		July 1/55	121.9	182.4	67.53
53 <u>Niagara</u>	18.6	June 1/55	101.3	146.6	67.45
		July 1/55	103.6	149.0	67.08
A - Burlington	11.7	June 1/55	95.8	136.6	67.74
		July 1/55	97.4	138.4	67.53
B - Niagara	6.9	June 1/55	107.0	156.7	71.79
		July 1/55	109.2	157.5	70.70
54 <u>Lake Erie</u>	5.0	June 1/55	108.1	160.2	60.82
		July 1/55	112.4	167.5	61.15
55 <u>Lake St. Clair</u>	9.4	June 1/55	104.1	159.8	77.89
		July 1/55	108.3	150.3	70.38
A - Border	7.8	June 1/55	102.9	157.8	77.93
		July 1/55	107.2	145.0	68.76
B - Lambton	1.6	June 1/55	110.3	170.8	77.72
		July 1/55	114.6	179.4	78.53
56 <u>Upper Grand River</u>	7.1	June 1/55	94.7	136.3	57.93
		July 1/55	97.0	140.5	58.32
57 <u>Georgian Bay</u>	2.2	June 1/55	97.3	140.2	51.79
		July 1/55	99.1	142.4	51.65
A - Blue Water	1.9	June 1/55	96.0	139.3	51.89
		July 1/55	97.6	140.3	51.43
B - Highlands	0.3	June 1/55	106.4	146.9	51.12
		July 1/55	110.2	158.0	53.12
58 <u>Northeastern Ontario</u>	4.5	June 1/55	120.6	166.5	74.24
		July 1/55	125.2	173.0	74.28

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Index of Payrolls</u>	<u>Weekly Wages and Salaries</u>
					\$
A - Clay Belt	1.2	June 1/55	115.9	158.9	70.80
		July 1/55	122.1	167.2	70.73
B - Nickel Range	1.7	June 1/55	124.1	173.8	78.36
		July 1/55	126.8	178.2	78.66
C - Sault	1.6	June 1/55	120.7	164.3	72.38
		July 1/55	126.1	171.6	72.37
59 - <u>Lakehead - Northwestern Ontario</u>	1.9	June 1/55	114.7	157.6	72.53
		July 1/55	117.1	165.7	74.66
ALL REGIONS	100.0	June 1/55	110.0	162.1	67.18
		July 1/55	112.0	163.6	66.53

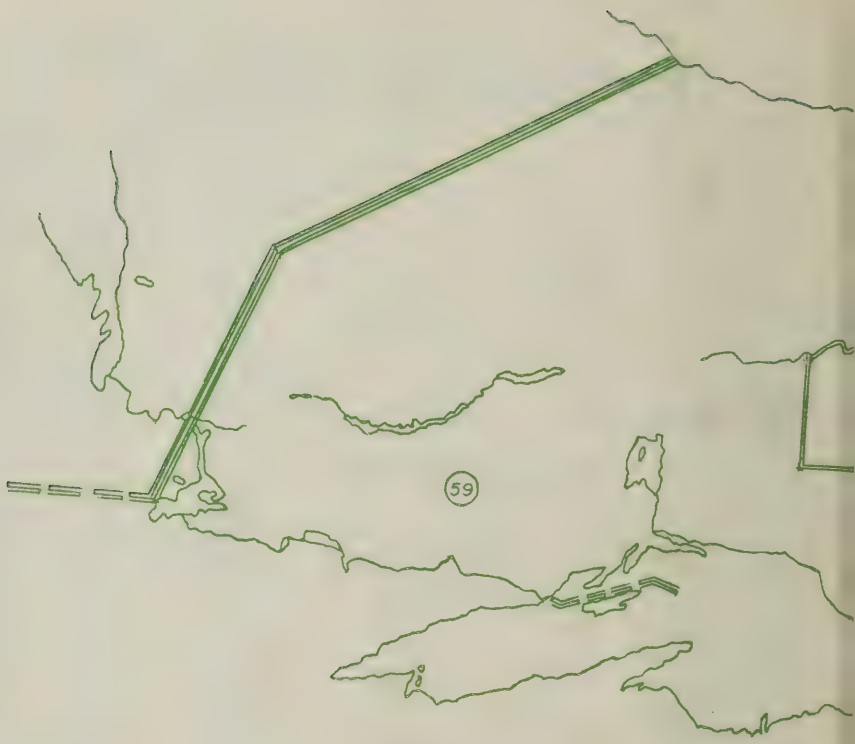
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

55 <u>Lake St. Clair</u>	2.8	June 1/55	159.2	218.9	64.57
		July 1/55	164.3	227.0	64.90
A - Border	2.2	June 1/55	159.2	218.9	64.57
		July 1/55	164.3	227.0	64.90
58 <u>Northeastern Ontario</u>	78.8	May 1/55	116.0	161.0	74.43
		June 1/55	116.1	159.7	73.78
A - Clay Belt	47.6	June 1/55	104.8	140.6	69.27
		July 1/55	105.6	142.8	69.31
B - Nickel Range	26.6	June 1/55	137.7	189.8	80.18
		July 1/55	139.9	193.1	80.34
C - Sault	4.6	June 1/55	147.6	224.5	83.45
		July 1/55	152.2	238.6	85.96
59 <u>Lakehead - Northwestern Ontario</u>	9.0	June 1/55	82.2	110.4	71.62
		July 1/55	86.9	116.8	71.69
ALL REGIONS	100.0	June 1/55	115.0	158.9	73.32
		July 1/55	117.7	163.9	73.88

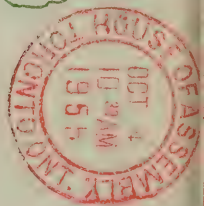
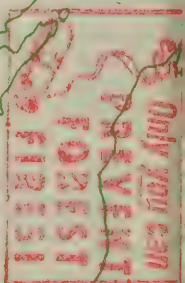
EMPLOYMENT INDEXES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN ONTARIO - FIRST SIX MONTHS 1955/1954

	-----EMPLOYMENT-----		AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES & SALARIES	
	Av. 1st	% Change	Av. 1st	% Change
	6 months	1st 6 months	6 months	1st 6 months
	1955	1955/1954	1955	1955/1954
	(1949 = 100)	%	\$	%
Forestry (chiefly logging)	79.3	- 4.9	63.73	6.1
Mining	112.9	1.6	73.37	2.2
Gold (a)	80.1	8.2	66.16	2.2
Other metal (b)	165.1	- 2.8	81.10	2.9
Manufacturing	106.6	- 2.5	66.26	4.3
Food & beverages	94.6	0.3	58.35	3.0
Meat products	116.4	2.2	66.55	2.8
Canned & preserved fruits & vegetables	71.5	5.6	53.20	3.9
Bread & other bakery products	99.8	2.6	52.94	0.2
Rubber products	98.4	- 1.8	69.06	6.8
Leather products	86.9	- 4.9	47.95	3.3
Boots & shoes (except rubber)	91.7	- 3.7	43.69	2.0
Textile products (except clothing)	82.8	2.1	53.68	4.8
Cotton yarn & broad woven goods	95.1	8.4	47.30	6.7
Woollen goods	64.9	0.3	50.01	3.0
Clothing (textile & fur)	82.5	- 6.2	44.91	3.8
Men's clothing	92.1	- 6.7	44.36	2.8
Women's clothing	91.8	- 2.9	45.37	1.5
Knit goods	70.4	- 9.0	44.37	4.9
Wood products	92.2	- 1.5	52.91	3.7
Saw & planing mills	82.3	0.5	51.05	1.3
Furniture	101.8	- 1.2	54.73	4.8
Paper products	109.6	- 0.2	72.29	4.0
Pulp & paper mills	113.8	2.5	79.34	3.0
Other paper products	104.0	- 4.0	61.85	4.9
Printing, publishing & allied ind.	113.3	2.9	69.37	3.4
Iron & steel products	97.6	- 3.5	70.62	4.3
Agricultural implements	70.7	- 1.7	70.97	1.4
Iron castings	83.0	- 5.4	69.50	5.6
Machinery manufacturing	107.9	- 4.9	68.98	2.5
Primary iron & steel	110.5	0.6	76.92	5.5
Sheet metal products	98.5	- 4.7	65.74	3.7
Transportation equipment	142.3	- 5.8	76.31	7.9
Aircraft & parts	540.8	- 2.3	76.52	2.1
Motor vehicles	119.9	- 5.1	82.48	13.4
Motor vehicle parts & accessories	117.6	0.3	71.89	7.7
Railroad & rolling stock equipment	89.2	- 13.4	66.93	0.5
Non-ferrous metal products	113.6	- 1.8	70.31	3.2
Brass & copper products	102.5	- 0.5	69.77	6.9
Smelting & refining	136.7	0.8	77.80	2.4
Electrical apparatus & supplies	132.7	- 3.6	67.32	2.1
Non-metallic mineral products	114.1	2.7	67.75	3.4
Chemical products	115.8	- 0.2	70.52	3.9
Construction	101.5	- 5.0	64.28	3.5
Building & structures	96.0	- 11.4	69.11	5.0
Highways, bridges and streets	115.7	12.7	53.89	3.6
Transportation, storage & comm.	106.6	0.7	64.95	2.8
Steam railways	99.7	- 2.3	65.84	1.1
Electric & motor trans.	115.7	1.2	67.74	3.7
Communication	125.0	5.9	59.39	6.9

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.



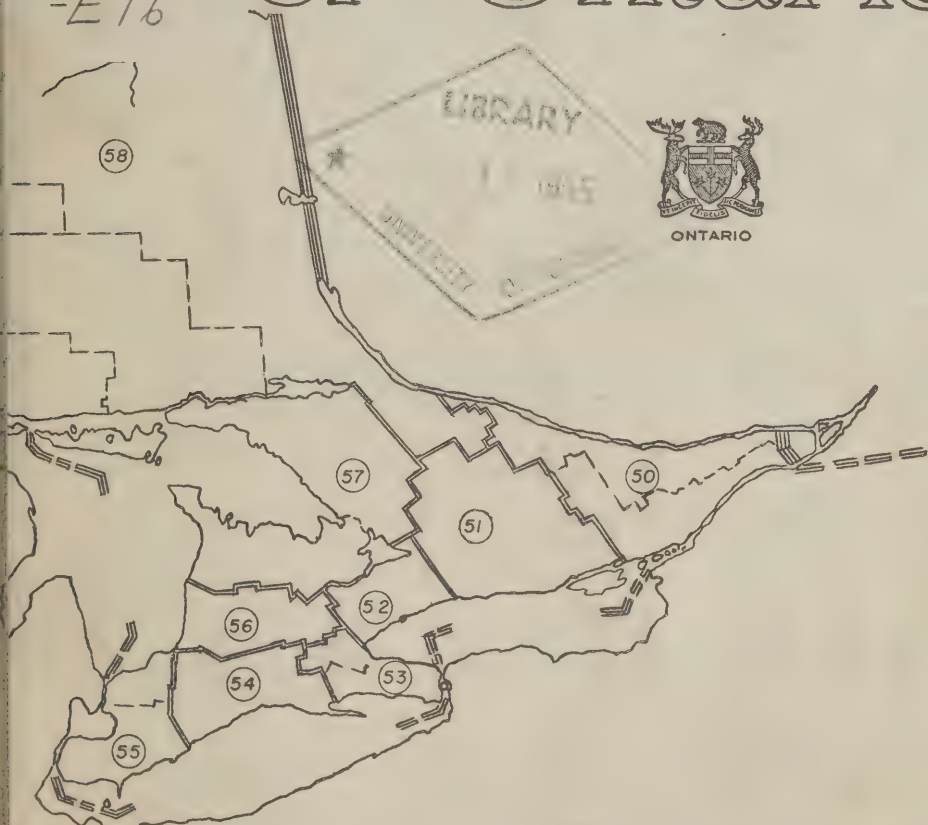
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Economic Review of Ontario

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STATISTICS SECTION, OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL ECONOMIST

OCTOBER 1955

Vol. 7 No. 10.

Hon. Leslie M. Frost
Prime Minister

Hon. Dana Porter
Provincial Treasurer

East Block, Tower, Queens Park,
Toronto 2.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY REGIONS, REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

2

Region	Applications as of		Change 1955 % 1954	Applications as of		Change 1955 % 1954	Applications as of		Change 1955 % 1954
	July 21, 1955	July 22, 1954		Aug. 18, 1955	Aug. 19, 1954		Sept. 15, 1955	Sept. 16, 1954	
Eastern	7,251	7,617	- 4.8	7,323	7,855	- 6.8	6,904	7,845	- 12.0
Lake Ontario	3,499	3,952	- 11.5	3,467	4,330	- 19.9	3,726	4,158	- 10.4
Metropolitan	28,857	30,722	- 6.1	26,156	33,072	- 20.9	27,872	32,924	- 15.3
Niagara	10,390	17,431	- 40.4	10,094	17,725	- 43.1	8,790	16,669	- 47.3
Lake Erie	3,500	4,919	- 28.8	2,976	4,735	- 37.1	2,737	4,034	- 32.3
Lake St. Clair	6,084	13,151	- 53.7	15,816	18,752	- 15.7	9,386	17,151	- 45.3
Upper Grand River	3,890	5,197	- 25.1	3,536	5,186	- 31.8	2,970	4,931	- 39.8
Georgian Bay	3,095	4,023	- 23.1	2,774	4,003	- 30.7	2,893	3,851	- 24.9
Northeastern	4,290	6,339	- 32.3	4,088	6,840	- 40.2	3,981	6,655	- 40.2
Northwestern	2,447	2,943	- 16.1	2,052	2,601	- 21.1	2,044	2,306	- 11.4
PROVINCE	73,303	96,294	- 23.9	78,282	105,099	- 25.5	71,303	100,524	- 29.1

	PAGE
Applications for Employment.....	2
Summary.....	3
Indicators of Economic Activity.....	4
Employment Indices by Regions.....	6

SUMMARY

By mid September, the influence of seasonal factors in such industries as agriculture, tourism, food processing and motor vehicle manufacturing had resulted in some reduction in the numbers of persons with jobs in the Province. The total at September 17th - 1,986,000 - represented a drop of over 60,000 over the month but stood about the same amount higher than at the same date last year. The effects of the automotive strike, which idled an estimated 17,000 persons as of September 19th, are not reflected in these figures.

Increased activity in most branches of manufacturing except those noted above and a seasonal drop in labour force participation were responsible for a decline over the month in the number of applications for employment. As of September 15th some 71,300 applications were on file as compared with 100,500 a year earlier and 78,300 a month ago. All regions of the Province shared in the improved employment picture over the year, the greatest increases in activity being recorded in the Niagara, Lake St. Clair, Northeastern Ontario and the Upper Grand River Regions.

Industrial production has continued to advance, notable gains for the year to date being recorded in primary iron and steel (40 percent), motor vehicles (26 percent) and refined nickel (13.5 percent).

Payrolls in the non-agricultural industries of the Province in eight months of 1955 were 4 percent above the same period of last year.

The total value of construction contracts awarded in Ontario in nine months of this year totalled \$934.8 million, an amount almost equal to the total for twelve months of 1954 and 33.1 percent higher than the nine-month total for last year. All categories restered increases in the nine-month comparison, the largest being recorded in the engineering division - 130.8 percent.

Among the largest projects recorded during September were: a mining development near Bancroft (\$6 million) and two housing developments in Metropolitan Toronto (\$6 million).

In eight months of this year to date the estimated value of retail trade totalled \$3.2 billion an increase of 7 percent in relation to the same period of 1954. All categories shared in this increase with the exception of outlets handling women's clothing (down 1.4 percent) restaurants (down 0.4 percent) and hardware stores (unchanged). The largest sales increases accrued to the following groups: motor vehicle - 19.2 percent and lumber and building material (12 percent). Department store sales during the month of September were estimated to be 13.2 percent above the same month of last year and data for the week ending October 8th indicates a similar increase.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7.

NOTE: The seventh Annual Economic Survey of Ontario (1955) contains 300 pages of data relating to the postwar economic development of the Province. This publication is available on request at a price of two dollars (\$2.00) per copy. Cheques should be made payable to the "Treasurer of Ontario."

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE	SAME MONTH	CURRENT PREVIOUS
				1955/54	1955/54	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
LABOUR FORCE				%	%	%
People with Jobs	No.	Aug.	2,087.0	+ 1.6	+ 2.5	+ 0.9
People without Jobs	No.	Aug.	2,048.0	+ 1.9	+ 3.5	+ 0.7
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	No.	Aug.	39.0	- 7.9	- 32.8	+ 8.3
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Aug.	115.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(1)	Aug.	165.4	+ 4.0	+ 6.8	- 0.4
Manufacturing (Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	July	265.8	+ 7.4	+ 11.4	- 4.1
Durable Goods	Index(2)	July	268.0	+ 5.8	+ 11.1	- 5.4
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	July	322.8	+ 5.9	+ 13.5	- 4.0
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	232.9	+ 5.6	+ 9.0	- 6.7
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	288.9	+ 40.4	+ 73.4	+ 8.3
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	379.7	+ 39.0	+ 60.9	+ 6.9
Motor Vehicles (Ont. 98%)	Million lbs.	July	29.1	+ 13.5	+ 12.8	- 2.0
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	('000)	Sept.	18.8	+ 26.3	+ 110.1	- 22.0
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	Index(2)	July	438.9	+ 6.4	+ 13.8	- 4.2
	'000 Tons			-----not available-----		
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Aug.	2,077.3	+ 10.4	+ 11.9	+ 3.5
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Sept.	252.3	+ 12.4	+ 21.4	- 0.7
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Sept.	116.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	+ 0.3
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Aug.	219.6	n.c.	+ 1.8	+ 0.5
Farm Price Index(Ontario)	Index(2)	Aug.	254.6	- 1.7	+ 0.9	- 0.9
RETAIL TRADE	\$ Million	Aug.	410.1	+ 7.0	+ 12.6	- 4.1
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Aug.	76.4	+ 5.0	+ 7.9	- 3.5
Department Stores	\$ Million	Aug.	25.5	+ 7.3	+ 13.4	+ 19.0
Men's Clothing	\$ Million	Aug.	5.3	+ 3.6	+ 2.7	- 16.6
Women's Clothing	\$ Million	Aug.	5.9	- 1.4	- 1.5	- 11.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Aug.	16.7	+ 12.0	+ 16.7	+ 9.1
Furniture, Appliance and Radio	\$ Million	Aug.	16.7	+ 3.7	+ 7.1	- 5.2
Television Receiving Sets	('000)	July	10.6	+ 8.2	+ 10.6	+ 31.7
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Aug.	19.0	+ 22.2	+ 51.4	+ 4.8
Financed	('000)	Aug.	8.4	+ 23.1	+ 61.6	- 2.4
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
- Total	\$ Million	Sept.	102.5	+ 33.1	+ 34.3	- 19.6
Residential	\$ Million	Sept.	39.7	+ 23.0	- 10.6	- 16.7
Business	\$ Million	Sept.	30.4	+ 1.7	+ 68.9	+ 92.4
Industrial	\$ Million	Sept.	5.3	+ 23.4	+ 29.3	- 80.7
Engineering	\$ Million	Sept.	27.1	+ 130.8	+ 176.5	- 26.7
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	\$ Million	Sept.	5.8	- 6.9	+ 9.2	- 9.0
Building Permits Issued	\$ Million	Aug.	83.3	+ 9.2	+ 6.5	+ 7.8
Housing: Starts	No.	Aug.	6,145.0	+ 21.9	+ 40.4	+ 9.5
Completions	No.	Aug.	3,359.0	+ 24.2	+ 2.1	- 8.8
Non Residential Building						
Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Aug.	124.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.6
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index(1)	Aug.	125.2	+ 1.7	+ 2.6	+ 0.5
(Canada)						
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Aug.	6,057.8	+ 9.7	+ 21.5	- 5.1
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Aug.	78.7	+ 21.2	+ 22.3	- 10.9
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Sept.	419.1	+ 18.7	+ 26.5	+ 5.1

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) 1949 = 100
- (2) 1935-39 = 100
- (3) last half of 1933 = 100
- (4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by the Building Reporter, MacLean Building Guide's monthly digest of construction statistics, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

MANUFACTURING FACTORY PLANS APPROVED

- September 1955 -

<u>By Regions</u>		<u>By Industries</u>	
Eastern Ontario	\$ 387,000	Food	\$1,051,200
Lake Ontario	520,000	Tobacco	8,000
Metropolitan	1,999,100	Leather	109,000
Niagara	746,000	Clothing	60,000
Lake Erie	372,000	Wood	284,900
Lake St. Clair	1,421,000	Pulp and Paper	204,000
Upper Grand R.	190,000	Printing and Publishing	85,000
Georgian Bay	19,900	Iron and Steel	654,000
Northeastern	139,100	Transportation Equipment	691,000
Lakehead	-	Non-Ferrous Metals	647,000
		Electrical	451,000
		Non-Metallic Minerals	481,000
TOTAL	\$5,794,100	Petroleum and Coal	319,000
		Chemical	590,000
		Miscellaneous	159,000
		TOTAL	\$5,794,100

Source of Original Figures: Ontario Department of Labour, Factory Inspection Branch.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN THE NEW ECONOMIC REGIONS OF ONTARIO (1)

(1949 = 100)

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Index of		Weekly Wages and Salaries
					Payrolls	\$	
50	<u>Eastern Ontario</u>	6.7	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	114.8 115.0	170.0 170.6		61.41 61.54
	A - Ottawa Valley	3.3	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	110.9 110.9	167.3 167.0		60.55 60.45
	B - Upper St. Lawrence	3.4	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	118.9 119.3	172.6 174.1		62.26 62.60
51	<u>Lake Ontario</u>	4.0	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	105.5 102.2	154.2 148.9		60.58 60.33
52	<u>Metropolitan</u>	40.6	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	121.8 120.1	182.5 178.1		67.59 66.87
53	<u>Niagara</u>	18.6	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	102.0 101.3	145.6 145.4		68.55 68.96
	A - Burlington	11.7	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	97.9 97.5	138.9 138.4		67.43 67.43
	B - Niagara	6.9	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	109.8 108.5	157.8 158.4		70.45 71.58
54	<u>Lake Erie</u>	5.0	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	112.4 111.1	166.6 164.4		60.82 60.73
55	<u>Lake St. Clair</u>	9.4	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	108.4 106.4	150.4 148.5		70.40 70.78
	A - Border	7.8	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	107.2 104.6	145.1 141.6		68.78 68.79
	B - Lambton	1.6	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	114.6 116.2	179.4 186.3		78.53 80.42
56	<u>Upper Grand River</u>	7.1	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	96.9 96.4	140.0 137.1		58.20 57.28
57	<u>Georgian Bay</u>	2.2	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	112.5 109.4	162.4 158.9		53.84 54.18
	A - Blue Water	1.9	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	97.6 99.0	140.3 143.2		51.43 51.75
	B - Highlands	0.3	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	110.2 106.3	158.0 154.8		53.12 53.91
58	<u>Northeastern Ontario</u>	4.5	July 1/55 Aug. 1/55	126.4 129.4	174.1 172.8		74.08 71.85

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

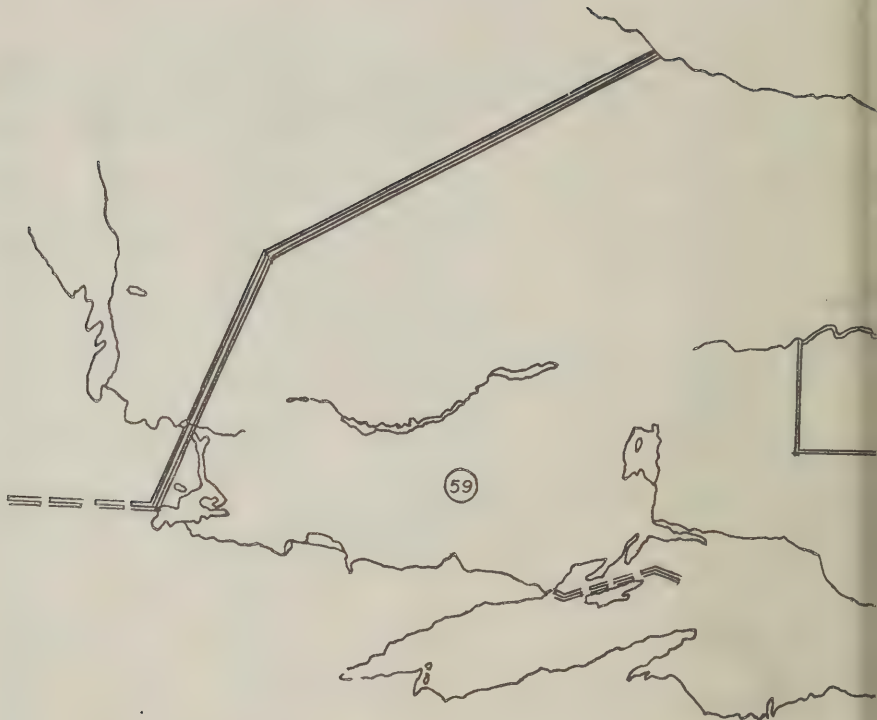
<u>Region</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Index of Payrolls</u>	<u>Weekly Wages and Salaries</u> \$
A - Clay Belt	1.2	July 1/55	126.3	171.4	70.11
		Aug. 1/55	129.7	176.0	70.11
B - Nickel Range	1.7	July 1/55	126.8	178.2	78.66
		Aug. 1/55	130.1	181.8	78.14
C - Sault	1.6	July 1/55	126.1	171.6	72.37
		Aug. 1/55	128.3	160.6	66.56
59 - <u>Lakehead - Northwestern Ontario</u>	1.9	July 1/55	117.1	165.7	74.66
		Aug. 1/55	120.9	171.1	74.69
ALL REGIONS	100.0	July 1/55	112.1	163.7	66.50
		Aug. 1/55	111.2	161.5	66.16

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

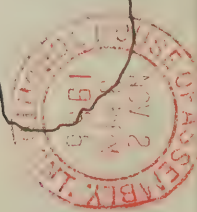
55 <u>Lake St. Clair</u>	2.8	July 1/55	148.1	206.2	64.02
		Aug. 1/55	148.7	206.0	63.73
A - Border	2.2	July 1/55	164.3	227.0	64.90
		Aug. 1/55	164.8	228.0	64.99
58 <u>Northeastern Ontario</u>	78.8	July 1/55	116.3	162.0	74.56
		Aug. 1/55	116.5	161.6	74.27
A - Clay Belt	47.6	July 1/55	103.8	141.4	70.11
		Aug. 1/55	104.0	140.6	69.54
B - Nickel Range	26.6	July 1/55	139.9	193.1	80.34
		Aug. 1/55	139.6	193.3	80.56
C - Sault	4.6	July 1/55	152.2	238.6	85.96
		Aug. 1/55	154.7	241.1	85.49
59 <u>Lakehead - Northwestern Ontario</u>	9.0	July 1/55	86.9	116.8	71.69
		Aug. 1/55	87.2	121.3	74.11
ALL REGIONS	100.0	July 1/55	118.2	164.8	74.01
		Aug. 1/55	118.5	165.8	74.22

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.

Other economic indicators give emphasis to the overall increase in the tempo of economic activity during this year to date. During the first eight months of 1955, the consumption of electricity, value of cheques cashed and life insurance sales exceeded the comparable totals for 1954 by 10.4, 9.7 and 21.2 percent, respectively.



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